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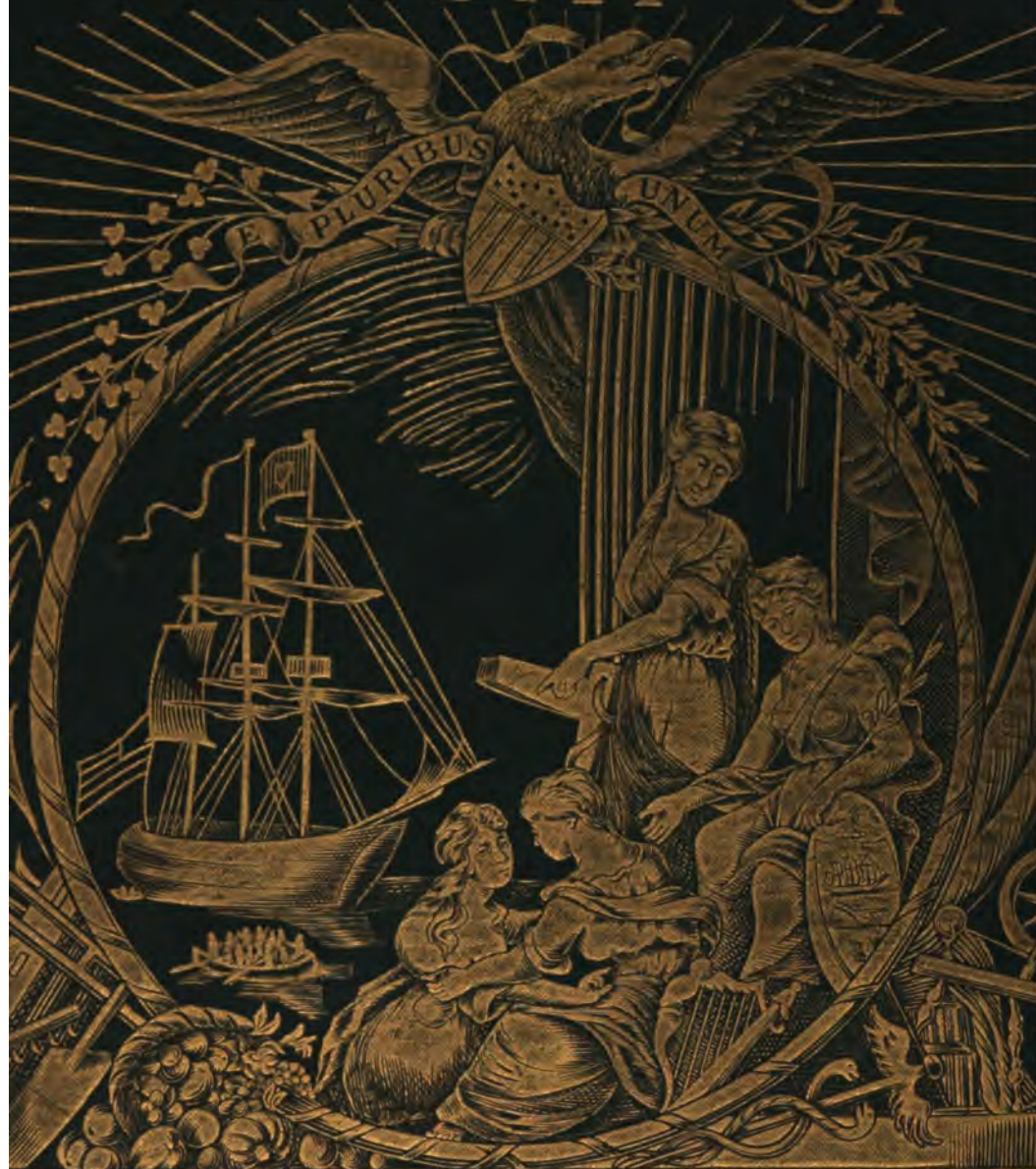
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HISTORY OF



HIBERNIAN SOCIETY.





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MEDAL
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FRIENDS OF ST. PATRICK



HISTORY
OF THE
FRIENDLY SONS OF ST. PATRICK
AND OF THE
HIBERNIAN SOCIETY
FOR THE
RELIEF OF EMIGRANTS FROM IRELAND.

MARCH 17, 1771—MARCH 17, 1892.

BY
JOHN H. CAMPBELL,
Historian of the Hibernian Society.

PHILADELPHIA:
PUBLISHED BY THE HIBERNIAN SOCIETY.
1892.

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PREFACE.

THE volume which we present to the public on this, the 121st anniversary of the formation of the Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, has been prepared for the printer and the manuscript in great part written during the past three months. The material from which it has been written was collected mainly under the direct supervision of the writer during a period of eight years past, interrupted repeatedly by serious illness of himself and members of his family, and amidst the busy cares of professional life. But for these interruptions the work would have been completed three or four years since and would have contained much more valuable information than we have been able to gather. As it is, however, we are able to present a volume which will be of great value to the student of American local history and which will show to the public the patriotic part which the Irish-Americans of Pennsylvania took in gaining the liberties of our country. Rank injustice has been done to Pennsylvania for her share in the Revolution by Bancroft and other American historians. The services of such men as Wayne, Hand, Dickinson, Cadwalader, Moylan and the many other distinguished citizens of this State have been slighted or glossed over, and no justice at all has been accorded to the Irish-Americans, who formed such a large percentage of the State's population. We have endeavored, in tracing out the history of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, to show how intimately its members were associated with the Colonial cause, and how prominent they were in all the public events of the period, so that in making this contribution to American local history, it may serve to direct the attention of historians to the neglected claims of the Irish-Americans of Pennsylvania.

Most of the general and many special works on American history have been consulted in the progress of the researches required in the course of the work. In obtaining biographical sketches of the members, nearly 2,000 in number, the Directories of Philadelphia were first examined; next the records of the Register of Wills and Recorder of Deeds, and wherever the name of a member appeared careful note of the same was made; then the clerks employed by the Committee made

personal visits to all the cemeteries in or near Philadelphia, and wherever the tombstones of members were found the inscriptions were carefully transcribed ; the records of the various old churches of the city, Presbyterian, Episcopalian, Catholic, etc., were examined for entries concerning the members ; the registers of marriages, etc., were also examined ; and during the course of the work every old Irishman or Irish-American living in Philadelphia was personally interviewed and his recollections of members noted down. Besides this, gentlemen conversant with local history were consulted at various times, and in addition, the daily newspapers were frequently examined.

To give an idea of some of the work performed, it will suffice to mention the fact that in order to cover the period from 1790 to 1814, for which period the minute books of the Society are missing, every newspaper published in Philadelphia during that period was collated, issue by issue, and whatever pertained to the Hibernian Society carefully copied.

Besides all these sources of information, the descendants, relatives, or acquaintances of deceased members have been either interviewed or corresponded with wherever it was possible, and a large mass of facts accumulated. The correspondence alone in this department amounted to several thousand letters and cards. As to living members, blanks were sent to them, requesting data for sketches, and, with but few exceptions, these blanks were returned filled.

Want of time and numerous interruptions in the work have prevented us from obtaining much information, which we feel confident can yet be obtained, and the sketches of many of the members will be found to be exceedingly meagre, but in obedience to the demand of the Society, we have concluded to go to press with the material already obtained, leaving to a future edition, if the Society should ever deem it advisable to publish one, the addition of such new matter.

In collecting the portraits published in the volume, we have relied on our brother, Mr. William J. Campbell, who is an authority in such matters, and he has rendered invaluable assistance in the work, his correspondence amounting to more than a thousand letters and cards. Fortunately, the results have been commensurate with the work, and we have obtained a large number of portraits which now appear for the first time, including several which were not known to be in existence by portrait collectors.

Of course, there must necessarily be many imperfections in our work ; but we have endeavored to be as accurate as possible, especially in the matter of dates and names, and trust that these imperfections

may not be so numerous as we imagine. At any rate we invoke the kind indulgence of the members and all our readers, and, if the name of a townland in Ireland is incorrectly spelled, it must be charitably taken for granted that the Gazetteer which we have used does not contain the name, and that we are not infallible upon the subject; or, if a name should be misprinted, as, for instance, McLaughlin instead of McLoughlin, or *vice-versa*, it must be taken for granted that a confusion exists regarding the name in the Directories and public records, and that no will or autograph has been discovered to fix the correct spelling. While we must apologize for errors, yet we consider that the Committee's work has been as carefully performed as time and money would permit, and that we present a volume which is creditable alike to the Society and to its members. There have been so many distinguished names on the rolls that we have had to curtail the sketches within briefer limits than we liked; but to give a full biography of every member of the Friendly Sons and Hibernian Society would extend the work to several volumes, and we are limited to one.

Before closing we must give due credit to those gentlemen who have specially assisted us in obtaining information and otherwise aiding in the work. Throughout the volume credit is given to very many individuals who have courteously responded to our letters of inquiry and requests for information; and where we have been indebted to works already published we have been careful to give the exact references in every instance; but there have been other gentlemen who throughout the whole course of the work have been of invaluable assistance to us.

First of all, my colleagues on the Committee, Messrs. William Brice, P. S. Dooner, Thomas D. Ferguson, Rev. James Gray Bolton and Hugh McCaffrey, who have patiently, in and out of season, sustained me in the work. To their encouragement and support are due the publication of the volume at this date.

Next, the officers of the Society, especially Presidents William J. Nead, William Brice, William McAleer and John Field, and Secretary Thomas D. Ferguson. Next, Messrs. James L. Taylor, Samuel L. Taylor, James S. Martin, Dennis B. Kelly, Robert H. Beattie, John Huggard and Patrick Devine, members of the Society.

Also, Messrs. Charles R. Hildeburn, Charles P. Keith, J. Lapsley Wilson, John A. McAllister, Frederick D. Stone, Michael Nisbet, and the officers and librarians of the Pennsylvania Historical Society, American Catholic Historical Society, Ridgway Library, Philadelphia Library and Mercantile Library. Also Mr. Francis Jordan, Jr.

And last, but not least, to my faithful assistants employed by the Committee, Messrs. P. J. Reilly, Peter Bolger, Edw. Stirling and Dennis B. Kelly, especially the last-named gentleman, whose whole soul was enlisted in the work. We ought, also, in justice to add the name of Mr. George S. Ferguson, at whose establishment this volume is printed. He has taken an interest in the work, not only as a printer, but as a member of the Society, and has made it a matter of personal pride to issue a creditable book.

JOHN H. CAMPBELL.

PHILADELPHIA, *March* 16, 1892.

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REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE HISTORY OF THE SOCIETY.

PHILADELPHIA, March 17, 1892.

*To the Officers and Members of the Hibernian Society for the Relief
of Emigrants from Ireland:*

THE Committee on History respectfully report :—That they are gratified to announce the completion of the work which the Society placed in their hands upon March 17, 1884, eight years ago. John H. Campbell, Esq., the Historian of the Society, has finished the manuscript of the work, and the printer has already in type two-thirds of the volume, and will complete the remaining portion in a few weeks.

The Preface to the volume will explain the character of the work performed by the Historian. The period covered by the History is from March 17, 1771, the date of the organization of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, down to the present date, March 17, 1892, a record of 121 years. Mr. Campbell has not only written the history of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick and Hibernian Society, but also sketches of most of the members, nearly 2,000 in number, making a mass of material which will comprise over 560 pages of printed matter. We feel that the publication will throw much light upon the history of the Irish-Americans of Pennsylvania, especially during the Revolutionary War, and will show how important was the part taken by them in gaining the liberties of America. As a contribution to local American history the book will be invaluable, and as part of the history of Philadelphia it will be of great service to future chroniclers and historians.

The work will be issued in one large octavo volume, handsomely printed on fine white paper and bound in green cloth, and will contain 105 full-page portraits of members, many of them among the most distinguished citizens of the country. The selection of the portraits was left to the Historian, who would have gladly included many more than are published but for the general desire of the members to have the work completed before this meeting.

As originally constituted your Committee consisted of John H. Campbell, Chairman, James S. Martin, William Gorman, Robert H. Beattie and P. S. Dooner. Messrs. Beattie and Gorman finding it impossible to attend to the work of the Committee, resigned, and their places were filled by the appointment of Messrs. Thomas D. Ferguson and Rev. James Gray Bolton. Mr. Martin's place was subsequently filled by the appointment of Mr. Dennis B. Kelly, who, in turn, resigned, and Mr. William Brice was substituted. In December last, at the request of the Committee, Mr. Campbell undertook to write the History and complete the manuscript before March 17, 1892, and in order to devote himself uninterruptedly to the work, resigned from the Committee over which he had presided since its first appointment, and Mr. Hugh McCaffrey was appointed in his place, Rev. James Gray Bolton being chosen Chairman to succeed Mr. Campbell, and Mr. Thomas D. Ferguson being continued as Secretary.

In announcing the early completion of their labors, the Committee congratulate the Society upon the near publication of the History, which will be of value not only as a record of the Society itself, but as a tribute to the many distinguished patriots who were enrolled in its ranks.

REV. J. GRAY BOLTON, *Chairman*.
THOS. D. FERGUSON, *Secretary*.
P. S. DOONER,
WILLIAM BRICE,
HUGH MCCAFFREY.

Note.—In deference to the wishes of Mr. Campbell we have substituted as the frontispiece for the volume, the Medal of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick instead of his portrait, which the Society voted to be inserted.

LIST OF PORTRAITS.

With a few exceptions, the portraits in this volume (105 in number) are either from life or from untouched photographs of original portraits in oil, painted from life and photographed for the Society. The photographer employed by the Committee, Mr. Charles Truscott, has faithfully performed his work, and during its course he has visited several distant points, such as New York city; Paoli, Pa.; York, Pa.; Bethlehem, Pa., Wilmington, Del., etc., in order to photograph oil paintings in possession of the families and descendants of deceased members. Several valuable original miniatures have also been photographed and reproduced in this volume. The work of procuring the portraits and having them photographed has been under the direction of Mr. William J. Campbell, of Philadelphia, to whom the Society is mainly indebted for the great success in obtaining so many photographs of original portraits. Most of the portraits are here published for the first time.

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NOTE.—We regret exceedingly that no portraits of Gen. Stephen Moylan, Thomas Fitzsimons, John Maxwell Nesbitt, and other distinguished officers of the Society are in existence. Otherwise they would have been included in the foregoing list.

LIST OF SOME OF THE WORKS CONSULTED IN THE PREPARATION OF THIS VOLUME

- Scharf & Westcott's History of Philadelphia**, 3 Vols., Phila., 1884.
Appleton's Cyclopædia of American Biography, 6 Vols., N. Y., 1887.
Simpson's Lives of Eminent Philadelphians, Phila., 1859.
Biographical Encyclopædia of Pennsylvania, Phila., 1874.
Philadelphia and Popular Philadelphians, Phila., 1891.
A Biographical Album of Prominent Pennsylvanians, 3 Vols., Phila., 1888-1890.
Keith's Provincial Councillors of Pennsylvania, Phila., 1883.
Nevin's Encyclopædia of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, Phila., 1884.
Names of Persons who took the Oath of Allegiance to the Colonies, Phila., 1865.
Martin's Bench and Bar of Philadelphia, Phila., 1883.
A Brief Account of the Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, Phila., 1844.
History of the First Troop Philadelphia City Cavalry, Phila., 1874.
History of the Schuylkill Fishing Company, Phila., 1889.
The Hibernia Fire Engine Company, Phila., 1859.
Historical Memoir of Hibernia Fire Engine Company, Phila., 1872.
Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography, 14 Vols., Phila., 1877-1891.
Pennsylvania Archives, 2d Series, 12 Vols., Harrisburg, 1879-1880.
History of the Bank of North America, Phila., 1882.
Records of American Catholic Historical Society, 3 Vols., Phila., 1887-1891.
Historical Catalogue of St. Andrew's Society, Phila., 1881.
Historical Sketch of the Sons of St. George, Phila., 1872.
Historical Sketch of Welsh Society, Phila., 1880.
Men of America, City Government, Phila.
Ritter's Philadelphia and her Merchants, Phila., 1860.
Allibone's Dictionary of Authors, 3 Vols., Phila., 1858-1891.
Simon's Biographies of Successful Merchants, Phila., 1864.
Carey's Account of Yellow Fever Epidemic, Phila., 1793.
Hamersly's Army and Navy Register, Washington, 1888.
Summary of Transactions of the College of Physicians, Centennial Ed., Phila., 1887.
Gross's Lives of Eminent American Physicians and Surgeons, Phila., 1861.
Cooper's Naval History, 2 Vols., Phila., 1840.
- Also numerous works on general and local American history, references to which are specially made throughout the volume.**

LIST OF PROMINENT PUBLIC OFFICIALS WHO WERE MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY.

PRESIDENTS OF UNITED STATES.

George Washington.
Andrew Jackson.
Ulysses S. Grant.

CABINET OFFICERS.

Richard Bache,
Postmaster-General.
James Campbell,
Postmaster-General.
John Wanamaker,
Postmaster-General.
William J. Duane,
Secretary of Treasury.
Gen. Henry Knox,
Secretary of War.
James M. Porter,
Secretary of War.
Mahlon Dickerson,
Secretary of Navy.
Wayne MacVeagh,
Attorney-General.

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William B. Reed,
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Robert Adams, Jr.,
Minister to Brazil.
Andrew G. Curtin,
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Thomas Barclay,
Consul to Barbary Powers.
John Mitchell,
Consul at Santiago de Cuba.

(16)

Valentine Holmes,
Consul at Dublin.
Robert L. Loughhead,
Consul at Londonderry.
Thomas E. Heenan, M. D.,
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ARMY OFFICERS.

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Gen. Anthony Wayne.
Gen. Edward Hand.
Gen. Richard Butler.
Gen. William Thompson.
Gen. Henry Knox.
Gen. Stephen Moylan.
Gen. William Irvine.
Gen. John Cadwalader.
Gen. Walter Stewart.
Gen. John Shee.
Gen. Thomas Proctor.
Gen. John Cochran,
Surgeon-General.
Gen. John P. G. Muhlenberg.
Gen. Samuel Meredith.
Gen. Callender Irvine,
Commissary General.
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Gen. Andrew Jackson.
Gen. Robert Patterson.
Gen. U. S. Grant.
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Gen. Thomas L. Kane.
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 Col. Thomas J. Town.
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 Major William Gray.
 Major James Moore.
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Lieut. B. W. Ball.
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 Com. John Barry.
 Com. Thomas Read.
 Com. Charles Stewart.
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 Capt. John Green.
 Capt. Paul Cox.
 Capt. Nathan Boys.
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 Capt. James Montgomery.
 Purser Matthew Mease.
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 William Bingham.
 Gen. J. P. G. Muhlenberg.
 Mahlon Dickerson.

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 Blair McClenachan.
 Philip S. Markley.
 John Sergeant.
 Joseph Hemphill.

Thomas Kittera.
 James Harper.
 William Findley.
 Tench Coxe.
 George W. Toland.
 Joseph R. Chandler.
 Thomas Burnside.
 Andrew G. Curtin.
 Richard Vaux.
 Benjamin T. Biggs.
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 William McAleer.

JUDGES.

United States District Court.

Richard Peters.
 John K. Kane.
 Mahlon Dickerson.

Pennsylvania Supreme Court.

Thomas McKean,
 Chief-Justice.
 John B. Gibson,
 Chief-Justice.
 John M. Read,
 Chief-Justice.
 George Bryan.
 Thomas Sergeant.
 Thomas Burnside.
 William A. Porter.
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 New Jersey.

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 Henry Hill.
 Sharp Delany.
 John Cadwalader.
 Plunkett Fleeson.
 John Fox,
 Bucks County.
 Christopher Marshall.
 William Nichols.
 John Dickinson.
 Walter Franklin.

John Geyer.
 Thomas Armstrong.
 James Campbell.
 Michael Arnold.
 Thomas R. Elcock.
 James Gay Gordon.

Orphans' Court.

Plunkett Fleeson.
 Henry Hill.
 William B. Hanna.

District Court of Philadelphia.

Joseph Hemphill.
 Joseph Borden McKean.
 Thomas Sergeant.
 Charles S. Coxe.

Court of General Sessions.

Joseph M. Doran.

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 David Caldwell.
 Gen. Thomas L. Kane.

Marshals.

William Nichols.
 Samuel D. Patterson.

District Attorney.

John M. Read.

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 Sharp Delany.
 Lt.-Col. George Latimer.
 Gen. J. P. G. Muhlenberg.
 Gen. John Shee.
 Gen. John Steele.
 John Cadwalader.

Surveyors of the Port.

Gen. Walter Stewart.
 John M. Campbell.

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George Bryan.
Philip S. Markley.
Thomas J. Powers.

Navy Agents.

Henry Toland.
Samuel D. Patterson.

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Robert Patterson (1790).
Robert M. Patterson, M. D.

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Richard Bache.
James Bryson.
Robert Patton.
Thomas Sergeant.
William F. Harrity.
John Field.

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Thomas McKean.
Andrew G. Curtin.
Gen. James A. Beaver.
Mahlon Dickerson,
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Benjamin T. Biggs,
Governor of Delaware.

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Thomas Sergeant.
Andrew G. Curtin.
William S. Stenger.
William F. Harrity.

State Treasurer.

William V. McGrath.

Receiver-General of Land Office.

Col. Francis Johnston.

Surveyor-General.

Gen. Andrew Porter.

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Gen. William McCandless.
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John Donaldson.
George Bryan.

Comptroller-General.

John Donaldson.

Adjutants-General.

Mahlon Dickerson.
Thomas McKean, Jr.
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Judge Advocate General.

John I. Rogers.

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John Dickinson.
Gen. Anthony Wayne.
Gen. John Cadwalader.
Col. Francis Johnston.
Col. John Nixon.
James Mease.
Thomas Fitzsimons.
Andrew Caldwell.
George Campbell.
John Maxwell Nesbitt,
Treasurer.

Supreme Executive Council.

George Bryan,
President.
John Dickinson,
President.

Prothonotaries of Supreme Court.

Joseph Reed.
William Duane.
Robert Tyler.

Attorneys-General.

Joseph B. McKean.
 Mahlon Dickerson.
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 Joseph Reed.
 Thomas Sergeant.
 Philip S. Markley.
 William B. Reed.
 John K. Kane.
 John M. Read.
 James Campbell.

CITY OFFICIALS.

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 John Geyer.
 Benjamin W. Richards.
 Richard Vaux.
 Alexander Henry.
 Morton McMichael.
 William B. Smith.
 Edwin S. Stuart.
 James R. Kenney,
 Mayor of Reading, Pa.

City Recorders.

Mahlon Dickerson.
 Joseph Reed.
 Richard Vaux.

Sheriffs.

Gen. Thomas Proctor.
 James Ash.
 William T. Donaldson.
 Col. Francis Johnston.
 Benjamin Duncan.
 William A. Porter.
 Morton McMichael.
 George Megee.
 Horatio P. Connell.

City Treasurers.

Gen. John Shee.
 William V. McGrath.
 Dr. James McClintock.
 Joseph N. Piersol.
 Richard G. Oellers.
 George D. McCreary.

Coroners.

Thomas J. Powers.
 Dr. D. J. Langton,
 Schuylkill County.

Recorders of Deeds.

Edward Fox.
 James B. Reilly,
 Schuylkill County.

City Controller.

Gen. Robert P. Dechert.

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John M. Melloy.
 Capt. John Taylor.

Presidents of Select Council.

Robert Patterson (1790).
 Thomas Kittera.
 William B. Smith.

Presidents of Common Council.

Joseph Worrell.
 William C. Patterson.

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Dr. James Mease.
 Dr. Samuel Duffield.

Prosecuting Attorneys.

Peter A. Browne.
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 Thomas Kittera.
 William J. Duane.
 Philip S. Markley.
 C. Wallace Brooke.

William A. Porter.
William B. Reed.

District Attorneys.

William B. Reed.
George S. Graham.
James B. Reilly,
Schuylkill County.
William S. Stenger,
Franklin County.

City Solicitors.

Mahlon Dickerson.

Joseph Reed.
John K. Kane.
John M. Read.
William A. Porter.

Registers of Wills.

George Campbell.
Joseph B. McKean.
John Geyer.
George W. McMahon.
Thomas McCullough.

City Commissioner.

Thomas A. Fahy.

MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY WHO WERE EDITORS OR PUBLISHERS OF NEWSPAPERS, MAGAZINES, ETC.

FRANCIS BAILEY, 1790.—Publisher of *The Freeman's Journal or North American Intelligencer*.

JOHN BINNS, 1809.—Editor of *Republican Argus*, Northampton, Pa., and of the *Democratic Press*, Philadelphia.

SAMUEL F. BRADFORD, 1803.—Publisher of *True American*.

ANDREW BROWN, 1790.—Founder and publisher of *Federal Gazette*, afterwards the *Philadelphia Gazette*.

JOHN H. CAMPBELL, 1880.—Editor of *Legal Gazette* and of *C. T. A. News*.

HENRY C. CAREY, 1820.—Editor of *Protection Department* of *New York Tribune*.

MATHEW CAREY, 1790.—Editor of *Freeman's Journal* (Dublin); editor of the *Volunteers' Journal* (Dublin); publisher of *Pennsylvania Evening Herald*; editor and publisher of the *Columbian Magazine*; editor and publisher of the *American Museum*.

JOSEPH R. CHANDLER, 1842.—Editor of *United States Gazette*.

P. S. DONNELLAN, M. D., 1889.—Associate editor of *Medical Times*.

WILLIAM DUANE, 1806.—Editor of *True American*; editor and proprietor of the *Aurora*.

CAPTAIN JOHN DUNLAP, 1778.—Publisher of *Pennsylvania Packet or General Advertiser*, and of *Der Hoch-Deutsch Americanische Calendar*.

JAMES M. FERGUSON, 1873.—Publisher of *United Presbyterian*, Pittsburg, Pa., and of *Youth's Evangelist*, Philadelphia.

GEORGE S. FERGUSON, 1881.—Publisher of *American Guardian*; *The Christian Instructor*; *The Presbyterian Journal*, and *Evangelical Repository*.

JAMES D. FLYNN, 1882.—Editor of *Bordentown* (N. J.) *Register*.

SOLOMON FOSTER, 1884.—Editor of *Evening Chronicle*, Pottsville, Pa.

JOHN N. GALLAGHER, 1886.—Publisher of *Real Estate Record*.

MOSES P. HANDY, 1884.—Editor of *Richmond* (Va.) *Dispatch*; editor of *Richmond* (Va.) *Enquirer*; managing editor of *Press* and of *Evening News* (Philadelphia); editorial staff of *New York World*.

CHARLES A. HARDY, 1881.—One of proprietors of *Catholic Standard*.

GEN. D. H. HASTINGS, 1888.—Associate editor of *Bellefonte* (Pa.) *Republican*.

THOMAS HOPE, 1813.—Editor of *Philadelphia Price Current*.

R. SHELTON MACKENZIE, 1864.—Literary editor of the *Press* and of *Evening News*.

CHRISTOPHER S. MAGRATH, 1884.—Proprietor of *New Jersey Enterprise*, Burlington, N. J.; manager of *Cape May* (N. J.) *Wave*.

- LOUIS N. MEGARGER**, 1881.—City editor of the Press ; city editor of the Evening News ; city editor of the Times.
- ROBERT S. MENAMIN**, 1884.—Editor and proprietor of the Printer's Circular.
- WILLIAM F. McCULLY**, 1884.—Business manager and part-owner of Evening Bulletin.
- FRANK McLOUGHLIN**, 1864.—Chief proprietor of the Times.
- MORTON McMICHAEL**, 1841.—Editor of Saturday Evening Post ; editor-in-chief of Saturday Courier ; part proprietor of Saturday News ; editor and proprietor of North American and United States Gazette.
- ROBERT M. MCWADE**, 1880.—City editor of the Press ; city editor of the Public Ledger.
- RICHARD G. OELLERS**, 1888.—Business manager of the Record.
- COL. JAMES O'REILLY**, 1883.—One of the founders of Sunday Leader.
- SAMUEL D. PATTERSON**, 1838.—Editor and publisher of Norristown (Pa.) Register ; editor of Harrisburg (Pa.) Union ; editor and publisher of Democratic Union (Harrisburg, Pa.) ; editor and publisher of Saturday Evening Post.
- WILLIAM B. REED**, 1837.—Editorial staff of New York World.
- ISRAEL F. SHEPPARD**, 1880.—Night editor of the Age ; night editor of the Public Ledger.
- WILLIAM M. SINGERLY**, 1882.—Proprietor of the Philadelphia Record.
- WILLIAM S. STENGER**, 1890.—Editor and part-proprietor of the Valley Spirit (Chambersburg, Pa.).
- ROBERT TYLER**, 1853.—Editor of Mail and Advertiser (Montgomery, Ala.).
- JOHN RUSSELL YOUNG**, 1886.—Editorial manager of the Philadelphia Press ; managing editor of New York Tribune ; editorial staff of New York Herald ; part-proprietor of the Evening Star (Philadelphia).

LIST OF WORKS WRITTEN BY MEMBERS OF THE HIBERNIAN SOCIETY.

- WILLIAM BARNWELL, M. D., 1818.**—Physical Investigations relative to the Diseases of a Warm and Vitiated Atmosphere, 1802; various medical papers.
- BENJAMIN SMITH BARTON, M. D., 1790.**—Tract on Natural History, 1787; Elements of Botany, 1804; Collections towards a Materia Medica of the United States; various papers in American Philosophical Transactions.
- JOHN BINNS, 1809.**—Justices of the Peace; Recollections of the Life of John Binns, 1854; several pamphlets.
- REV. WILLIAM BLACKWOOD, 1850.**—Edited History of Presbyterian Church in America; numerous articles for magazines and journals.
- DAVID PAUL BROWN, 1819.**—Sertorius, or the Roman Patriot, 1830; The Trial, a Tragedy; The Prophet of St. Paul's, a Melodrama; Love and Honor, a Farce; The Forum, or Forty Years full practice at the Philadelphia Bar, 2 Vols., 1856; several pamphlets.
- PETER A. BROWNE, 1813.**—Trichologia Mammalium, 1853; Browne's Reports (Law Cases), 2 Vols., 1811.
- TURNER CAMAC, 1818.**—Several pamphlets on Internal Improvements.
- JOHN H. CAMPBELL, 1880.**—List of the Proprietaries and Governors of Pennsylvania, 1868; Legal Gazette Reports, 1872; History of Friendly Sons of St. Patrick and Hibernian Society (this volume), 1892.
- HENRY C. CAREY, 1820.**—An Essay on the Rate of Wages, 1835; Principles of Political Economy, 3 Vols., 1837-1839; Past, Present and Future, 1848; The Harmony of Interests, 1852; Slave Trade, Why it Exists and how it may be Extinguished, 1853; The Credit System in France, Great Britain and the United States, 1858; Principles of Social Science, 3 Vols., 1858-1859; Unity of Law, 1872.
- MATHEW CAREY, 1790.**—Edited Columbian Magazine, 1786; Edited American Museum, 12 Vols., 1787-1792; Account of the Yellow Fever Epidemic of 1793; The Olive Branch, 1814; Vindiciae Hibernicae, 1818; numerous pamphlets.
- JOHN CASSIN, 1865.**—Birds of California and Texas; Synopsis of the Birds of North America; Ornithology of the United States Japan Exploring Expedition and of the United States Astronomical Expedition to Chili; Mammalogy and Ornithology of the Wilkes' Exploring Expedition; American Ornithology.
- JOSEPH R. CHANDLER, 1842.**—A Grammar of the English Language, 1821; numerous pamphlets, etc.
- ECKLEY B. COXE, 1883.**—Translation of Weisbach's Mechanics of Engineering, 1870.
- TENCH COXE, 1790.**—A View of the United States of America, 1794; A Statement of the Arts and Manufactures of the United States, 1810; numerous pamphlets, etc.
- WILLIAM C. CROOKS, M. D., 1883.**—Papers in medical journals.
- MAHLON DICKERSON, 1807.**—Speeches in Congress, 1826-1846.
- FRANCIS DIMOND, 1848.**—Poems.

- WILLIAM DUANE**, 1806.—A Visit to Colombia ; An Epitome of the Arts and Sciences, 1811 ; Military Dictionary, 1810 ; Handbook for Riflemen, 1813.
- WILLIAM J. DUANE**, 1825.—The Law of Nations, 1809 ; Internal Improvements of the Commonwealth, 1810.
- REV. JOHN EWING**, 1802.—Papers in American Philosophical Society Transactions (Collegiate Lectures on Natural Philosophy, 2 Vols., 1809, and Volume of his Sermons, 1812, were published after his death).
- WILLIAM FINDLEY**, 1790.—A Review of the Funding System, 1794 ; History of the Whiskey Insurrection of Western Pennsylvania, 1796 ; Observations Vindicating Religious Liberty against Rev. S. B. Wylie.
- SOLOMON FOSTER**, 1884.—Men of America.
- WILLIAM GRIMSHAW**, 1828.—School Histories of England, France, Greece, United States, Rome, South America and Mexico ; Life of Napoleon ; Etymological Dictionary ; Gentlemen's Lexicon ; Ladies' Lexicon ; Merchant's Law Book ; Form Book ; American Chesterfield ; Revised Editions of Goldsmith's Rome and Greece, Ramsay's Life of Washington, and Blaine's History of Wars growing out of French Revolution.
- WILLIAM W. HALY**, 1832.—(Jointly), Troubat & Haly's Practice in the Civil Courts.
- W. JOSEPH HEARN**, M. D., 1884.—Papers in medical journals.
- P. S. DONNELLAN**, M. D., 1889.—Medical essays in London and Philadelphia medical journals.
- SAMUEL HOOD**, 1833.—Brief account of the Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, 1844 ; Law of Executors, etc., 1847.
- JOHN K. KANE**, 1828.—Numerous papers on literary and legal subjects.
- R. SHELTON MACKENZIE**, 1864.—Lays of Palestine, 1848 ; Titian, a novel, 1846 ; A Life of Guizot, 1846 ; Partnership, a legal-commercial work, 1847 ; Mornings at Matlack, 3 Vols., 1850 ; Bits of Blarney, 1855 ; Tressilian and his Friends, 1857 ; Life of Dickens, 1870 ; Life of Walter Scott, 1871 ; and edited new editions of Shiel's Sketches of the Irish Bar ; Noctes Ambrosianae, 5 Vols. ; DeQuincey's Klosterheim ; Life of Curran ; Dr. Maginn's Miscellaneous Works, 5 Vols. ; and Lady Morgan's O'Briens and O'Flahertys.
- CHRISTOPHER MARSHALL**, 1790.—Remembrancer.
- JAMES MEASE**, M. D., 1798.—Picture of Philadelphia, 1811 ; Introductory Lecture to Course on Comparative Anatomy, 1813.
- LOUIS N. MEGARGEE**, 1881.—Biographical Album of Philadelphia in the Bi-Centennial Year ; Prominent Pennsylvanians.
- JOHN K. MITCHELL**, M. D., 1838.—Papers on medical subjects.
- GEN. ST. CLAIR A. MULHOLLAND**, 1864.—Life of Hancock.
- JAMES MCHENRY**, M. D., 1836.—The Wilderness, a novel ; O'Halloran, the Insurgent Chief ; Hearts of Steel ; The Pleasures of Friendship, a poem ; The Antediluvian, a poem.
- ROBERT M. MCWADE**, 1880.—The Irish Struggle ; The Uncrowned King ; Ben Burb and its Legends.
- ROBERT PATTERSON**, 1790.—The Newtonian System, 1808 ; Treatise on Arithmetic, 1819 ; edited Ferguson's Mechanics, 1806.
- GEN. ROBERT PATTERSON**, 1824.—A Narrative of the Campaign in the Shenandoah Valley.
- SAMUEL D. PATTERSON**, 1838.—Numerous magazine articles.
- RICHARD PETERS**, 1787.—Admiralty Decisions, 1807.
- WILLIAM A. PORTER**, 1842.—Several law pamphlets and addresses.
- TYRONE POWER**, 1837.—Impressions of America, 2 Vols., London, 1835 ; The King's Secret, a novel ; The Lost Heir.
- JOHN M. READ**, 1832.—Views on the Suspension of the Habeas Corpus, 1863 ; Plan for

- the Administration of the Girard Estate, 1833; The Law of Evidence, 1864; Jefferson Davis and his Complicity in the Assassination of Abraham Lincoln, 1866.
- WILLIAM B. REED, 1837.—Life and Correspondence of Joseph Reed, 2 Vols.; Life of Esther Reed; Vindication of Joseph Reed; numerous pamphlets and magazine articles.
- EDWARD ROTH, 1867.—Life of Napoleon III., 1858; Christus Judex, 1863; Index for Littell's Living Age; several school-books; Translations of *Chateau Morville*, *Rouge et Noir*, Legouv  's Art of Reading and Jules Verne's Astronomical Stories.
- WILLIAM HENRY SAYER, 1888.—Edited American Chess Congress, 1876.
- MICHAEL L. SCANLAN, 1871.—Magazine stories.
- THOMAS SERGEANT, 1805.—The Law of Foreign Attachment, 1811; Reports of Cases in Supreme Court of Pennsylvania (with William Rawle), 17 Vols., 1814-1829; Constitutional Law, 1822; Sketch of the National Judiciary Powers, 1824; View of the Land Laws of Pennsylvania, 1838.
- ROBERT TYLER, 1853.—Ahasuerus, a poem, New York, 1842; Death, or Medora's Dream, a poem, 1843; Is Virginia a Repudiating State? Richmond, Va., 1858; The State's Guarantee, Richmond, Va., 1858.
- RICHARD VAUX, 1844.—Life of Governor Joseph Heister; Recorder's Decisions: numerous papers on Penology.
- REV. SAMUEL B. WYLIE, 1811.—Two Sons of Oil; Covenanting; Greek Grammar; Life of Alexander McLeod; numerous articles in periodicals.
- JOHN RUSSELL YOUNG, 1886.—Around the World with General Grant.

THE ORIGIN OF THE FRIENDLY SONS OF ST. PATRICK.

THE first white settlers on the banks of the Delaware were Swedes, followed by the English colonists, under William Penn, in 1681. From that date until about 1720 the arrivals were mostly of English emigrants. Soon after 1720, a steady influx of settlers from Ireland—mainly from the northern counties—began and continued with more or less interruption down to the present day. The Irish emigration soon assumed large proportions, and spread itself throughout what now compose the Southern tier of counties. Gordon, in his "History of Pennsylvania" (page 207), states that from December, 1728, to December, 1729, the emigrants to the province were as follows :

English and Welsh	267
Scotch	43
Palatines (German)	243
Irish	5655

If anything like that proportion was maintained for any considerable length of time, it can readily be perceived that at the period of the Revolution, the Irish element in the population must have been very large. That it was very considerable can be seen at a glance from the list of prominent names in the army, navy and civil service of the colony, and from the Revolution down to our own time, the history of Pennsylvania without its public-spirited citizens of Irish birth or descent would be very tame indeed. A glance at a few of the Irish names conspicuous in her history will carry out our view. The President of the United States contributed by Pennsylvania to the nation was James Buchanan. Of United States Senators there were William Maclay, James Ross, Samuel Maclay, Andrew Gregg, Walter Lowrie, William Findlay, Samuel McKean, James Buchanan, Edgar Cowan, Charles R. Buckalew, John Scott, William A. Wallace, John I. Mitchell and Matthew Stanley Quay. Of members of the Cabinet there were William J. Duane, James Madison Porter, T. M. T. McKennan, James Campbell and Wayne MacVeagh. Of the Governors of the State there were George Bryan, William Moore, Thomas McKean, William Findlay, David Rittenhouse Porter, James Pollock, Andrew G. Curtin and Robert E. Pattison. Of Judges of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania there were Thomas McKean, George Bryan, John Bannister Gibson, Hugh Henry Brackenridge, Thomas Duncan, Molton C. Rogers, John Tod, John Ross, John Kennedy, Thomas Burnside, Richard Coulter, Thomas S. Bell, George

Chambers, Jeremiah S. Black, Walter H. Lowrie, John C. Knox, James Armstrong, James Thompson, William Strong, William A. Porter, John M. Read, Daniel Agnew, Isaac G. Gordon and Silas M. Clark. And when we add to these names of public officials such names as those of General Anthony Wayne, General Edward Hand, General Stephen Moylan, Commodore John Barry, Commodore Charles Stewart, Charles Thomson, Colonel John Nixon, Robert Fulton, Mathew Carey, William Duane, General Robert Patterson, Admiral David D. Porter, General George G. Meade, General George B. McClellan, and hundreds of others, we can truly say that the Irish element in Pennsylvania is both conspicuous and distinguished.

It is the fashion at the present time to lay much stress upon the fact that the Irish of Pennsylvania history were, more properly speaking, "Scotch-Irish"—that is, natives of Ireland, who had been transplanted for a time from Scotland to Ireland, and thence came to America. There is doubtless Scotch and even English ancestry in the veins of many Irish-Americans, but as Irishmen when they settle in the United States are at once imbued with the glorious spirit pervading this great Republic and become "more American than the Americans themselves;" so in like manner did the Scotch and English settlers, who settled in the North of Ireland, become imbued with the spirit of hostility to British oppression, which made them "more Irish than the Irish themselves." O'Connell was not more devoted to the liberties of the Irish people than Grattan and Emmet, nor did the latter claim to be anything but Irish. And so with respect to the "Scotch-Irish" settlers of Pennsylvania; they were Irish to the backbone, even if many of them did spring from other countries. The Donegals, Tyrones, Derrys, and other like localities of Pennsylvania were Irish names, not Scotch, and were bestowed upon them by the early settlers, who regarded themselves as true Irishmen, no matter how some of their descendants may now regard them as Scotch. Take the history of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, the leading Irish organization prior to and during the Revolution. Most of them were what would now be considered as "Scotch-Irish," and yet they organized an *Irish* Society, not a *Scotch one*; they met on St. Patrick's Day, and not on St. Andrew's Day, and though originally composed of Presbyterians and Episcopalians, with but three Catholics among their number, yet so far from their thoughts was any idea of illiberality, that they chose one of these Catholics, General Stephen Moylan, who was certainly not "Scotch-Irish," to be their first President. The St. Andrew's Society of Philadelphia was organized twenty-two years before the Friendly Sons of St.



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Patrick, and yet these "Scotch-Irish" members of the latter Society organized a distinctively *Irish* organization to keep alive the memories of old Ireland. We can imagine them smiling, if in their day some over-zealous orator had claimed them to be "more Scotch than Irish." We are willing to give all credit due to the Scotch ancestry of many of our members, and the writer of this can claim as Scotch a name and ancestry as any man living, and, in addition, we are keenly alive to the noble traits of character of the Scotch people and the glories of their country, but with the settlement of the Scotch in Ireland, they broadened out their views, imbibed the spirit of the Irish people, and became as Irish as the descendants of the original settlers of the land of St. Patrick. The early Irish settlers of Pennsylvania regarded themselves as Irishmen, and, as our history as we unfold it will show, their representatives in the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick and Hibernian Society became Americans, in all that the term implies, as those of their ancestors who were Scotch became thorough Irishmen. There is enough of glory and patriotism among both Scotch and Irish, without attempting to introduce a spirit of antagonism between them.

As a writer in the *Edinburgh Review* once said, "At the end of the seventeenth century, the chief social feature of the Highlands of Scotland was famine and the other was emigration," so we might say that during the eighteenth century in Ireland the chief social feature was political oppression and the other was emigration. The preliminary essay to the "Genealogy of the McKinstry Family," by William Willis, Boston, 1858, contains the following interesting statements regarding the early Irish emigration to America :

"The first immigration of these people to this country was to the Middle States and Southern colonies. As early as 1684 a settlement was formed in New Jersey, and in 1690 small groups were found in the Carolinas, Maryland and Pennsylvania. But it was not until the reigns of Anne and George I. that large numbers, driven by oppressive measures of government and disastrous seasons, were induced to seek, even in the wilderness, a better home than their old-settled region could give them. Gordon says : 'Scarcity of corn, generally prevalent from the discouragement of industry, amounted in 1728 and the following year almost to a famine, especially in Ulster. Emigrations to America, which have since increased, drew above three thousand people annually from Ulster alone.' Dr. Boulter, afterwards Archbishop of Armagh, who labored strenuously in 1728 to divert the horrors of famine in Ireland, wrote to the English ministry, March 7, 1728, that there were seven ships then lying at Belfast that

'are carrying off about one thousand passengers ; most of them can neither get victuals or work at home.' He also says : ' Three thousand one hundred men, women and children went from Ireland to America in 1727, and four thousand two hundred in three years, all Protestants.' The principal seats of these emigrations were Pennsylvania and the Middle States. New England was found not so favorable to their farming and other interests. Douglas, who wrote at Boston in 1750, says : ' At first they chose New England, but being brought up to husbandry, &c., New England did not generally answer so well as the colonies southward ; at present they generally resort to Pennsylvania.' By Proud's 'History of Pennsylvania,' we find that in 1729 nearly six thousand arrived in that colony ; and before the middle of the century, nearly twelve thousand arrived annually for several years. These were Protestants and generally Presbyterians ; few or no Catholics came until after the Revolution."

Burke, in his "European Settlements in America," Dublin edition, 1762, Vol. 2, p. 199, says : "In some years more people have transported themselves into Pennsylvania than in all the other settlements together. In 1729 six thousand two hundred and eight persons came to settle here as passengers or servants, four-fifths of whom, at least, were from Ireland."

From these statements it may be seen that, so far as Pennsylvania is concerned, the Anglo-Saxon is not the foundation stock of her people, and England cannot be truly regarded as the mother country. It was doubtless the presence of such large numbers of Irish settlers among her population that led to her strenuous resistance to the exactions of Great Britain before the Revolution, and her firm support of the cause of Independence. At any rate, the disaffected and "tory" parts of her people came from classes who were not Irish.

Rev. Dr. J. G. Craighead, in "Scotch and Irish Seeds in American Soil," page 339, gives the following list of "Presbyterian Colonists" who were conspicuous in the battles of the Revolution. The reverend gentleman in his enthusiasm includes a number of Episcopalians, Catholics and other denominations than Presbyterians in the list, but as the greater number were of the denomination claimed, we may pardon his enthusiasm. The list, which is as follows, shows, as does the history contained in this volume, what a prominent part Irish Americans took in gaining the liberties of our country :

"Of Major-Generals, we may refer to Anthony Wayne, John Stark, Hugh Mercer, Thomas Sumter, Henry Knox, William Alexander (Lord Stirling), Alexander McDowell, Richard Montgomery, John Sullivan, and Richard Moultrie. Of Generals, to Daniel Morgan,

John Beatty, Francis Morton, Griffith Rutherford, George Graham, William Irvine, John Moore, Charles Stewart, John Armstrong, William Davidson, Joseph Graham, Isaac Hughes, Andrew Pickens, Arthur St. Clair, and Joseph Reed. Of Brigadier-Generals, to John Armstrong, Jr., Jethro Sumner, Matthias Ogden, Otho H. Williams, Stephen Moylan, Francis Nash, Elias Dayton, Edward Hand, Andrew Lewis, Lochlan McIntosh, William Thompson, Andrew Porter, James Moore, and William Macpherson. Of Colonels and of other subordinate officers we attempt no enumeration, as in point of numbers they were almost legion."

Among these names will be readily recognized many of the members of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, whose Society was organized about four years prior to the Revolutionary war. All of the members were either Irish by birth or, having had one or both parents who were Irish, were natives of Philadelphia. They or their parents were part of the emigration of Irish colonists which we have described, and in tracing the origin of the Society we have to look among the emigrants referred to. The earliest known Irish association in Philadelphia was the "Hibernia Fire Company," organized in 1751. Of the twenty-six signers of its constitution in 1752, nine of them afterwards became members of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, viz. : Randle Mitchell, William West, Benjamin Fuller, James Mease, Blair McClenachan, John Mitchell, George Fullerton, George Campbell, and Sharp Delany. Of the founders of the Friendly Sons, only seven were members of the Hibernia Fire Company at the time. It was not until 1781, upon the reorganization of the Fire Company, after a period of inactivity, that its rolls contain so many names of the Friendly Sons. It was evidently not the parent of the Friendly Sons, but really owes its continued existence, after 1781, to the members of the latter body. Its list of members during its long and useful career contains many distinguished names, and the Irish-Americans of Philadelphia may be proud of the first organized body among their number.

In 1732 was founded the "Colony in Schuylkill," afterwards, in 1782, the "Schuylkill Fishing Company." Among its members in 1771, when the Society of the Friendly Sons was founded, were John Nixon, Tench Francis and John Patton. As they were but three out of a large number we cannot look to the "Colony in Schuylkill" as our parent Society, as some have supposed.

In 1766 was formed the "Gloucester Fox Hunting Club," and on its rolls in 1771 we find the names of John Dickinson, Tench Francis, Robert Morris, John White, John Cadwalader, Turbutt Francis,

Richard Bache, John Mitchell, Stephen Moylan, Samuel Caldwell, Matthew Mease and John Boyle—members of the Friendly Sons. The gentlemen composing the Gloucester Fox Hunting Club, the First City Troop and the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, were intimately associated, and about the beginning of the Revolution the two former of these organizations were composed largely of members of the last-named Society.

But in extending our researches we have come across more direct evidences of the origin of the Friendly Sons than are given in the supposition that any of the above-named Societies are responsible for their existence as a body. The association of the merchants of Irish parentage, who were leading men in Philadelphia circles as early as 1765, especially of those who had business relations with the firm of Conyngham & Nesbitt, led to the establishment of the "Irish Club" about that date. William West, John Nixon, John Maxwell Nesbitt, James Mease, Benjamin Fuller, Stephen Moylan and others were members of the Club, which met informally at "Burns's Tavern" once a week to play backgammon or whist, and finish the evening with a supper and punch. It was at one of these evening parties, at the beginning of 1771, that it was proposed to give perpetuity to the Club by forming a Society from its members to be called the "Friendly Sons of St. Patrick." From this humble beginning sprang the glorious Society, whose history and that of the Hibernian Society, its worthy successor, we are about to record in the pages of this volume.



COL. JOHN NIXON.



1

THE SOCIETY

OF THE

FRIENDLY SONS OF ST. PATRICK.

THE SOCIETY was undoubtedly organized upon the 17th of March, 1771 (St. Patrick's Day). While the minutes begin with the meeting held upon September 17, 1771, the officers had already been chosen, and the president, in appointing his council, includes two members who are not recorded as present at the meeting, showing that they must have been previously elected. At the subsequent meetings the names of nine other members also appear in like manner, and the meeting held upon March 17, 1772, is designated as the anniversary meeting.

At the organization of the Society there were twenty-four regular members and six honorary members, viz. :

Regular Members.

STEPHEN MOYLAN, <i>President.</i>	BENJAMIN FULLER,
JOHN M. NESBITT, <i>Vice-President.</i>	GEORGE FULLERTON,
WM. MITCHELL, <i>Treas. and Secretary.</i>	ULYSSES LYNCH,
THOMAS BARCLAY,	GEORGE MEADE,
JOHN BOYLE,	JAMES MEASE,
ANDREW CALDWELL,	JOHN MEASE,
SAMUEL CALDWELL,	MATTHEW MEASE,
GEORGE CAMPBELL,	JOHN MITCHELL,
GEORGE DAVIS,	RANDLE MITCHELL,
THOMAS FITZSIMONS,	JOHN NIXON,
TENCH FRANCIS,	JOHN SHEE,
COL. TURBUTT FRANCIS,	WILLIAM WEST.

Honorary Members.

JOHN DICKINSON,	HENRY HILL,
WILLIAM HAMILTON,	ROBERT MORRIS,
WILLIAM HICKS,	JAMES SEARLE.

Nearly all the regular members were prosperous merchants at the time, many of them engaged in the shipping and importing business, and dealing in European and East India goods, teas, wines, silks, Irish linens, etc. The firms of Mease & Caldwell, Carson, Barclay & Mitchell, Conyngham & Nesbitt, and the names of such merchants as George Meade, Thomas Fitzsimons, Tench Francis, Stephen Moylan, John Nixon and William West, were well known in Philadelphia. John Mitchell was a nephew of Andrew Caldwell, Matthew and John

Mease were brothers of James Mease, Randle Mitchell was a brother of John Mitchell, and others of the members were either related to or connected in business with the mercantile houses above referred to. Benjamin Fuller was a ship-broker, and George Davis appears to have been a private gentleman. No physician seems to have been necessary to attend to their wants, but we find a lawyer, George Campbell, associated with them. Colonel Turbutt Francis, who had served as an officer in the French and Indian wars and in Bouquet's expedition, was the only soldier among a body which afterwards was distinguished for the number of military and naval heroes which it contributed to the American cause. As they were all Irishmen or the sons of Irish parents, we presume that the martial spirit which was naturally born in them only awaited an occasion like the Revolution to exhibit itself at the first call to arms in defence of their adopted country.

Of the Honorary Members Richard Bache and Robert Morris were also merchants and intimately associated with their Irish friends in business. John Dickinson and William Hamilton were public men, and, as the minutes show that the meetings were to be the occasion of friendly and convivial intercourse, Henry Hill and James Searle, celebrated wine-merchants and proprietors respectively of "Hill's Madeira" and "Searle's Madeira," were included in the list of Honorary Members.

The minutes of the meetings for the first few years contain little else than the record of attendance and non-attendance of the members and the election of new members. Fines of five shillings each were placed upon those who did not attend, and were regularly paid and as regularly appropriated towards the expense of the anniversary dinners. It is interesting to note how John Nixon, Thomas Fitzsimons, John Shee, Tench Francis, John Maxwell Nesbitt, and other men who afterwards became famed as patriots, were fined either for non-attendance or for not wearing their Society medals at the dinners, and it is pleasing to see with what refreshing punctuality the fines were paid. Perhaps the knowledge that the fines helped to provide the refreshments contributed to the promptness with which they were handed over to the treasurer.

At the meeting held upon 17 September, 1771, Mr. Moylan (no General then!) proposed John Cadwalader, Esq., as an Honorary Member—the same who afterwards was described by Washington as "a military genius," but who at that time was a plain merchant. He was a cousin of John Dickinson, who seems to have been one of the most active, although an Honorary Member of the Society. Of



GEN. JOHN CADWALADER.

course Mr. Cadwalader was elected at the succeeding meeting, 17 December, 1771, at which we find fifteen members recorded as present, together with three visitors, one of whom was "His Honour, the Governour."

At the anniversary meeting on 17 March, 1772, nineteen members, including three Honorary Members, John Dickinson, Robert Morris and Henry Hill, and ten "visitors," including "His Honour, the Governour," again, sat down to table. Three members, Ulysses Lynch, William Mitchell and James Mease, are marked "beyond sea" and excused from their fines, and five unfortunates were fined for absence. The Society was already becoming prosperous, for "application was made by Mr. William West, Jr., Mr. Robert Gray and Mr. John White to be admitted as members." William West, Jr., was a nephew of William West, and all three of them were merchants. This and the preceding meetings were held at "Mullan's Tavern," which with "Burns's Tavern" seemed to be a favorite hostelry for the Society's convivial gatherings, and they were doubtless as famous in their day as "Dooner's Hotel," of Hibernian Society fame, is at the present time. Richard Penn, who afterwards, 17 June, 1773, was elected an Honorary Member, seemed to be fond of the dinners, for we find him recorded as present at all the early meetings, sometimes being the only visitor.

At the quarterly meeting, 17 June, 1772, "Mr. John White having reported to the President and company met that Mr. James Mease desired him (in London) to acquaint the Society that he had made inquiry what a Sett of Dies for striking Medals (agreeable to the Rules) would cost, and found that they could not be got under Fifty or Sixty Pounds—it is the opinion of the present company that they ought to be provided, and therefore do call upon each member of the Society for Fifty Shillings Currency and to purchase a Bill for Fifty Pounds Stl. which he is immediately to remitt to Mr. James Mease, or in his absence to Mr. William Mitchell, towards the purchase of a neat and complete Sett of Dies, to be forwarded here by the first opportunity."

Accordingly Mr. Fuller, the Secretary, wrote to Mr. Mease and also to Mr. William Mitchell, "in case that gentleman has left Europe," to procure the dies. They were, however, not forwarded, but were left in London in order that the medals might be struck and sent out as ordered by the members. Each member was required by the Rules to "furnish himself with a gold medal, of the value of three Guineas, agreeable to the following description—On the right HIBERNIA. On the left AMERICA. In the centre LIBERTY

joining the Hands of HIBERNIA and AMERICA, to be represented by the usual figure of a Female supported by a Harp for HIBERNIA—an Indian with his quiver on his back and his bow slung for AMERICA. Underneath UNITE. On the reverse St. PATRICK trampling on a snake, a Cross in his hand, dressed in his Pontifical robes. The motto HIAR."

Four new members were admitted at the meeting on 17 December, 1772. They were James Moylan, John Patterson, Robert Glen and Sharp Delany. The last named was a druggist, which was the nearest approach to a doctor that the Society yet possessed.

The anniversary meeting upon 17 March, 1773, gathered the largest number of members since the organization, notwithstanding the absence of four "beyond sea," including the President, Stephen Moylan. Vice-President John Maxwell Nesbitt occupied the chair, and as many as nine visitors were present, viz.: the Governor, John Ross, Esq., James Delany, Esq., Doctor Steel, Colonel Fell, Mr. Nathan Hyde and Philip Dickinson, Mr. Burnet and Mr. Livingston.

At the meeting at Burns's Tavern, 17 June, 1773, we again find a large attendance. A change of officers took place—Stephen Moylan being succeeded as President by John Maxwell Nesbitt, and William West succeeding the latter as Vice-President; Benjamin Fuller, than whom the Society never had a better Secretary, being continued in the position he occupied, to the good fortune of the Hibernian Society, which congratulates itself that his original minutes, now in their possession, are such models of neatness and accuracy. At this meeting it was ordered that "All the Stock that may be in the Treasurer's hands on the 17th March next to be apply'd towards that day's Expence."

John Nixon, George Meade, John Shee, Tench Francis and others were fined five shillings each for absence, and to their credit there is an entry of "paid" opposite each of their fines. We find John Nixon in the list of Councillors appointed by the President for the ensuing year.

The frequent references in the minutes to members as "beyond sea" show that many of them, being engaged in the shipping and importing trade, found it often necessary to cross the ocean on business trips.

At the meeting on 17 September, 1773, Captain Thomas Batt "was this day balloted for and admitted a member, *nem.con.*" Captain Batt, an Irishman, was a half-pay British officer, who, at the breaking out of the Revolution, had more regard for his bread and butter than for the dictates of patriotism, and took sides against the



GEORGE MEADE.



Colonies, whereupon the Society, as will appear later, promptly expelled him. "His Honour, the Governour," Richard Penn, was elected an Honorary Member, in place of William Hicks, who was apparently dropped for non-attendance.

We find "General Lee" and "Mr. Benezet" among the visitors at the ensuing meeting on 17 December, 1773. Ulysses Lynch and William Mitchell are still "beyond sea," as was also George Meade, and the absent members still continue to have their five shillings fine marked paid by the Secretary and Treasurer. The anniversary meeting on 17 March, 1774, finds a large number of members present, including John Cadwalader, Robert Morris, Richard Bachie, and other Honorary Members. Among the visitors we note a "Mr. Sober," but doubtless, for the credit of the Society, he was not the only sober man in the company. At this meeting the annual election took place, the Vice-President, William West, succeeding John Maxwell Nesbitt in the presidential chair, and Thomas Batt being elected Vice-President.

The meeting at "Thomas Mushatt's Tavern" on Saturday, 17 September, 1774, was a small one, but interesting by reason of the first appearance on the minutes of the name of General Anthony Wayne, afterwards to become such a shining ornament in the Revolutionary army. He was plain "Mr. Wayne" at that time, and is so recorded in the minutes as one of the "visitors," along with Mr. Shippen and others. A number of members were fined not only for absence, but "for neglecting to appear with their medals," and to our deep mortification Stephen Moylan is not recorded as having paid his fine.

The Council meeting on 7 December, 1774, lets us into some of the secrets of the Society, for it is "Order'd. That the Society meet at the City Tavern on Saturday, the 17th inst.: That an invitation be given to the Governor: That Mr. John M. Nesbitt and Mr. James Mease order a good plain Dinner for twenty and choose the liquors." At a meeting, two years previous, 1772, Mr. Mease was ordered "to provide claret for the 17th inst.," so that the use of the plural number "liquors" at the later meeting seemed to denote the growth of a variety of tastes during the intervening period. Whether Messrs. Nesbitt and Mease did not make any flattering promises, or for some other reason, the meeting on 17 December, 1774, was a very small one, only eleven members and two visitors being present; but nevertheless "Dr. Robert Boyd and Mr. Anthony Wayne were this day balloted for and admitted members." Wayne's visit to the preceding meeting had evidently made him desirous of

becoming a member. Dr. Boyd was a physician even before he came to America, and was the first member of the medical fraternity admitted to the Society.

The smallness of the meeting on 17 December, 1774, as well as that on 17 September previous, was in reality due, no doubt, to the political agitation in the city. The spirit of revolt against the exactions of Great Britain was coming to a head, and the members began to feel the fires of patriotism burn within their breasts. As is said in Scharf and Westcott's "History of Philadelphia" (Vol. I, p. 267): "Philadelphia was the largest and most important city in the colonies: it was the central point of the colonies moreover, and it numbered among its citizens many men whose opinions were controlling forces. * * Benjamin Franklin and John Dickinson had as much to do as any other two men who can be named in uniting the colonies and preparing them for resistance; and after Washington, Benjamin Franklin and Robert Morris did more than any other two to make that resistance successful." It is an interesting fact of the four distinguished men whose names are thus mentioned, three of them—Washington, Dickinson and Morris—attached their signatures as members to the roll of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, and the daughter of the fourth (Franklin) was the wife of Richard Bache, whose signature is also found on that glorious roll. We might add that Thomas Jefferson, whose name should have been added to the others, while not a member, was among the guests at the Society's dinners.

At a citizens' meeting at the City Tavern, 20 May, 1774, when the famous Committee of Correspondence was appointed, we find the names of John Dickinson, John Nixon, John Maxwell Nesbitt and Thomas Barclay among the nineteen members of that body. They had authority given them to correspond with the other colonies. On June 18, 1774, another meeting of citizens was held, at which a committee of forty-three, with John Dickinson as chairman, was appointed to take the sense of the people in regard to the appointment of delegates to a general Congress, and we find the following Friendly Sons of St. Patrick in the list of members: John Nixon, Thomas Fitzsimons, Thomas Barclay, Robert Morris, John M. Nesbitt and James Mease. The first Continental Congress met in Philadelphia on 4 September, 1774, and we might naturally expect the attendance at the Society meetings to be small.

That the martial spirit of the members had been aroused was shown in the organization upon 17 November, 1774, of the "Light Horse of the City of Philadelphia," now known as the First Troop,



JOHN DICKINSON.

Philadelphia City Cavalry. Of the twenty-eight men who joined the Troop upon the date of its organization, ten of them—James Mease, John Mease, Henry Hill, John Boyle, John Mitchell, George Campbell, Samuel Caldwell, Andrew Caldwell, George Fullerton and William West, Jr.—were members of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, and two more, John Dunlap and Blair McClenachan, afterwards became members. As showing how intimately the First City Troop was associated with the Friendly Sons during the Revolution, it might be well to state that among the eighty-eight names on the roll of the Troop during that period, there were those of thirty members of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick.

Notwithstanding that James Mease, John M. Nesbitt and Thomas Barclay were busy with Committees of Correspondence and other public-spirited bodies of patriotic citizens, they yet found time to cherish the memory of Old Ireland, for we find them ordered at the meeting of the Council, 6 March, 1775, "to wait on Mr. Smith and agree with him for a Dinner for thirty persons at 3s. 9d. per head and make choice of the wines and other liquors for the occasion." At the same meeting it was ordered "that the anniversary meeting on the 17th inst. be at the City Tavern, & dinner on Table at 3 o'clock," and also "that the Governor, and all strange gentlemen that may be in Town at the time, have an invitation card sent them by the Secretary."

At the dinner on the "17th inst." (17 March, 1775), we find a goodly attendance of the members, including several of the men who were already beginning to make themselves and their country famous. Thomas Fitzsimons, John M. Nesbitt, James Mease, Anthony Wayne, Thomas Barclay, John Nixon, found time to assemble with their fellow-members, as did also John Dickinson, John Cadwalader, Lambert Cadwalader, Richard Bache, Henry Hill and Samuel Meredith. Four members are noted "beyond sea," and David Hayfield Conyng-ham was admitted to the Society. Tench Francis, Colonel Turbutt Francis, Stephen Moylan, John Shee and others were absent, but they paid their fines like men. Captain Batt was conspicuously absent, nor did he pay his fine. He no doubt found the universal sentiment of the members against the British exactions did not suit his tastes. James Logan was also elected a member, but as he does not appear to have responded and his name does not subsequently appear in the Secretary's lists of members, he was doubtless never considered a member.

"April 24, 1775, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, an express came galloping in from Trenton with the greatest haste, excitement in his

looks, on his lips and in his train. He rode up to the City Tavern, the people crowding thither likewise, the members of the Committee hurrying to meet him, and delivered his dispatch. It was a brief and hurried message, but it had come a long route, and it was big with the fate of a nation."¹ He brought the news of the Battle of Lexington. It came too late in the day to spread at once over the town, but the next morning every one knew it, and the people assembled in public meeting at the State House, 8000 in number. A single brief resolution was passed to "associate together to defend with arms their property, liberty and lives against all attempts to deprive them of them." The enrolment of citizens began at once, and "it was agreed to form two troops of light horse, two companies of riflemen, and two companies of artillery, with brass and iron field-pieces." It might be taken for granted that the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick came at once to the front. John Dickinson was Colonel of the First Battalion; John Cadwalader, Colonel, John Nixon, Lieutenant-Colonel, and Samuel Meredith one of the Majors of the Third Battalion. Richard Peters, Tench Francis, Lambert Cadwalader and John Shee were among the Captains. Even before Lexington there had been two companies formed, the Quaker "Blues," and the "Greens," the so-called silk-stocking company. Graydon, in reference to the Greens, says, "Their feathers were so fine that Mifflin called them aristocrats. They were seventy in number, drilled twice a day in John Cadwalader's yard (he was Captain of them), he having the kindness to set out his Madeira for the men to refresh themselves on after drill."

In the midst of all the excitement the meetings of the Society regularly take place. On 17 June, 1775, we find sixteen members present, and William West re-elected President, but Captain Batt is succeeded by Benjamin Fuller as Vice-President; but on 18 September, 1775, we only find fourteen recorded as in attendance, of whom Robert Morris was one. George Henry, a shipping-merchant, was elected a member.

In the interval between the two meetings important events had taken place. The Committee of Safety, with John Dickinson, Anthony Wayne, John Cadwalader, Robert Morris and Francis Johnston (afterwards a Friendly Son of St. Patrick) among its members, had taken the place of the Committee of Correspondence, and the work of organizing the citizens went bravely on, and £35,000 in bills of credit were to be issued, to be signed by any three of twelve citizens designated by the Committee. Among these twelve we find Sharp

¹ Scharf and Westcott's "History of Philadelphia," Vol. I, p. 295.

Delany, Lambert Cadwalader, James Mease and John Mease. The defence of the river was provided for by the creation of a Navy, of which John Maxwell Nesbitt was selected as paymaster.

As a consequence of so many of the members being engaged in the public service, the meeting of the Society on 18 December, 1775, was a small one, only fourteen being present, but we find Anthony Wayne and John M. Nesbitt among them. It was large enough, however, to permit of "a motion being made and seconded that Thomas Batt, a member of the Society, should be expelled for taking an active part against the Liberty of America." The determination of the question was postponed until the next meeting, "in order for a more deliberate consideration." At the next meeting, 18 March, 1776, the motion "was unanimously carried in the affirmative." What a glorious record! Only one black sheep in the whole flock. No toryism found a resting place among the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick. No wonder that Washington towards the close of the war described them as "a Society distinguished for the firm adherence of its members to the glorious cause in which we are embarked."

The meeting on 17 March, 1776, was a notable one, for other reasons than the expulsion of Captain Batt. Military titles begin to appear opposite the names of members. Among the members present were Colonel Anthony Wayne, Major Samuel Meredith, Captain William West, and Commodore Andrew Caldwell; and Colonel Stephen Moylan was fined seven shillings and six pence for absence.

The next meeting on 17 June, 1776, records only eleven members present, and then comes the significant note in the minutes, "The State of Pennsylvania having been invaded & the City of Philadelphia taken by the British Army under the command of General Sir William Howe in September, 1777, the Society had no meeting until September, 1778. The minutes of the meetings in September and December, 1776, & in March & June, 1777, are unfortunately lost."

Thus ends the first chapter in the History of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick. Though the minutes are lost, we can yet picture to ourselves the constant interruptions to the attendance of members by reason of the demands of the public service, and the assembling of the few who were able to steal away for a few hours to keep alive the memory of St. Patrick at each quarterly meeting until the presence of the enemy compelled them to leave the city.

Though the minutes are silent, the members were not. The history of Philadelphia in the Revolution and of the Revolution itself is incomplete without a record of the patriotic services of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick. Whether in the field or upon the sea, or in

giving freely of their goods, money and time to the Revolutionary cause, we find their names ever prominent.

Among the first vessels equipped for the Continental Navy we find the brig *Lexington*, commanded by Captain John Barry. Abandoning "the finest ship and the first employ in America," he offered his services to his adopted country, and was the first to put to sea "on a regularly commissioned national vessel for a regular cruise" in December, 1775. Andrew Caldwell was appointed Commodore of the Pennsylvania Navy, and was in command of the fleet which repelled the attack of the British ships *Roebuck* and *Liverpool*, which came up the Delaware River on 8 May, 1776. One of the two new battalions added to the associators was commanded by Thomas McKean, afterwards President of the Hibernian Society. Of the four battalions organized for the Continental service, Colonel John Shee and Colonel Anthony Wayne commanded two of them, and Lambert Cadwalader and Francis Johnston were Lieutenant-Colonels. John Maxwell Nesbitt was appointed Paymaster of all the Pennsylvania forces. In the autumn of 1776 the Society contributed its first martyr to the cause—George Fullerton, one of its members, being accidentally killed while on service with the Light Horse. John Dickinson, Thomas McKean and Robert Morris were members of the Continental Congress, and the last two signed the Declaration of Independence.

The Declaration was publicly proclaimed amidst the rejoicings of the people. Colonel John Nixon read the Declaration to the people assembled in the State House yard (Independence Square). Mr. Samuel Hood remarks in his sketch of the Friendly Sons that it was an Irishman, Charles Thomson, Secretary of Congress, who first prepared that immortal document for publication from the rough draught of Jefferson: an Irishman's son, John Nixon, who first publicly read it; and another Irishman, Thomas Dunlap, who first printed it and published it to the world.

There was some hard fighting in 1776-77, and the soldiers of Pennsylvania were in nearly every engagement. Colonel Anthony Wayne commanded a regiment in the Canada campaign, Colonel Edward Hand commanded the oldest of the Continental regiments in the army at New York, and Colonel John Shee commanded another Continental regiment. Captain Thomas Proctor (afterwards a member of the Hibernian Society) commanded the first company of Pennsylvania Artillery, and of the Associator Battalions of State Troops who saw actual service outside of the State, three out of six of them were commanded by Colonel John Dickinson, Colonel John



COM. JOHN BARRY.





Cadwalader and Colonel Thomas McKean. The Light Horse, which, as we have seen, numbered in its ranks a great many of the Society members, was in active service under the immediate direction of Washington himself, and in the retreat from Princeton it was ordered to cover the rear of the army, and was the last to cross the Delaware river. On 25 December, 1776, the Troop recrossed the river with Washington at McKonky's Ferry, eight miles above Trenton. "The passage was made difficult and dangerous by storm, darkness and floating ice, and the boats upon which the Troop had embarked not being able to reach the shore, the men were compelled to take the water and force a passage amid the floating ice with their horses." That passage has become historical in print and in painting, and we may well be proud of the presence of so many members of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick. In all the subsequent operations of that campaign they did their duty as soldiers and men. They continued in active service until 23 January, 1777. They were twenty-five in number, ten of them being Friendly Sons. Washington called them his "aids."

In the Navy Board of the City, eleven in number, were Andrew Caldwell, Thomas Fitzsimons, Thomas Barclay and Paul Cox (afterwards a member of the Hibernian Society).

These statements enable us to form some idea of the patriotism of the Friendly Sons. In the long lists of "disaffected persons" and British sympathizers, there are found none of the members. They had all cast their lot with the Revolutionary cause, and many of them lived for years afterwards to enjoy the blessings of Independence.

THE FRIENDLY SONS AFTER THE BRITISH EVACUATION OF PHILADELPHIA.

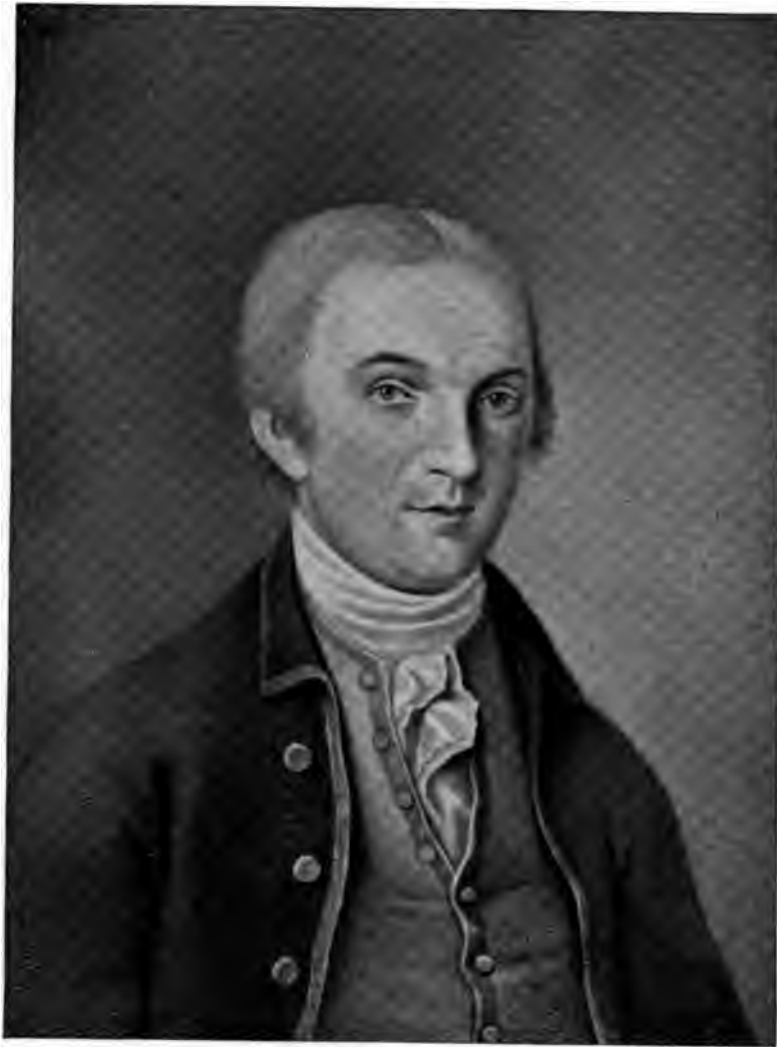
THE meetings of the Society were resumed after the British evacuation, but at the first recorded meeting on 17 September, 1778, at the City Tavern, so many members were absent in the public service that we only find nine present at the meeting, and only thirteen at the ensuing meeting on 17 December, 1778. On the latter date four new members were elected, viz. : Alexander Nesbitt, a brother of John Maxwell Nesbitt, John Donaldson, brother-in-law of George Campbell, James Caldwell, a relative of Samuel and Andrew Caldwell, and General William Thompson, already a distinguished officer.

"The Secretary having been abroad at last annual meeting, the minutes (if any have been taken) have not come to his hands nor can they be found," is the note concerning the 17 March, 1779; but at the following meeting on 17 June, 1779, though a small one, only fourteen members being present, we find among the number Tench Francis, Andrew Caldwell, Blair McClenachan, J. M. Nesbitt, Sharp Delany and General Anthony Wayne. Colonel Walter Stewart, Colonel John Patton and Captain John Barry, James Crawford and John Dunlap were elected members, and it was ordered "that such members of the Society who are officers in the army shall not be subject to fines for absence while in service in the field." This provision also was extended to naval officers, for we find Captain John Barry exempted from fine at the meeting on 17 September, 1779, being then "beyond sea," which meant that he was on a cruise with his vessel. Colonel Francis Johnston, another gallant officer, was elected at the last-named meeting.

Captain John Barry was home again 17 December, 1779, for we find him recorded as present at the meeting, as were also Richard Bache and Samuel Meredith, two of the Honorary Members, but Colonel Stephen Moylan and General Wayne were "at camp," and Matthew Mease was with Paul Jones "beyond sea." John Brown, Secretary of the Board of War of the City, was elected a member.

The annual meeting on 17 March, 1780, could only muster fifteen members, although Colonel John Nixon, Colonel John Shee, and Colonel Walter Stewart are recorded as present. Dr. Hugh Shiell was added to the roll. There were only thirteen members at the meeting





DR. JOHN COCHRAN.

on 17 June, 1780, when Thomas Barclay was elected President and George Campbell Vice-President of the Society. William Erskine and Colonel Ephraim Blaine were elected members. The number thirteen was evidently not deemed unlucky by the Society, for we find that number again present at the meeting on 18 September, 1780, the two new members, William Erskine and Colonel Ephraim Blaine, being included ; but at the following meeting on 18 December, 1780, eighteen were mustered, including Captain Alexander Holmes, a new member.

With the beginning of 1781 we find indications of the approaching close of the war, and the consequent return of members and resumption of business avocations, for upon the 17 March we have one of the largest meetings yet recorded, twenty-eight being present, besides some very distinguished visitors in the persons of President Reed (Pennsylvania), the Chevalier Paul Jones, President Huntington, Speaker Muhlenberg, Governor Hawley, Mr. Marbois, Don F. Rendon, Colonel Ternent, Dr. Burke, Captain Nicholson, Mr. Lorrrell, M. M. O'Brien and Colonel Richard Butler. The last-named gentleman, together with General William Irvine and five others, were elected to the Society. Among the members present were John Nixon, General Wayne, J. M. Nesbitt, Sharp Delany, Blair McClenachan, Samuel Meredith, Lambert Cadwalader and John Dunlap. This meeting seemed to be the beginning of the flood-time of prosperity for the Society, for afterwards for several years we find quite a number of new names added to the roll, and a record of a large attendance at both the annual and quarterly meetings. The presence of so many distinguished visitors is also an indication of the esteem in which the Society was held and the attention that was being attracted towards it.

It was a common occurrence to elect military and naval officers to membership, there being so many of their comrades already on the roll ; and we accordingly find Colonel Charles Stewart and Captain Isaac All elected on 18 June, 1781, and the distinguished Director of Hospitals of the Continental Army, Dr. John Cochran, on 17 September, 1781 ; and later on General Edward Hand, General Henry Knox, Captain Thomas Read, Colonel Thomas Robinson and Captain Thomas Green. During the latter part of 1781 it was proposed to invite "His Excellency, General Washington, and the Gentlemen of his suit" to dinner, but "His Excellency having been previously engaged could not comply with the above request."

At the meeting, however, on 18 December, 1781, the Society evidently considered that they must have his Excellency not only

present as a guest but must have his name also added to the roll, and as the list of Honorary Members who were not of Irish birth or descent was full, they "unanimously adopted" General Washington "as a member of this Society," thus making an Irishman out of him as far as it was in their power to do so. Though General Wayne, General Irvine and Colonel Richard Butler were still "at camp," yet there were enough of their friends and associates present at the meeting to hit upon this happy expedient ; for we find recorded as present, among others, the names of Dr. John Cochran, Colonel Ephraim Blaine, General Walter Stewart, General Stephen Moylan, Colonel Charles Stewart, Blair McClenachan, Wm. Constable, D. H. Conyngham, George Campbell, John Dunlap, Sharp Delany, Matthew and James Mease and J. M. Nesbitt. We note among the guests General Howe and Major McPherson. .

The members must have known that it would be agreeable to Washington to add him to the list of members, and his acceptance of the honor shows that they had knowledge of his sentiments.

After the enthusiasm which no doubt had been created by General Washington's adoption had subsided, it was ordered "That the President, Vice-President and Secretary wait on his Excellency with a Suitable Address on the Occasion & that they present him with a Medal in the name of the Society." James Mease offered his medal for the purpose ; it was accepted, and was afterwards presented to General Washington, as will appear by the subsequent correspondence. It was also resolved "That they Invite his Excellency & his Suit to an Entertainment to be prepared and given him at the City Tavern on tuesday the first of January to which the Secrety. is directed to Invite the Presidents of the State & of Congress, the Minister of France, Mr. Marbois, Mr. Otto, the Chief Justice, the Speaker of the House of Assembly, Mr. Francisco Rendon, Mr. Holker, Count de la Touche, & Count Dillon, with all the General officers that may be in the city." The minutes further record that "in pursuance of the foregoing order, the President and Secretary waited upon His Excellency with the following Address :"

May it please your Excellency,

The Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick in this City, ambitious to testify with all possible respect, the high sense they entertain of your Excellency's public & private Virtues, have taken the liberty to adopt your Excellency a member.

Although they have not the cloathing of any Civil establishment, nor the splendor of Temporal power to dignify their election, Yet they flatter themselves, as it is the genuine offspring of hearts fill'd with the warmest attachments, that this mark of their esteem and regard will not be wholly unacceptable to your Excellency.

Impress'd with these pleasing hopes, they have directed me to present your Excel-





GEN. GEORGE WASHINGTON.



lency with a gold medal, the ensign of this fraternal Society, which that you may be pleased to accept, and long live to wear, is the earnest wish of

Your Excellency's

Most Humble and Respectful Servant,

By order & in behalf of the Society,

GEO. CAMPBELL, President.

To His Excellency, GENERAL WASHINGTON,
Commander-in-Chief of the Allied Army.

"To which his Excellency was pleased to give the following answer,
viz.:"

SIR :

I accept with singular pleasure, the Ensign of so worthy a Fraternity as that of the Sons of St. Patrick in this city—a Society distinguished for the firm Adherence of its Members to the glorious cause in which we are embarked.

Give me leave to assure you, Sir, that I shall never cast my eyes upon the badge with which I am Honoured, but with a grateful remembrance of the polite and affectionate manner in which it was presented.

I am with Respect and Esteem,

Sir, your mo. Ob. Servant,

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

To GEORGE CAMPBELL, Esq., President of the Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, in the City of Philadelphia.

Between the date of the British occupation in September, 1778, and the first dinner to Washington upon 1 January, 1782, the members of the Friendly Sons had participated in most of the stirring scenes in this part of the country, which was then the seat of war. At the battle of Germantown, 4 October, 1777, General Wayne commanded one of the divisions, and Colonel Moylan's Light Horse was on the extreme right of the American line, and through the dreary winter camp at Valley Forge members of the Society participated in all the trials and struggles of the American army. After the evacuation in September, 1778, and the return of the Continental troops, we find the names of John Lardner, Nathan Boys, John Boyle, John Mitchell, Sr., Alexander Nesbitt, John Mease, John Dunlap, Paul Cox and Sharp Delany among the anti-Tory Associators, who afterwards formed themselves into "The Patriotic Society." On July 12, 1779, we find Colonel Proctor's artillery firing a salute to greet the arrival of the Ambassador from France. A "Republican Society" was formed for the purpose of urging a revision of the State Constitution, and we find among the members in March, 1779, Richard Bache, *Chairman*, John Cadwalader, John Murray, George Meade, John Patton, John Donaldson, James Crawford, Ephraim Blaine, Samuel Meredith, James Caldwell, John Shee, John Lardner, Robert

Morris, Samuel Caldwell, Thomas Fitzsimons, John Nixon, James Mease, Alexander Nesbitt, John M. Nesbitt, Lambert Cadwalader, John White, Sharp Delany, John Mease, George Campbell and John Brown, all members of the Friendly Sons. On 1 December, 1778, George Bryan, afterwards a member of the Hibernian Society, was elected Vice-President of the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania. Plunket Fleeson was appointed one of the Commissioners for the City to take affidavits of persons taking the oath of allegiance, and in the various committees of citizens appointed from time to time to regulate the price of provisions, to petition the Executive Council, to raise money for the service of the United States, &c., &c., during 1779 and 1780, we find the names of the Friendly Sons always prominent. Even in the party political squabbles among the Whigs themselves, we find them very active, and in the attack on James Wilson's house ("Fort Wilson") by a mob, there were assembled with Wilson several members of the Society.

At the beginning of 1780 the Continental money had depreciated so much that the State currency was affected by the general distrust, and, in order to maintain its credit, an agreement was entered into and published by the leading men of the city to take the paper money of the issue of March, 1780, as equivalent to gold and silver. This patriotic agreement included the names of Plunket Fleeson, Chief-Justice McKean, George Bryan, James Searle, George Campbell, Robert Morris, J. M. Nesbitt & Co., Blair McClenachan, Hugh Shiell, John Nixon, Mease & Caldwell, John Dunlap, John Donaldson, Thomas Fitzsimons, George Henry, Ephraim Blaine, George Meade, Sharp Delany, John Mease, Joseph Carson, John Shee and James Crawford.

The patriotic women of the city in 1780, when things looked so gloomy for the American cause, organized committees to obtain subscriptions for a fund to supply destitute soldiers with clothing, and in a few weeks raised upwards of \$300,000 currency. Among the ladies on the Committee were Mrs. R. Bache, Mrs. T. Francis, Mrs. J. Mitchell, Mrs. J. Caldwell, Mrs. B. McClenachan, Mrs. S. Caldwell, Mrs. J. Mease, Mrs. T. McKean, Mrs. J. Searle, another Mrs. J. Mease, and Mrs. R. Morris. It is evident that the wives of the members shared the views of their husbands. The money raised was employed, at the suggestion of General Washington, in furnishing shirts for the army.

This movement among the women "was followed by an organized movement among the men for obtaining supplies for the army through the agency of a bank." The "Bank of Pennsylvania"

was accordingly organized for the purpose of supplying "the army of the United States with provisions for two months."

Mr. Samuel Hood, in his sketch of the Friendly Sons, has the following account of the Bank :

"Intimately connected with the glory of the Society of the Sons of St. Patrick is a matter which must be referred to in some detail.

"In the year 1780 a transaction took place in Philadelphia, almost unparalleled in the history of nations and patriotism, which casts a lustre not only on the individuals who were the authors of it, but on the whole community to which they belonged.

"If the glorious examples of the past could influence the conduct of men of the present day, the reputation and good name of Philadelphia and Pennsylvania would soon be firmly fixed on so immovable a pedestal, as to defy the malicious assaults of British libellers, and even the more dangerous folly, selfishness, and cowardice of our own partisan politicians. At the time alluded to, when everything depended on a vigorous prosecution of the war, when the American army was in imminent danger of being compelled to yield to famine, a far more dangerous enemy than the British, when the urgent expostulations of the commander-in-chief, and the strenuous *recommendations* of Congress, had utterly failed to arouse a just sense of the danger of the crisis, the genuine love of country, and most noble self-sacrifices of some individuals in Philadelphia, supplied the place of the slumbering patriotism of the country, and saved her cause from most disgraceful ruin. In this great emergency was conceived and promptly carried into operation, 'the plan of the Bank of Pennsylvania, established for supplying the army of the United States with provisions for two months.'

"On the 17th June, 1780, the following paper, which deserves to rank as a supplement to the Declaration of Independence, was signed by ninety-three individuals and firms :

"Whereas, in the present situation of public affairs in the United States, the greatest and most vigorous exertions are required for the successful management of the just and necessary war in which they are engaged with great Britain : We, the subscribers, deeply impressed with the sentiments that on such an occasion should govern us, in the prosecution of a war, on the event of which our own freedom, and that of our posterity, and the freedom and independence of the United States, are all involved, hereby severally pledge our property and credit for the several sums specified and mentioned after our names, in order to support the credit of a bank to be established for furnishing a supply of provisions for the armies of the United States :

And do hereby severally promise and engage to execute to the Directors of the said Bank, bonds of the form hereunto annexed.

“Witness our hands, this 17th day of June, in the year of our Lord, 1780.”¹

“Then follow the names of the subscribers with the sums respectively subscribed, amounting to £315,000 Pennsylvania currency, payable in gold or silver.

“Of this amount, twenty-seven members of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick subscribed £103,500. The names of these, with the amounts of their subscriptions, are as follow : namely,

Robert Morris,	£10,000	John Mease,	£4,000
Blair M'Clenachan,	10,000	Bunner, Murray & Co.,	6,000
William Bingham,	5,000	John Patton,	2,000
J. M. Nesbitt & Co.,	5,000	Benjamin Fuller,	2,000
Richard Peters,	5,000	George Meade & Co.,	2,000
Samuel Meredith,	5,000	John Donualdson,	2,000
James Mease,	5,000	Henry Hill,	5,000
Thomas Barclay,	5,000	Kean & Nichols,	4,000
Hugh Shiell,	5,000	James Caldwell,	2,000
John Dunlap,	4,000	Samuel Caldwell,	1,000
John Nixon,	5,000	John Shée,	1,000
George Campbell,	2,000	Sharp Delany,	1,000

Tench Francis, £5,500.

“There were five inspectors of the Bank, of whom three, Robert Morris, J. M. Nesbitt, and Blair McClenachan, were members of the St. Patrick's. So were the first of the two directors, John Nixon, and the factor, Tench Francis. All these agreed to serve without compensation. The several bonds were executed to the two directors, and were conditioned for the payment of an amount not exceeding the sum subscribed by each obligor, for furnishing a supply of provisions for the armies of the United States. The bank opened July 17, 1780, in Front street, two doors below Walnut. The tenth and last instalment was called in on the 15th Nov., 1780. The bank continued in operation till the establishment of the bank of North America, Jan. 7, 1782, which appears to have sprung from it, and to have monopolized the glory which belonged to the old bank of Pennsylvania, of having rendered essential service to the country during the revolution.”²

In addition to Mr. Hood's list we might add the names of John Mitchell, £2,000, and of two members of the Hibernian Society,

¹ “American Remembrancer,” vol. x., p. 229.—6 “Haz. Reg. of Pennsylvania,” p. 28,—2 ; do. 259-261.

² Gouge's “History of Paper Money and Banking,” chap. 4. ; 2 “Haz. Reg. of Pa.,” 259-261.



ROBERT MORRIS.



Joseph Carson, £4,000, and Thomas McKean, £2,500, making a total subscription by members of the two societies of £112,000 out of £315,000, the full amount subscribed.

A meeting of citizens was held at the State House in November, 1780, to sustain the credit of the Continental money, and a committee was appointed to draw up articles of association. Of the thirteen members of this committee we find on the list John Dunlap, Thomas Fitzsimons, John Shee, Blair McClenachan and Samuel Caldwell.

The Tories having again become active about this time, a "Whig Association" was formed for the purpose of preventing all intercourse with Tories and suspected persons, and in the list of the Executive Committee we find Colonel John Shee, John Dunlap, Dr. Hugh Shiell and Blair McClenachan.

The members of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, many of whom, as we have seen, were among the most prominent and wealthy merchants of the city, in all the dark period of 1780-81, never lost faith in the Revolutionary cause. Ready to take the field when occasion demanded it—several of them occupying distinguished military positions throughout the war—they were just as ready to contribute their means to sustain the cause or to uphold public opinion when needful. Philadelphia, unfortunately, contained among its population a number of Tories or British sympathizers. None of this class were found among the Friendly Sons. We read through the long lists of suspected and disaffected persons, and we examine the proceedings taken by the authorities against these same persons, and to the credit of the Society not one of its members is found on the lists, and we may be sure that when the news of Cornwallis's surrender at Yorktown reached the city on 22 October, 1781, none of its inhabitants rejoiced more heartily than the members of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick.

THE WASHINGTON DINNERS AND AFTERWARDS.

THE period from 1781 to 1790 was the most prosperous in the history of the Society. The attendance at the meetings was more numerous, the number of guests greatly increased, and the applications to be enrolled were more frequent. We have seen in the last chapter how the increasing prosperity was manifested in the meetings, and how General Washington was adopted as a member. Now we have to tell of the noted dinner given to Washington upon January 1, 1782. The minutes relate that—

“The President (by a card) having requested the honour of his Excellency's Company together with the Gentlemen of his Suit at Dinner at the City Tavern on Tuesday, the 1st. Jan'y, he was pleased to accept of the Invitation, and according to the Order of last meeting the Secretary sent Cards to all the Persons therein specified requesting the pleasure of their Company at the same place & time, viz. : 4 o'clock.” They further record that—

“At an extra meeting at George Evans's on Tuesday, the first of January, 1782, the following Gentlemen were present : ”

His Excell'y GEN. WASHINGTON,
 GEN. LINCOLN,
 GEN. STUBEN,
 GEN. HOWE,
 GEN. MOULTRIE,
 GEN. KNOX,
 GEN. HAND,
 GEN. MCINTOSH,

His Excell'y MR. LUZERNE,
 MR. RENDON,

His Excell'y MR. HANSON,

His Excell'y MR. WM. MOORE,
 MR. MUHLENBURGH,

COLONEL TENCH TILGHMAN,

COLONEL SMITH,

MAJOR WASHINGTON,

COUNT DILLON,

COUNT DE LA TOUCHE,

MR. MARBOIS,

MR. OTTO,

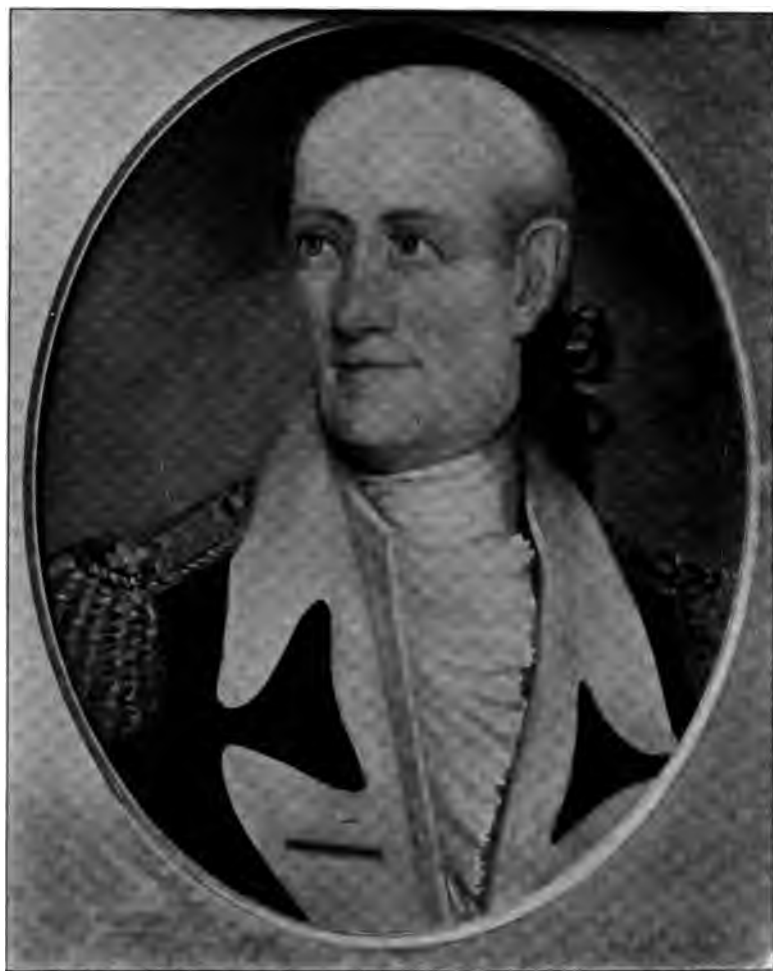
MR. HOLKER.

[21 Guests.

GEORGE CAMPBELL, ESQ., *President*,
 MR. THOS. FITZSIMONS, *Vice-President*,
 MR. WILLIAM WEST,

MR. MATTHEW MEASE,
 MR. JOHN MEASE,
 MR. JOHN MITCHELL,
 MR. J. M. NESBITT,
 MR. JOHN NIXON,
 MR. SAMUEL CALDWELL,
 MR. ANDREW CALDWELL,
 MR. JAMES MEASE,
 SHARP DELANY, ESQ.,
 MR. D. H. CONYNGHAM,
 MR. GEORGE HENRY,
 MR. BLAIR MCCLENACHAN,
 MR. ALEX'R NESBITT,
 MR. JOHN DONNALDSON,
 MR. JOHN BARCLAY,
 MR. JAMES CRAWFORD,
 MR. JOHN PATTON,
 MR. JAMES CALDWELL,
 MR. JOHN DUNLAP,
 MR. HUGH SHIELL,
 MR. GEORGE HUGHES,
 MR. M. M. O'BRIEN,
 JASPER MOYLAN, ESQ.,
 COLONEL EPHRAIM BLAINE,
 COLONEL CHARLES STEWART,





GEN. EDWARD HAND.

COLONEL WALTER STEWART,
COLONEL FRANCIS JOHNSTON,
DR. JOHN COCHRAN,
MR. WILLIAM CONSTABLE,

HENRY HILL, Esq.,
ROBERT MORRIS, Esq.,
SAMUEL MEREDITH, Esq.

[35 *Members.*

That was a distinguished gathering, although Wayne, Irvine, Butler and others were still "at camp." Generals Lincoln, Steuben, Howe, Moultrie, Knox, Hand and McIntosh were all distinguished officers, and two of them, Knox and Hand, were elected members of the Society at the following quarterly meeting.

The city was given up to rejoicing for some months after the news of the capture of Cornwallis arrived, and many noted entertainments and dinners were given during the winter of 1781-82. The dinners of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick upon 1 January, 1782, and 18 March, 1782, while not so large or so pretentious as some of them, compared favorably with all the others in the number and quality of the distinguished members and guests.

The Anniversary Dinner on 18 March, 1782, was held at "George Evans's," and exceeded in brilliancy even the preceding dinner on the first of January. General Washington was again present, but this time he was recorded as a member and not a guest, and we judge that it was upon this occasion that he signed the "Rules," as General Edward Hand, who signed along with him, was elected a member at the meeting. The full record of the dinner is found in the minutes, as follows :

PRESENT.

Members.

GEORGE CAMPBELL, *President*,
THOMAS FITZSIMONS, *Vice-President*,
GENERAL WASHINGTON,
ANDREW CALDWELL,
J. M. NESBITT,
ALEXANDER NESBITT,
JOHN BARCLAY,
WILLIAM BARCLAY,
JAMES CALDWELL,
GEORGE HUGHES,
GEORGE HENRY,
M. M. O'BRIEN,
JAMES CRAWFORD,
SHARP DELANY,
D. H. CONYNGHAM,
HUGH SHIELL,
JOHN MITCHELL,
WALTER STEWART,
STEPHEN MOYLAN,
JOHN DUNLAP,
BENJAMIN FULLER,

CHARLES STEWART,
EPHRAIM BLAINE,
JAMES MEASE,
MATTHEW MEASE,
JOHN MOYLAN,
JOHN MEASE,
WM. CONSTABLE,
GENERAL HAND,
SAMUEL CALDWELL,
JOHN SHEE,
GEORGE MEADE,
JASPER MOYLAN.

Honorary Members.

GOVERNOR DICKINSON,
RICHARD BACHE,
ROBERT MORRIS,
SAMUEL MEREDITH.

Guests.

PRESIDENT MOORE,
PRESIDENT HANSON,
GENERAL LINCOLN,

GENERAL DICKINSON,
GENERAL MOULTRIE,
GENERAL STUBEN,
MR. MUHLENBURGH,
COL. TILGHMAN,
COL. HUMPHREYS,
MAJOR THOMAS MOORE,
MAJOR WALKER,

MAJOR MCPHERSON,
CAPTAIN COLFAX,
CAPTAIN TRUXTON,
MR. CARROLL,
MR. COLLINS,
MR. DANIEL CLARK,
MR. DAVID HOOPS,
DOCTOR HAGEN.

ABSENT.

Honorary Members.

HENRY HILL,
JOHN CADWALLADER,
LAMBERT CADWALLADER,
JAMES SEARLE,
RICHARD PENN,
WM. HAMILTON.

Out of the State.

R. MITCHELL,
J. WILSON,
G. DAVIS.

Beyond Sea.

THOMAS BARCLAY,
WM. WEST, JR.,
J. PATTERSON,
J. MOYLAN,
J. BARRY,

J. MITCHELL, JR.,
I. ALL.

Sick.

J. BOYLE.
At Camp.

ANTHONY WAYNE,
RICHARD BUTLER,
J. COCHRAN,
W. IRWINE.

Fined 7s. 6d.

JOHN NIXON,
TENCH FRANCIS,
JOHN MURRAY,
B. MCCLENACHAN,
JOHN DONNALDSON,
JOHN PATTON,
JOHN BROWNE,
FRANCIS JOHNSTON.

From the full entries made by the Secretary the membership of the Society upon 18 March, 1782, appears to have been fifty-six regular and ten honorary members—total, sixty-six.

From 18 March, 1782, until 17 March, 1784, the minutes are complete, but after the latter date there are serious breaks in them. During the period mentioned, we find indications of the approaching end of the war in the frequent entries of "beyond sea" opposite to the names of members, showing that they were resuming their usual commercial visits to Europe, although the entry meant also that some of the members, like Captain John Barry, were still in the service of their adopted country, cruising against the enemy. Washington, Moylan, Butler, Cochran, Hand, Irvine, Knox, and Walter Stewart were still recorded "at camp" in most of the minutes during 1782 and 1783, and at the last meeting in the latter year we find the expression "out of the State" substituted for "at camp," the independence of the Colonies having been successfully achieved.

John Maxwell Nesbitt was elected President upon 17 June, 1782, and we find that William Hamilton upon 17 September, 1782, was dropped as an Honorary Member, and John Lardner elected in his place at the following meeting upon 17 December, 1782. During this period Col. Thomas Robinson, Francis West, John Connor, Hugh Moore, Charles Heatly, Oliver Pollock, Captain John Green, James Collins and William Bourke were added to the rolls. At the meeting on 17 June, 1782, "upon motion made and seconded it was carry'd by vote, the Fines for Non-attendance shall be doubled hereafter."

The annual meeting on 17 March, 1783, was largely attended, and we find the following distinguished guests present at the dinner :

"Colonel Mercer, Doct'r Draper, Oliver Pollock, Esq., Mr. Wm. Hunter, General McDougall, General Baron Stuben, Vice-President Ewing, Hon'ble E. Boudinot, President of Congress, Hon'ble Thos. McKean, Chief-Justice, General Lincoln, Mr. Marbois and Mr. Livingston." Among the members present were John Maxwell Nesbitt, General John Shee, Sharp Delany, Archibald Gamble, Captain Thomas Read, Colonel Thomas Robinson, Colonel John Nixon, George Meade, Blair McClenachan, Thomas Fitzsimons, Colonel Charles Stewart, John Dunlap, Colonel John Patton, Colonel Ephraim Blaine, Tench Francis, Colonel Lambert Cadwalader, General John Cadwalader, Samuel Meredith, Richard Bache and Henry Hill. Captain John Barry was still "beyond sea."

At the meeting upon 17 June, 1783, the following minute appears :
"Whereas the war hath Interrupted the Intercourse with Great Britain & thereby put it out of the Power of the Members who have been Elected since its Commencement of providing themselves with Medals agreeable to the Original Rules of the Society, therefore—

"Order'd That the Secretary shall write to Mr. William West for as many as may be wanted by the members who are requested to signify their desire of being Supplied and to pay into his hands three Guineas & an half, besides thirty Shillings Entrance, in Order to be remitted to Mr. West to enable him to comply with the Order.

"And as Mr. James Mease supply'd the Society with his own Medal to present to General Washington upon his admission, which they are bound to replace, the Society is directed to Order one for that purpose."

The meeting upon 17 September, 1783, though small, was memorable by reason of the presence as a guest of Chev'r Paul Jones, along with Captain Adam Hoops, Mr. Rooker and Mr. Daniel Clark. Among the members, Captain John Barry makes his reap-

pearance. Mr. Galloway, Mr. Boyle and Mr. Ryan were the guests at the meeting on 17 December, 1783, which was also a small one.

The Annual Dinner on 17 March, 1784, was a noteworthy one by reason of the large number of members present, and the numerous guests. These latter included Mr. Van Berkell, George Gray, Judge McKean, Judge Hopkinson, the "Imperial Resident," Mr. Rendon, Governor Morris, Mr. Folliott, Mr. Jones, Doct'r Draper, Mr. Gold, Mr. Kingston, Mr. Boyle, Mr. Campbell, Colonel Smith, Mr. Marbois, Mr. Golway, Captain Simpson, Doct'r B. Duffield, Mr. Lynch and Mr. Crugar. Among the members present were Generals Moylan, Hand, Wayne and Shee, Captain Barry, Thomas Fitzsimons, Tench Francis, John Dickinson and Robert Morris.

After this meeting the gaps in the minutes begin, although we find the records of the election of James Campbell, Daniel Clark and Colonel Francis Nichols, during 1784. Fortunately we have the rough notes of the annual meeting upon 17 March, 1785, and we find General Armstrong, Chief-Justice McKean, Captain Clark, Captain Cain and Judge Hopkinson among the guests, and a numerous attendance of members, including John Nixon, Thomas Fitzsimons, John Maxwell Nesbitt (President), Ephraim Blaine, Generals Irvine and Wayne, Captain Barry and John Dunlap.

It might be interesting to note here that the St. Tammany Society, which existed at this date, maintained the most friendly relations with the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick. At the celebration of its anniversary in 1784, one of the toasts was to "the friends of liberty in Ireland and the tuning of the harp of Independence," and when the toast was proposed, three cheers were given and the band struck up "St. Patrick's Day in the Morning."

There were only twelve members present at the meeting on 17 June, 1785, and it is recorded that "a sufficient number of members not being met before dinner was served up no Business could be done. It was therefore Agreed that the Officers of last shall serve the ensuing year." On 17 December, 1785, there were fourteen present, one of whom was General Wayne. Notwithstanding the small attendance "Major James Moore and Mr. Thos. Lea were ballotted for and unanimously elected" members, and "Mr. Blair, Capt. Ramage, Jon'a Nesbitt, Capt. Pinkerton, Hall Stewart and Robt. Stewart" were present as guests, or, as the minutes quaintly designate them, "strangers."

There is a note of a Council meeting on 10 March, 1786, at which there were present J. M. Nesbitt, President, General Moylan, D. H. Conyngham, James Crawford, John Barclay and Samuel Caldwell.



THOMAS LEA.



It was "Ordered that the Secre'ty be directed to Issue the notices to all the members to meet on Friday, the 17th Inst. at Edward Moyston's at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 4 o'clock, 20 dinners to be bespoke, Gen'l Moylan to speak for the Dinners and examine the liquors." The meeting on the "17th Inst." (17 March, 1786) was evidently a successful one, as twenty-six members were present, including General Moylan, John Nixon, Commodore Barry, Thomas Fitzsimons, Archibald Gamble, General Wayne and others. The guests were: "Chas. Biddle, Wm. Smith, Gen'l Armstrong, Gen'l Mifflin, John Shaw, Judge McKean, Col. Howard, Mr. Fernie and Judge Hopkinson."

We have no records of meetings after this until 18 June, 1787, when we have the interesting record by the Secretary of the meeting of that date. Among the members present we find General Washington recorded. At that time he was in Philadelphia attending to his duties in the Federal Convention which framed the Constitution for the United States, and he doubtless felt that a little relaxation among his associates of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick would not interfere with the performance of those duties.

Of the meeting on 17 December, 1787, there are short records. Hugh Boyle, Wm. Brown and John Caldwell were elected members, and Richard Peters "an Honorary member." A motion was made to change the times of meeting from "quarterly to half-yearly," and it was left to the next meeting to determine. There is no note of its subsequent adoption, but it must have been carried, as the meetings later on were held half-yearly. At the meeting on 17 March, 1788, Justices McKean and Hopkinson were among the guests, and twenty-one members gathered to celebrate the anniversary. Among these were Generals Walter Stewart and Richard Butler, Colonel John Nixon, John Maxwell Nesbitt and Richard Bache.

From this time on there are no records until 17 September, 1792, with the exception of a memorandum by the Secretary of the election of Hugh Holmes and Robert Rainey as members, and the proposal for membership of George Latimer.

In the interval the meetings were no doubt held with varying numbers, twice a year—on the 17th of March and the 17th of December—although the Society was evidently declining. Its members, though missing from the Society minutes, were not missing in public events. Robert Morris and Thomas Fitzsimons sat as members of the Federal Convention of 1787, and of the five delegates elected from the City to the Pennsylvania Convention George Latimer and Thomas McKean were two.

On the 4th of July, 1788, occurred the "Grand Federal Procession"

to celebrate the Ratification of the Federal Constitution by the requisite number of States. It was an elaborate affair and attracted universal attention. The procession contained some 5000 men and was a "mile and a half in length." The State Officials, Judges, members of the professions and trades, workingmen's assemblies, soldiers, etc., etc.—all classes of the people—turned out to celebrate the advent of a stable government. In the procession the members of the Friendly Sons took some of the leading and most prominent parts, as the following list will show :

General Walter Stewart, Major James Moore and Colonel Thomas Proctor (Hibernian Society) were three out of the nine gentlemen who acted as Superintendents of the Procession. The First City Troop, which numbered very many of the Friendly Sons in its ranks, had a leading place in line. John Nixon, Esq., on horseback, represented "Independence;" Thomas Fitzsimons, Esq., on horseback, represented "The French Alliance;" Richard Bache, Esq., on horseback, represented a herald proclaiming "The New Era," and Colonel John Shee, on horseback, bore a banner, on which was portrayed a likeness of Washington. The City Troop of Light Dragoons was commanded by Captain Wm. Bingham, and in a carriage Chief-Justice McKean (afterwards President of the Hibernian Society) represented with the other judges "The New Constitution." Ten gentlemen represented the ten States which had ratified the Constitution, and of these George Meade represented Georgia, and Colonel Thomas Robinson, Delaware. Thomas Barclay carried the "Flag of Morocco" among the representatives of Foreign Powers. A float, designated "The New Roof or Grand Federal Edifice," contained ten chairs, and among their occupants were Lieutenant-Colonel George Latimer, John Maxwell Nesbitt, John Brown, Tench Francis and Benjamin Fuller, and no doubt among the Society of the Cincinnati appeared several others of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick. The division representing the Farmers was led by several gentlemen, including Richard Peters, Samuel Meredith and George Gray, and a float, after the design of a ship, was called the "Federal Ship Union," with Captain John Green as its commander.

During the fall of 1788 political agitation was widespread in Pennsylvania. Members of the first Federal Congress and Presidential Electors had to be chosen, and considerable bitterness of feeling was developed. In all the discussions and proceedings of the time members of the Friendly Sons were prominent. Blair McClenachan was Chairman of the Anti-Federal Convention which met in Harrisburg in September, 1788. At a town meeting of the Federalists held



GEN. JOHN SHEE.



25 October, 1788, in the State House, Thomas Fitzsimons, Henry Hill, William Bingham and John Maxwell Nesbitt were four of the six suggested for members of Congress, out of whom two were to be nominated, and Thomas Fitzsimons was one of those chosen and elected by the people. Walter Stewart and Thomas McKean were two of those suggested for electors.

In the affairs of the city we find in October, 1788, Samuel Caldwell and Elias Boys (Hibernian Society) two of the new Board of Port Wardens, seven in number. Of the fifteen Aldermen under the new City Charter in 1790 we find John Barclay, John Nixon and John Maxwell Nesbitt; and of the thirty Councilmen, George Latimer, George Meade and John Dunlap. Upon the inauguration of Washington as President, in 1789, he appointed Sharp Delany Collector of the Port, and Robert Patton Postmaster of Philadelphia.

We might continue the list down until the last days of the Society, but we have extended it enough to show that the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, as they had been patriots in the Revolution, continued to be valuable citizens after its glorious termination.

It was during the time covered by the gap in the minutes that the "Hibernian Society for the Relief of Emigrants from Ireland" was organized in March, 1790, and most of the Friendly Sons became members of that body. The transfer of their activity no doubt was the real cause of the decadence of the Society of the Friendly Sons.

Upon the resignation of Samuel Caldwell as Secretary in 1792 a new Secretary, John Brown, was chosen, and the regular keeping of the minutes is recommenced. At the half-yearly meeting at the City Tavern on 17 September, 1792, we find only nine members recorded as present. John Maxwell Nesbitt was still the President, and his companions were Jasper Moylan, George Hughes, General William Irvine, Walter Stewart, Thomas L. Moore (one of the new Honorary Members), John Donaldson, John Brown and Thomas Fitzsimons. "The members proceeded to ballot for Officers of the Society for the next Twelve Months, when John M. Nesbitt was chosen President, Jasper Moylan, Vice-President, and John Brown, Secretary. The thanks of the Society were given to Mr. Samuel Caldwell, late Secretary, "for the attention he had shown during his secretaryship. The new Secretary quaintly records that"—

"The Company met having paid the sum of 20s. for the Dinners of absentees. Order'd, That the members present be remembered again from the fines to be collected."

At the annual meeting on 18 March, 1793, "Mr. J. M. Nesbitt, the President of the Society, being indisposed could not attend, therefore

the members requested Mr. Thomas Fitzsimons to take the chair, which he did." Mr. John Bleakley was proposed as a candidate by Mr. John Caldwell, and Mr. David Caldwell was proposed by Mr. Samuel Caldwell, "of which the Secretary is to give due notice." Twenty-one members and thirteen guests sat down to dinner. The Company was a distinguished one, for among the members were Captain John Barry, John Dunlap, Thomas Fitzsimons, Colonel Ephraim Blaine, Lieutenant-Colonel George Latimer, George Meade, Oliver Pollock, John Barclay and others; and the guests included Thomas Jefferson, Secretary of State; Alexander Hamilton, Secretary of the Treasury; General Henry Knox, Secretary of War; James Wilson, Associate Justice of United States Supreme Court; Governor Thomas Mifflin, Mr. Butler, and "two Spanish gentlemen."

It was at this date that the meetings were changed from semi-annual to annual meetings, which rule obtained thereafter until the end.

There are no minutes for 17 March, 1794, beyond a record that the anniversary meeting was held at "Mostan's Tavern," and of the election of John Bleakley and David Caldwell, "proposed at last meeting." The meeting on the following anniversary, 17 March, 1795, was held at the same place, and the only entry we find is the proposal of Mr. Alexander Foster for membership.

Then follows the last entry—the meeting on 17 March, 1796, which was held "at the house of Samuel Richardt." Twenty of the members gathered to celebrate the occasion, and we find many of the familiar names missing, although General Stephen Moylan, Thomas Fitzsimons, Commodore John Barry, John Dunlap, John Barclay and Thomas Robinson were among the faithful. No names of guests appear, but Thomas L. Moore and William Bingham, two Honorary members, were of the Company. "The place of President and Vice-President, being vacant by the resignation of Mr. John Maxwell Nesbitt and Mr. Jasper Moylan, the members proceeded to the election of a President and Vice-President, when General Stephen Moylan was unanimously elected President and Thomas Fitzsimons, Esq., was elected Vice-President."

Thus end the minutes of the Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick. The Society had been gradually declining with the deaths and changes of residence of the members. First the quarterly meetings are succeeded by semi-annual ones; these in turn by annual ones, and the anniversary gatherings gradually became less and less numerous, until the Society gradually faded out of existence. The organization of the Hibernian Society, in 1790, transferred the ac-

tivity of most of the surviving Friendly Sons to that body, and the importance and great prominence of the new organization caused its predecessor to be gradually forgotten. In many respects, as we will show in the next chapter, the Hibernian Society was the successor of the Friendly Sons, and though the latter, as a distinct society, existed for some years after 1790, its activity was merged into the larger body.

At what date the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick went out of existence we can only conjecture. We find in the newspapers a few notices of the anniversary meetings signed by John Brown, Secretary. These continue as late as March, 1802. And in the will of Michael Morgan O'Brien, made on 2 September, 1803, he bequeaths to his nephew, James Boland, "now residing at the Island of Dominica in the West Indies," a gold watch "and a gold medal which was struck for the members of a Society known by the name of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, and of which Society General Morgan is President for the present year."

The Society, at that date, 2 September, 1803, was probably but a shadow of its former self, kept alive, no doubt, by General Moylan and a few of his old companions for association sake. We can fancy them seated at dinner on St. Patrick's Day, talking over the golden days of the Society—how General Washington was made an Irishman by adoption, and how he signed the constitution—how Mad Anthony Wayne captured Stony Point—how Thomas Jefferson, Alexander Hamilton, Paul Jones and other distinguished men honored the patron Saint of Ireland—how John Nixon, Thomas Fitzsimons and others were fined for not wearing their Society medals at dinner—how glorious and patriotic a part the members took in achieving American Independence.

It was a Society of heroes—some distinguished, some humble—but all animated with that spirit of resistance to oppression which made them such stern foes of British tyranny. The Story of the American Revolution contains many bright pages, and among the brightest are those relating the history of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, and it is a pleasing thought that the spirit which animated them has continued in full vigor and exists at the present day in their worthy descendants of the Hibernian Society, whose history, told in this same volume, is rivalled only by that of its patriotic predecessor.

THE FRIENDLY SONS OF ST. PATRICK
AND THE
HIBERNIAN SOCIETY FOR THE RELIEF OF EMIGRANTS.

AFTER the close of the Revolutionary War, intercourse with Europe was resumed, and almost immediately emigrants from Ireland began to arrive at Philadelphia in considerable numbers. Many of these emigrants were poor, and needed the assistance of their fortunate countrymen who had successfully established themselves in this country, and it was the better to relieve their wants and look after their interests upon their arrival that a meeting was called upon 3 March, 1790, to organize a Society for the purposes mentioned. This "select meeting of Irishmen," as it was designated in the *Pennsylvania Packet* of the next day, numbered twelve persons, who may be called the Founders of the "Hibernian Society for the Relief of Emigrants." John Maxwell Nesbitt, President of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, was chosen Chairman of the meeting, and his fellow-members of that organization, James Crawford, Patrick Moore, Thomas Lea, John Brown and Hugh Holmes were among the twelve present at the meeting. It was resolved to circulate a subscription paper among "the natives of Ireland or descendants of Irishmen" in the city. Such was the success of the movement that later on in the same year, when the Society was fully established, the names of 219 members appear on the first printed roll published by Carey, Stewart & Co. Besides the members of the Friendly Sons already mentioned, the names of the following appear in the list :

JOHN BARCLAY,
CAPT. JOHN BARRY,
HUGH BOYLE,
JOHN BLEAKLY,
GEORGE CAMPBELL,
SAMUEL CALDWELL,
JOHN CALDWELL,
JAMES COLLINS,
JAMES CAMPBELL,
SHARP DELANY,
JOHN DUNLAP,
JOHN DONNALDSON,
THOMAS FITZSIMONS,
ROBERT GRAY,
CHARLES HEATLY,

GEN. EDWARD HAND (Lancaster),
JAMES HAWTHORN,
JOHN LEAMY,
LT.-COL. GEORGE LATIMER,
GEORGE MEADE,
JASPER MOYLAN,
BLAIR MCCLENACHAN,
JOHN MITCHELL, JR.,
ALEXANDER NESBITT,
FRANCIS NICHOLS,
MICHAEL MORGAN O'BRIEN,
COL. JOHN PATTON,
ROBERT RAINEY,
COL. CHARLES STEWART,
GEN. WALTER STEWART,

JOHN WHITE,





TENCH FRANCIS.

making a total of thirty-seven, or nearly all the remaining active members of the old organization.

Among the officers of the new Society General Walter Stewart was Vice-President, Charles Heatly and Jasper Moylan were the Counsellors, Blair McClenachan, John Maxwell Nesbitt and Hugh Boyle were the Committee on Correspondence, and John Leamy, Patrick Moore, Thomas Lea, Alexander Nesbitt, Robert Rainey and John Brown were on the Acting or Relief Committee, which consisted of twelve members.

The Hibernian Society can therefore boast, as Mr. Hood says, of being the offspring of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick. That it was so regarded is evidenced by the enrolment of nearly all the Friendly Sons in its ranks, and the transfer of their activity to the new Society, resulting in the gradual decline and ultimate extinction of the old organization.

Not only did the Friendly Sons themselves join the Hibernian Society, but their children, relatives and business connections followed their example, and we find on the rolls of the latter organization many descendants of the members of the former. For instance, George Campbell, who lived to a ripe old age, was succeeded by his son, George Campbell, in 1843. While General William Irvine did not join the new Society, probably by reason of his residence in Carlisle, Pa., yet two of his sons, General Callender Irvine and James Irvine, became members in 1821. Commodore Barry had no children, but Patrick Hayes, who married his adopted daughter, was a member (1814). General Stephen Moylan left no sons, but Edward Fox, the husband of one of his two daughters, was an active member and Secretary of the Society for several years. And so, in many other instances, all going to show that the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick and their descendants regarded the Hibernian Society as the worthy successor of the old organization. Perhaps the most striking instance of all is the family of Tench Francis. His son, Thomas Willing Francis, joined in 1804, and the latter's son was also a member. His sister married Tench Coxe, who joined in 1790. Charles S. Coxe and Alexander S. Coxe, sons of Tench Coxe, joined respectively in 1816 and 1817; and the son of Charles S. Coxe, ex-Senator Eckley B. Coxe, of Luzerne county, is at present a member of the Society. From 1771 to 1892 the family has been continuously represented, not only by direct descendants of the original member, Tench Francis, but by numerous relatives and business connections. Henry K. Nichols (1867) is a direct descendant of Colonel Francis Nichols; John Cadwalader (1885) is a great-grandson

of General John Cadwalader, and General Anthony Wayne is represented at the present time by William Wayne, of Paoli, Pa.

For a period of one hundred and twenty-one years, from March 17, 1771, to March 17, 1892, the two societies—parent and offspring—have continued to keep alive the memory of old Ireland, and to gather in annual meeting on St. Patrick's Day to testify their devotion to the mother country—a devotion only equalled by "their firm adherence to the glorious cause" of American Liberty. May the heroes of the Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick never be forgotten while republican institutions, which they helped so much to establish, exist on American soil !

EXTRACTS FROM THE MINUTES
OF
THE FRIENDLY SONS OF ST. PATRICK.

RULES TO BE OBSERVED BY THE SOCIETY OF THE FRIENDLY
SONS OF ST. PATRICK.

First.—That the Society shall meet four times in the year, to wit, the 17th of March, the 17th of June, the 17th of September, and the 17th of December. That Public Notice shall be given by the Secretary a week before the day of each meeting, and that the Annual meeting shall be on the 17th of March.

Second.—That the meeting on the 17th of June shall be always considered a meeting of Business. That no Strangers can be admitted on that day. That the President and Vic : President for the ensuing year be then Elected by Ballot, and that the President so Elected shall at any time before the next Quarterly meeting call a Council to consist of Eight Members, including the Vic : President, Treasurer & Secretary.

Third.—That each Member shall furnish himself with a Gold Medal of the Value of three Guineas, agreeable to the following description : On the right Hibernia ; on the left America. In the centre Liberty Joining the Hands of Hibernia & America, to be represented by the usual Figures of a Female supported by a Harp for Hibernia. An Indian with his Quiver on his back & his bow slung for America.

Underneath : Unite.

On the reverse : St. Patrick trampling on a Snake, a Cross in his hand, dressed in his Pontificalibus.

The Motto : Hier.

Fourth.—That any Member (residing in the Province) neglecting to appear with his Medal at the meeting on the 17th of March shall forfeit the Sum of 7s. 6d. ; & for such neglect at any of the other meetings the Sum of 5s., unless beyond Sea ; & that such Fine, as well as other Fines, shall be paid into the hands of the Treasurer.

Fifth.—That a Number of Honorary Members not exceeding Ten may be admitted.

Sixth.—That the Descendants of Irish Parents by either side in the first degree & the Descendants of every Member ad infinitum (Honorary Members excepted) shall have a natural right of application to be admitted Members of this Society.

Seventh.—That the Honorary Members shall not have a Privilege of Voting on any Occasion, neither shall they be subject to any Fines whatsoever.

Eighth.—That any Person desirous of becoming a Member shall signify his desire to the Secretary, who is to give notice to each Member ten days before the next Quarterly meeting, mentioning the name of the Person proposed, & that the said Person so proposed shall be ballotted for at the said meeting, and that at all such Elections three Black Balls shall exclude any Candidate, and that there can be no Election unless at a Meeting of twelve or more Members.

Ninth.—That all Fines shall be disposed of at the meeting the 17th of June.

Tenth.—That each Member shall have Privilege of asking a stranger at his own Expence. That at the annual Meetings the President shall have the Privilege of asking any number of Strangers he may think proper, in the name of the Soc'y, at the Expence of the Members there met, but the Strangers introduced by him at any other Meeting (the Governor for the time being excepted) shall be at his own Expence.

Eleventh.—That any Member refusing to pay his Fine, on or before the first Meeting after such Fine shall be imposed, shall be no longer considered a Member, unless being again Ballotted for in the usual Form.

Twelfth.—That a Book shall be kept by the Secretary Containing fair Minutes of the Proceedings, subject to the Inspection of every Member.

Thirteenth.—That each Member be furnished with a Copy of these Rules, & that no Person shall be considered a Member untill he has subscribed them.

Note.—Here follow the signatures of the members. See *fac-similes*



Thirteenth That each Member
Has no Person shall be
Subscribed there

Stephen Noylan

Turbutt Francis deca

Geo. Meade.

Wm. W. deca

Matthias Mease

Geo. Campbell

John Mease

is to be with a copy of these Rules, &
and a Member, until he has

Thos. Tappan
J. Mitchell
M. Nesbit
Clara Mitchell
In, the
Thos. Barclay & Co.
Geo. Fullerton & Co.
Wm. Fairbank



John Nixon

Wm. Milshull deceased

John Boyle deceased

Geo. Davis

Sam. Caldwell

COOOO

and
B. Miller

deceased And w Caldwell

Sam. Carson deceased

John White deceased

W. West

R. W. West Junr

James H. H. H. H. H.

Tench Murray

Jm. Murray deceased
Robert Glen (deceased)

Sharp Delany

John P. P. P. P.

James Maylam deceased

Thos. Ball expelled 18th March
1776

Ant. Wayne

John P. P. P. P.

David H Conyngham
George Henry — deac
Blair Menachan
Rev. Nevill dea.
John Barry
John Donaldson
John Barclay
Sam. Crawford
Jno. Patton
James Caldwell dea.

John (Donlap

Auskiell

John Brown

W. Cushman lost at sea

Heath Holmes lost at sea

John Mitchell

Geo. Hughes

Rich. B. Butler dead

Wm. Thompson dead

Dr. Barclay lost at sea

John Mayland

Michael Morgan O'Brien



Tarper Newell

Joseph Wilson

Epht Blaine

Chas. Stewart

Walter Stewart

John Cochran

Wm. Constable

Fra. Johnston

Wm. Hunter

Edu. Ford

Wm. H. H. H.

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Edw. Ford
Arch. Gamble
The Robinson John Conn
I am heartily
Trac. All dear
High Mory
Stan. Weston
J. W. Run
Jas. Collins

Francis Nichols

James Campbell dear

Wm. Caldwell

John Caldwell

As. Boyle

Patk. Moore

T. West

William Brown



Honorary Members

Henry Hill

Wm Dickinson

Robt Morris

Wm Hicks (Deceased)

Rich Lenn

John Cadwalader (deceased)

Rub Rauh

James Searle

Lambert Woodbury

Jam Meredith

~~Wm. D. [illegible]~~

John Landrum



MINUTES.

At a meeting at Burns's on Tuesday, the 17th of September, 1771—

PRESENT.

STEPHEN MOYLAN, *Pres't.*
JOHN M. NESBITT, *V. Pr.*
WM. MITCHELL, *Treas. & Sec'y.*
WM. WEST,
JOHN SHEE,
THOMAS BARCLAY,
JOHN MEASE,
MATT. MEASE,
RANDLE MITCHELL,
JOHN MITCHELL,
TURBUT FRANCIS,

JOHN NIXON,
THOMAS FITZSIMMONS,
GEO. MEADE,
GEO. CAMPBELL,
ULYSSES LYNCH,
GEO. FULLERTON.

Honorary Members.

HENRY HILL,
JAMES SEARLE.

Mr. Moylan proposed John Cadwalader, Esq., as an Honorary Member to be Balloted for next Meeting, of which the Members met were desired to take notice.

Mr. President appointed his Council, Treasurer & Secretary, Consisting of the Following Gentlemen :

J. M. NESBITT, *V. Pres't.*
W. MITCHELL, *Treas. & Sec'y.*
BENJAMIN FULLER,
COL. FRANCIS,

THOMAS BARCLAY,
GEORGE CAMPBELL,
JAMES MEASE,
JOHN SHEE.

At a meeting at Mullan's on Tuesday, the 17th June, 1771—

PRESENT.

MR. MOYLAN, *Pres't.*
MR. NESBITT, *V.-Pres't.*
W. MITCHELL, *Treas'r & Sec'y.*
AND'W CALDWELL,
SAM. CALDWELL,
WILL. WEST,
JOHN MEASE,
GEO. FULLERTON,
TENCH FRANCIS,
GEO. MEADE,
THOMAS FITZSIMMONS,
GEO. CAMPBELL,
RAND. MITCHELL,
JOHN MITCHELL,
BEN. FULLER.

Visit'rs.

HIS HONOUR THE GOVERNOR,
MR. MOYLAN,
MR. CONNOR.

Absent Members to be fined.

JOHN SHEE,	5s. paid,
THOMAS BARCLAY,	5s. paid,
MATT. MEASE,	5s. paid,
JOHN NIXON,	5s. paid,
COL. FRANCIS,	5s. paid,
JOHN BOYLE,	5s. paid,
GEO. DAVIS,	5s. paid.

Fines, £1 15s. od.

Mr President having at the last meeting proposed John Cadwalader, Esq., as an Honorary Member, he was this day Balloted for accordingly, & declared duly Elected.

At a Quarterly Meeting (at Burnes's Tavern) on Wednesday, the 17th June, 1772—

PRESENT.

MR. STEPHEN MOYLAN, *Presid't*,
JNO. M. NESBITT, *Vice-Presid't*,
BENJ'N FULLER, *Treas'r & Secret'y*,
WILL'M WEST,
SAMUEL CARSAN,
GEO'E CAMPBELL,
JOHN WHITE,
RANDLE MITCHELL,

JOHN MITCHELL,
GEO'E FULLERTON,
THOMAS BARCLAY,
MAT'W MEASE,
GEO'E DAVIS,
Visitor. HIS HONOUR THE GOVERNOR,
Honorary Member. JNO. CADWALADER.

ABSENT.

MR. TURBUTT FRANCIS, Fine, paid, 5s.	ULYSSES LYNCH,	} <i>Beyond Sea.</i>
GEORGE MEADE, " paid, 5s.	WILL'M MITCHELL,	
JOHN MEASE, " paid, 5s.	JAMES MEASE,	
THOMAS FITZSIMONS, " paid, 5s.	HENRY HILL,	} <i>Honorary Members.</i>
JOHN SHEE, " paid, 5s.	JOHN DICKINSON,	
JOHN NIXON, " paid, 5s.	ROBERT MORRIS,	
JOHN BOYLE, " paid, 5s.	JAMES SEARLE,	
SAMUEL CALDWELL, " paid, 5s.	WILLIAM HAMILTON,	
ANDREW CALDWELL, " paid, 5s.		
TENCH FRANCIS, " paid, 5s.		<u>£2 10s. 0d.</u>

Mr. Will'm West, Jr., was this day ballotted for and Elected.

Nem. Con.

Elected Mr. Stephen Moylan *Presid't* }
" John M. Nesbitt *Vice-Presid't* } for the ensuing Year.

All the Stock that may be in the Treasurer's hands on the 17th March, next to be apply'd towards that day's expence.

Mr. Sam'l Meredith proposed as an Honorary Member by Mr. Moylan.
Rich'd Bache . . . ditto . . . by Mr. Nesbitt.
Lambert Cadwalader . . . ditto . . . by Mr. Barclay.
John Murray (by Mr. Jno. Mitchell) apply'd for Admittance.

Mr. John White having reported to the *Presid't* and Company met that Mr. James Mease desired him (in London) to acquaint the Society that he had made enquiry what a Sett of Dies for striking Medals (agreeable to the Rules) would cost, & found that they could not be got under Fifty or Sixty pounds. It is the opinion of the present Company that they ought to be procured: And therefore do order the Secretary to call upon each Member of the Society for Fifty Shillings Currency, and to purchase a Bill for Fifty pounds St'l., w'ch he is immediately to remitt to Mr. James Mease, or in his Absence to Mr. Will'm Mitchell, towards the purchase of a neat & complete sett of Dies, to be forwarded here by the first opportunity.

PHILADELPHIA, 20th *June*, 1772.

MR. JAMES MEASE (London),

DR SIR,—

I am directed to inform you, that the Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick came to the following Resolve, at their Quarterly meeting, on the 17th Inst.

[*Here is incerted the above resolve.*]

On consulting with our mutual friend, Mr. Barclay, who is of opinion that you may have left London before this reaches you, have concluded to Inclose the Bill to Mr. Petrie, also this Letter open, that in case you have been so good as to have purchased a Sett at your own Cost, he might apply the Bill to your Credit. The under Note to Mr. Mitchell is only meant, that in case you have left Europe without the Dies, he may get the Bill & apply it to the design proposed. I take the liberty to give you the following description of the intended Medal.

[*Here follows the description of the badge.*]

If the dies shall cost more than the Sum sent, the Society will chearfully re-emburse you with thanks.

I am very respectfully, D'r Sir,

Your most Obed't humble Servant,

B. FULLER.

Under the foregoing.

PHILADELPHIA, 20th *June*, 1772.

MR. WILLIAM MITCHELL,

DR SIR,—

I have the pleasure of acquainting you that the Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick have intended you the honor of executing what's contained in the foregoing to Mr. Mease, in case that Gentleman has left Europe before this reaches you, and has not done it. Mr. Petrie will have Mr. Barclay's directions to deliver the Bill to either.

I am, &c.,

B. FULLER.

August, 1772. Mr. President appointed his Council, Treasu'r & Secretary, as follows :

JOHN M. NESBITT, *V. Presid't*,
BENJAMIN FULLER, *Treas'r & Secretary*,
THOMAS BARCLAY,
GEORGE CAMPBELL,

JAMES MEASE,
WILLIAM MITCHELL,
WILLIAM WEST,
SAMUEL CALDWELL.

At a Meeting of the Presid't & Council (at Duff's Tavern) the 3rd Decemb'r, 1772.

PRESENT.

MR. STEPHEN MOYLAN, *Presid't*,
JNO. M. NESBITT, *V. P.*
WILLIAM WEST,
JAMES MEASE,

THOMAS BARCLAY,
WILLIAM MITCHELL,
BENJ'N FULLER, *Secret'y*.

Resolv'd, That the Society meet at Mr. Mullan's Tavern, on the 17th Inst., and that notice be given accordingly.

Resolved, That Mr. Mease provide Claret for said Meeting.

Mr. Will'm Mitchell, reported to the Presid't & Council, That he had (while in London) received the Fifty Pounds St'l. Bill forwarded him by the Secretary & that he had bespoke a complete set of Dies, w'ch cou'd not be got ready under Two or Three months.—Tha the was inform'd they might receive injury at Sea, and if they were the least rusted, they would be rendered useless ; And also that in case they came safe to hand, it was more than probable, that a person could not be found to make proper use of them ; for the least Error in executing wou'd totally spoil them, and that Machinery to fix them for striking Medals would cost a considerable Sum. On these considerations he had ordered them to be lodg'd with Mr. William Moore, Goldsmith, in Pater Noster Row, No. 4, untill the sentiments of the Society were taken.

The Presid't & Council having taken the above report into consideration, do submit their opinion thereon, to the Quarterly Meeting, on the 17th Inst., w'ch is,—That the Dies do remain in London with Mr. William Moore. That every new Member on their Admittance do pay unto the Secretary for the time being the Sum of Thirty Shillings, towards reimbursing the present Members (who have advanced for the payment of the Dies), the Sum they have subscribed more than Thirty Shillings, and that after the Advance is fully paid up, the said Sum of Thirty Shillings shall be still collected from new Members and become part of the Societies Stock to be dispos'd of at every June meeting, as the Fines are

That each subscribing Member may write to Mr. Will'm Moore for his Medal—or lodge money with Mr. Will'm Mitchell, who has kindly offer'd to take the trouble of writing for any Number that may be ordered.

At the Anniversary Meeting (at Little's Tavern) the 17th March, 1773—

PRESENT.

MR. JOHN M. NESBITT, *V.-Presid't*,
 BENJ'N FULLER, *Treas'r & Secretary*,
 GEO'E MEADE,
 WILLIAM WEST,
 MATTHEW MEASE,
 GEO'E CAMPBELL,
 JOHN MEASE,
 JOHN MITCHELL,
 JOHN SHEE,
 THOMAS BARCLAY,
 JOHN NIXON,
 WILLIAM MITCHELL,

SAMUEL CALDWELL,
 SAMUEL CARSAN,
 JOHN WHITE,
 JAMES MEASE,
 JOHN MURRAY,
 ROBERT GLEN,
 SHARP DELANY,
 JOHN PATTERSON,
 HENRY HILL,
 JOHN DICKINSON,
 JOHN CADWALADER,
 RICH'D BACHE,

LAMBERT CADWALADER,
MR. WILLIAM HAMILTON,
SAMUEL MEREDITH,
JAMES MOYLAN.
Visitors. HIS HONOUR THE GOVERNOR.
JOHN ROSS, ESQ'R.
JAMES DELANY, ESQ'R,

—— BURNET, ESQ'R,
DOCT'R STEEL,
COLONEL FELL,
MR. NATHAN HYDE,
PHILIP DICKINSON,
—— LIVINGSTON.

ABSENT.

STEPHEN MOYLAN,	} <i>beyond Sea.</i>	RANDLE MITCHELL,	paid, 7s. 6d.
THOMAS FITZSIMONS,		GEO'E FULLERTON,	paid, 7s. 6d.
ULYSSES LYNCH,		GEO'E DAVIS,	paid, 7s. 6d.
JOHN BOYLE,		ANDREW CALDWELL,	paid, 7s. 6d.
ROB'T MORRIS,	} <i>Honorary Members.</i>	WILL'M WEST, JUN'R,	paid, 7s. 6d.
JAMES SEARLE,		TENCH FRANCIS,	paid, 7s. 6d.
TURBUTT FRANCIS,			£2 12s. 6d.
			paid, 7s. 6d.

At a Quarterly meeting (at Burns's Tavern) on Thursday, the 17th June, 1773—

Elected { MR. JNO. MAXWELL NESBITT, *Presid't*, } for the ensuing year.
 { MR. WILLIAM WEST, *Vice-Presid't*, }

Order'd—All the Stock that may be in the Treasurer's hands on the 17th March next to be apply'd toward that days Expende.

PRES'T.

MR. JNO. MAXWELL NESBITT, <i>President</i> ,	SAM'L CALDWELL,
WILLIAM WEST, <i>Vice-Presid't</i> ,	ANDREW CALDWELL,
BENJ'N FULLER, <i>Treas'r & Secretary</i> ,	JOHN WHITE,
STEPHEN MOYLAN,	JAMES MEASE,
MATTHEW MEASE,	ROBERT GLEN,
GEO'E CAMPBELL,	SHARP DELANY,
THOM'S FITZSIMONS,	JOHN PATTERSON,
JOHN MITCHELL,	JAMES MOYLAN.
THOMAS BARCLAY,	H. M. JOHN DICKINSON,
GEO'E FULLERTON,	LAMBERT CADWALADER.
GEO'E DAVIS,	<i>Visitor.</i> HIS HONOUR THE GOVERNOR.

ABSENT.

ULYSSES LYNCH,	} <i>beyond Sea.</i>	JOHN MEASE,	paid, 5s.
WILL'M MITCHELL,		RANDLE MITCHELL,	paid, 5s.
HENRY HILL,	} <i>Honorary Members.</i>	JOHN SHEE,	paid, 5s.
ROBERT MORRIS,		JOHN NIXON,	paid, 5s.
JOHN CADWALADER,		JOHN BOYLE,	paid, 5s.
RICH'D BACHE,		SAMUEL CARSAN,	paid, 5s.
JAMES SEARLE,		WILLIAM WEST, JUN'R,	paid, 5s.
SAM'L MEREDITH,		TENCH FRANCIS,	paid, 5s.
WILL'M HAMILTON,		JOHN MURRAY,	paid, 5s.
TURBUTT FRANCIS,			£2 15s. 0d.
GEO'E MEADE,		paid, 5s.	

July—Mr. Presid't appointed his Council, Treas'r & Secretary as Follows (viz.)—

WILLIAM WEST, *Vice-Presid't*,
BENJAMIN FULLER, *Treas'r & Sec'y*,
THOMAS BARCLAY,
GEO'E CAMPBELL,

JAMES MEASE,
WILLIAM MITCHELL,
SAMUEL CALDWELL,
JOHN NIXON.

At the Anniversary Meeting (at Smith's Tavern) the 17th March, 1774—

PRESENT.

MR. JNO. M. NESBITT, *Presid't*,
WILLIAM WEST, *Vice-Pres't*,
BENJ'N FULLER, *T. & Sec'y*,
MATTHEW MEASE,
GEORGE CAMPBELL,
JOHN MEASE,
THOMAS FITZSIMONS,
JOHN MITCHELL,
JOHN WHITE,
WILLIAM WEST, JUN'R,
JAMES MEASE,
JOHN MURRAY,
SHARP DELANY,
JOHN PATTERSON,
THOMAS BATT.
H. M. THE HON'BLE RICH'D PENN,
ESQ'R,
JOHN CADWALADER,
ROBERT MORRIS,
RICHARD BACHE,

LAMBERT CADWALADER,
SAMUEL MEREDITH,
WILLIAM HAMILTON,
Visitors. HIS HONOR THE GOVERNOR,
MR. SOBER,
GRIFFIN,
LLOYD,
MR. JUNEFOR,
YATES,
HYDE,
CAMPBELL,
MR. JOHN SHEE,
THOMAS BARCLAY,
GEORGE FULLERTON,
JOHN NIXON,
JOHN BOYLE,
SAMUEL CALDWELL,
ANDREW CALDWELL,
SAMUEL CARSAN.

ABSENT.

STEPHEN MOYLAN, }
GEO'E MEADE, } *beyond Sea.*
ULYSSES LYNCH, }
WILLIAM MITCHELL, }
HENRY HILL, }
JOHN DICKINSON, } *Honorary*
JAMES SEARLE, } *Members.*

TURBUTT FRANCIS, paid, 7s. 6d.
RANDLE MITCHELL, paid, 7s. 6d.
GEORGE DAVIS, paid, 7s. 6d.
TENCH FRANCIS, paid, 7s. 6d.
ROBERT GLEN, paid, 7s. 6d.
JAMES MOYLAN, paid, 7s. 6d.
£2 5s. 0d.

At a Meeting of Council, 7th December, 1774—

PRESENT.

MR. WILLIAM WEST, *Presid't*,
SAMUEL CALDWELL,
JNO. M. NESBITT,
THOMAS BARCLAY,

GEORGE CAMPBELL,
WILLIAM MITCHELL,
BENJAMIN FULLER.

Order'd—That the Society meet at the City Tavern, on Saturday, the 17th Inst.,

That an Invitation be given to the Governor.

That Mr. John M. Nesbitt & Mr. James Mease order a good plain Dinner for twenty, and choose the Liquors.

DR. ROBERT BOYD (pr. THO'S BARCLAY) } have apply'd to be admitted Members.
MR. ANTHONY WAYNE (pr. SHARP DELANY) }

The Secretary to give notice thereof to each Member.

At a Meeting of Council 6th March, 1775—

PRESENT.

MR. WILLIAM WEST, *Presid't*,
SAMUEL CALDWELL,
JOHN M. NESBITT,
THOMAS BARCLAY,

JAMES MEASE,
WILLIAM MITCHELL,
BENJAMIN FULLER.

Order'd—That the Anniversary meeting on the 17th Inst. be at the City Tavern, & dinner on Table at 3 o'Clock.

That Messrs. James Mease, John M. Nesbitt & Thom's Barclay wait on Mr. Smith and agree with him for a Dinner for thirty persons at 3s. 9d. pr. head, & make choice of the Wines & other Liquors for the occasion.

That the Governor & all strange Gentlemen, that may be in Town at the time, have an invitation Card sent them by the Secretary.

At the Anniversary Meeting (at Smith's Tavern) the 17th March, 1775—

PRESENT.

WILLIAM WEST, *President*,
BENJAMIN FULLER, *Treas'r & Sec't'y*,
GEORGE MEADE,
GEORGE CAMPBELL,
JOHN MEASE,
THOMAS FITZSIMONS,
JOHN M. NESBITT,
THOMAS BARCLAY,
GEORGE FULLERTON,
JOHN NIXON,
WILLIAM MITCHELL,
SAMUEL CARSAN,
WILLIAM WEST, JUN'R,
JAMES MEASE,
JOHN MURRAY,
SHARP DELANY,

JOHN PATTERSON,
ANTHONY WAYNE,
ROBERT BOYD.
H. M. THE HON'BLE RICH'D PENN,
ESQ'R,
JOHN DICKINSON, ESQ'R,
HENRY HILL,
JOHN CADWALADER,
RICH'D BACHE,
LAMBERT CADWALADER,
SAMUEL MEREDITH.
Visitors. JOHN ROSS, ESQ'R,
ROBERT MEASE,
DANIEL ROBERTS,
JOSEPH DEVONISH,
PHILIP DICKINSON.

ABSENT.

ROBERT MORRIS,	} <i>Honorary Mem-</i>	RANDLE MITCHELL,	} resides out of the
JAMES SEARLE,			
WILL'M HAMILTON,	} <i>beyond Sea.</i>	JOHN SHEE,	7s. 6d.
MATTHEW MEASE,		JOHN BOYLE,	paid, 7s. 6d.
ULYSSES LYNCH,		GEORGE DAVIS,	paid, 7s. 6d.
JOHN WHITE,		SAMUEL CALDWELL,	paid, 7s. 6d.
JAMES MOYLAN,		ANDREW CALDWELL,	paid, 7s. 6d.
STEPHEN MOYLAN,	7s. 6d.	TENCH FRANCIS,	paid, 7s. 6d.
TURBUTT FRANCIS,	7s. 6d.	THOMAS BATT,	7s. 6d.
JOHN MITCHELL,	paid, 7s. 6d.		<u>£3 15s. 0d.</u>

MR. JAMES LOGAN
&
MR. DAVID HAYFIELD CONYNGHAM } were this day ballotted for & admitted Mem-
bers.

At a Meeting of Council 7th June, 1775—

PRESENT.

MR. WILLIAM WEST, <i>Presid't</i> ,	JAMES MEASE,
JOHN M. NESBITT,	BENJAMIN FULLER.
GEORGE CAMPBELL,	

Ordered—That the Quarterly meeting on the 17th Inst. be at the City Tavern—Dinner on Table at 3 o'Clock—but that the Members be summon'd to meet at 2 on the business of the day.

That the Secretary direct Mr. Smith to provide for twenty persons at 3s. 9d. pr. head.

That an Invitation be given to the Governor.

At a meeting by Order of the President at his House, 8th Sep't'r, 1775, the following—

PRESENT.

WM. WEST, <i>President</i> ,	J. M. NESBITT,
THO'S BARCLAY,	S. CALDWELL.
JAMES MEASE,	

ABSENT.

BENJ'N FULLER, <i>V.-P.</i> ,	GEORGE CAMPBELL, ESQ'R.
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were appointed Councillors by the President for the Ensuing Year, and Sam'l Caldwell, Secretary.

Order'd—That Messrs. J. M. Nesbitt & S. Caldwell bespeake a dinner to be prepared at the City Tavern for 18 Gentlemen on Monday the 18th Inst. a 3s. 9d. ea to be on Table a quarter past three o'Clock.

The members to meet upon Business at three o'Clock.



DAVID HAYFIELD CONYNCHAM.

Mr. George Henry having apply'd to be admitted a member The Secretary is directed to give notice thereof to each member.

At a Meeting of the Council at the President's House the 8th Dec'r, 1775—

PRESENT.

WM. WEST, *Presid't*,
J. M. NESBITT,
THOS. BARCLAY,

JAMES MEASE,
S. CALDWELL.

Agreed that the next Quarterly meeting shall be held at the City Tavern on Monday the 18th Inst. of which the Secretary is directed to Notifie the Members.

Ordered—That J. M. Nesbitt & James Mease give directions for a dinner for 16 Gentlemen to be upon Table at 3 o'Clock and to make Choice of the Wines for the Company.

At a Quarterly meeting of the Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, held at the City Tavern, on Monday, the 18th Dec'r, 1775 :

A motion being made & seconded, that Thomas Batt, a member of this Society, should be expell'd for taking an active part against the Liberties of America, the Determination was Postponed till the next meeting, in order for a more deliberate Consideration.

At a meeting of the Councill, held at Mr. J. M. Nesbitt's, the 11th March, 1776 :

PRESENT.

WM. WEST, *President*,
THOMAS BARCLAY,
J. M. NESBITT,

JAMES MEASE,
GEORGE CAMPBELL,
SAM'L CALDWELL.

Order'd—That Mr. Nesbitt and Mr. Mease, speak for Dinners at Smith's Tavern, for thirty Gentlemen, to be on table at four o'Clock on monday the 18th Inst., and that they shall chuse the Wines and other Liquors for the Occasion.

At an Annual meeting at Smith's Tavern, the 18th March, 1776—

PRESENT.

MR. WM. WEST, *President*,
BENJ'N FULLER, *V.-P.*,
COLL. ANTH'Y WAYNE,
JNO. SHEE,

JNO. NIXON,
LAMB'T CADWALLADER,
RICH'D BACHE,
MAJ'R SAM'L MEREDITH,

CAPT. WM. WEST,
COM'R AND'W CALDWELL,
DOCT'R ROB'T BOYD,
MR. SAM'L CARSAN,
JNO. MITCHELL,
THO'S BARCLAY,
JNO. MEASE,

JAS. MEASE,
JNO. MURRAY,
GEO. DAVIS,
SHARP DELANY,
GEO. CAMPBELL,
J. M. NESBITT.

ABSENT.

COLL. STEPHEN MOYLAN,	7s. 6d.	MATT. MEASE,	} <i>Beyond Sea.</i>
TURBETT FRANCIS,	7s. 6d.	JAMES MOYLAN,	
GEO. MEADE,	7s. 6d.	D. H. CONYNGHAM,	
WM. WEST,	7s. 6d.	JOHN WHITE,	
THO'S FITZSIMONS,	p'd, 7s. 6d.	<i>Hon'ry Mem'rs.</i> HENRY HILL,	
RANDLE MITCHELL,	excused	JNO. DICKINSON,	
JOHN BOYLE,	7s. 6d.	ROB'T MORRIS,	
SAM'L CALDWELL,	p'd, 7s. 6d.	RICH'D PENN,	
TENCH FRANCIS,	p'd, 7s. 6d.	JNO. CADWALLADER,	
JOHN PATTERSON,	7s. 6d.	JAS. SEARLE,	
GEO. HENRY,	7s. 6d.	WM. HAMILTON.	

The Question being put upon the motion made at last meeting, whether Capt. Thomas Batt shall be expell'd this Society, It was unanimously carried in the Affirmative.

Note.—The State of Pennsylvania having been invaded, & the City of Philadelphia taken by the British Army under the Command of Gen'l Sir William Howe in September, 1777, the Society had no meeting till Sept'r, 1778, the minutes of the meet'gs in Sept'r & Dec'r, 1776, & in March & June, 1777, are unfortunately lost.

At a quarterly meeting of the Society at the City Tavern the 17th Sept'r, 1778—

PRESENT.

BENJ'N FULLER, *President*,
SHARP DELANY,
JAMES MEASE,
JOHN BOYLE,
JOHN MEASE,
BLAIR MCCLENACHAN,
JOHN MITCHELL,
SAMUEL CALDWELL,
HENRY HILL, *H. M.*

H. M. Absent. JOHN DICKENSON,
ROBERT MORRIS,
RICHARD PENN,
JOHN CADWALLADER,
RICHARD BACHE,
JAMES SEARLE,
LAMB'T CADWALLADER,
SAM'L MEREDITH,
WM. HAMILTON.

ABSENT.

THOS. FITZSIMONS,	fin'd, p'd, 5s.	GEO. HENRY,	fin'd, p'd, 5s.
J. M. NESBITT,	" p'd, 5s.	GEO. CAMPBELL,	" p'd, 5s.
JOHN SHEE,	" p'd, 5s.	WM. WEST, JUN'R,	" p'd, 5s.
AND'W CALDWELL,	" p'd, 5s.	GEO. MEADE,	" 5s.
JOHN MURRAY,	" p'd, 5s.	WM. WEST,	" 5s.

THO'S BARCLAY,	fin'd,	5s.	ANTH'Y WAYNE,	
GEORGE DAVIS,	"	5s.	RANDLE MITCHELL,	
JOHN NIXON,	"	5s.	MATTH'W MEASE,	} <i>beyond Sea.</i>
TENCH FRANCIS,	"	p'd, 5s.	D. H. CONYNGHAM,	
STEPHEN MOYLAN,				

Mr. Alexander Nesbitt, Mr. John Donaldson, Mr. James Caldwell and Gen'l William Thompson, have applied by Mr. John Mitchell to become Members of this Society, of which the Secretary is to give Notice.

At a Quarterly meeting at George Evans's the 17th June, 1779—

COLL. WALTER STUART,		MR. JAMES CRAWFORD,
COLL. JOHN PATTON,		" JOHN DUNLAP, &
CAPT. JOHN BARRY,		" JOHN BARCLAY

having been Proposed were unanimously elected.

Thomas Barclay, Esq'r, was elected President, & George Campbell, Esq'r, Vice-President for the ensuing Year.

Agreed that such Members of this Society who are Officers in the Army shall not be subject to fines for absence while in Service in the field.

Coll. Francis Johnston is proposed as a Candidate by Gen'l Wayne to be balloted for at next meeting, of which the Secretary is to give Notice.

N. B.—The Secretary having been abroad at last annual meet'g the minutes (if any were taken) have not come to his hands, nor can they be found.

At the Annual meeting at George Evans's, the 17th March, 1780—

PRESENT.

THOMAS BARCLAY, <i>President</i> ,	JOHN DONNALDSON,
JAMES MEASE,	JAMES CRAWFORD,
JOHN MEASE,	THOMAS FITZSIMONS,
JOHN BARRY,	JOHN PATTON,
JOHN NIXON,	TENCH FRANCIS,
JOHN MURRAY,	JOHN MITCHELL,
ALEX'R NESBITT,	SAMUEL CALDWELL,
D. H. CONYNGHAM,	BLAIR MCCLENACHAN,
JOHN SHEE,	SHARP DELANY,
J. M. NESBITT,	JAMES CALDWELL.
JOHN BOYLE,	H. M. ROBERT MORRIS.
WALTER STUART,	
JOHN BROWN,	H. M. Absent. HENRY HILL,
JOHN BARCLAY,	JOHN DICKINSON,
WILLIAM WEST,	RICH'D PENN,

JOHN CADWALLADER,
RICH'D BACHE,
JAMES SEARLE,

LAMB'T CADWALLADER,
SAM'L MEREDITH,
WILLIAM HAMILTON.

ABSENT.

STEPHEN MOYLAN, } <i>at Camp.</i>	BENJ'N FULLER,	7s. 6d.
ANTH'Y WAYNE,	AND'W CALDWELL,	7s. 6d.
MATTH'W MEASE,	GEORGE HENRY,	7s. 6d.
WILLIAM WEST, JUN'R, } <i>beyond Sea.</i>	JOHN DUNLAP,	7s. 6d.
JOHN PATTERSON,	FRANCIS JOHNSTON,	7s. 6d.
JAMES MOYLAN,	RANDLR MITCHELL, } <i>out of the State.</i>	
GEORGE MEASE,	GEORGE DAVIS,	
GEORGE CAMPBELL,		£2 12s. 6d.
7s. 6d.		
7s. 6d.		

Doct'r Hugh Shiell was unanimously Elected a member of this Society.

MR. WILLIAM ERSKINE & } are proposed as Candidates to be ballotted for at next
COLL. EPHRAIM BLAINE }
meeting, of which the Secretary is to give notice.

At the Anniversary Meeting at the City Tavern the 17th March,
1781—

PRESENT.

THOMAS BARCLAY, *President*,
GEORGE CAMPBELL, *V.-P.*,
WILLIAM WEST,
BENJAMIN FULLER,
J. M. NESBITT,
GEO. DAVIS,
GEORGE HENRY,
JOHN MURRAY,
JOHN DONNALDSON,
MATTHEW MEASE,
JAMES CALDWELL,
D. H. CONYNGHAM,
JOHN BARCLAY,
JOHN NIXON,
SAM'L CALDWELL,
JOHN BROWN,
JOHN MITCHELL,
SHARP DELANY,
HUGH SHIELL,
AND'W CALDWELL,
GEN'L A. WAYNE,
BLAIR MCCLENACHAN,
JOHN DUNLAP,
JOHN MEASE,
GEORGE HUGHS,

JOHN MITCHELL, JUN'R,
H. M. SAMUEL MEREDITH,
LAMBERT CADWALLADER.

Visitors. PRESIDENT REED,
CHEV'R PAUL JONES,
PRESIDENT HUNTINGTON,
MR. MUHLENBERG, *Speaker*,
GOV'R HOWLEY,
MR. MARBOIS,
DON F. RENDON,
COLL. TERNENT,
DOCT'R BURKE,
CAPT. NICHOLSON,
COLL. RICH'D BUTLER,
MR. M. M. O'BRIEN,
MR. LORRELL.

Absent H. M. HENRY HILL,
JOHN DICKINSON,
ROBERT MORRIS,
JOHN CADWALLADER,
RICH'D BACHE,
RICH'D PHNN,
JAMES SEARLE,
WILLIAM HAMILTON.





GEN. RICHARD BUTLER.



ABSENT.

STEPHEN MOYLAN,	<i>at Camp,</i>	WM. WEST, JUN'R,	7s. 6d.
RANDLE MITCHELL,	<i>out of State,</i>	JAMES MEASE,	7s. 6d.
JOHN BOYLE,	<i>Sick,</i>	TENCH FRANCIS,	7s. 6d.
JOHN PATTERSON,	} <i>beyond Sea.</i>	ALEX'R NESBITT,	7s. 6d.
JAMES MOYLAN,		JOHN PATTON,	7s. 6d.
JOHN BARRY,		EPHRAIM BLAINE,	7s. 6d.
JAMES CRAWFORD,	7s. 6d.	FRANCIS JOHNSTON,	7s. 6d.
GEORGE MEADE,	7s. 6d.		£4 2s. 6d.
THOMAS FITZSIMONS,	7s. 6d.	WALTER STEWART, <i>at camp.</i>	
JOHN SHEE,	7s. 6d.		

MR. GEORGE HUGHES,	GEN'L WILLIAM IRWINE,	} were severally
MR. JOHN MITCHELL, JR.,	COLL. RICHARD BUTLER, &	
MR. WILLIAM BARCLAY,	MR. ROBERT GRAY,	
MR. JOSEPH WILSON,		

December, 1781. The President having appointed his Council, they met on the 7th inst., Viz.:

THOMAS FITZSIMONS, <i>V.-P.</i> ,	JOHN MITCHELL,
J. M. NESBITT,	JOHN DONNALDSON,
JAMES MEASE,	JOHN BARCLAY, &
JAMES CRAWFORD,	SAM'L CALDWELL,

who, together with the President, agreed and Ordered the Secretary to Invite His Excellency General Washington & the Gentlemen of his Suit in the Name of the Society to Dinner on Monday, the 17th Inst., at the City Tavern, but that this deviation from the Rules of the Society should never be deem'd a precedent hereafter.

N. B.—His Excellency, having been previously engaged, could not comply with the above request.

At a Quarterly Meeting at George Evans's, Monday 18th Dec'r, 1781—

PRESENT.

GEO. CAMPBELL, Esqr., <i>Presid't</i> ,	ALEX'R NESBITT,
JOHN MITCHELL,	CHARLES STEWART,
JOHN DUNLAP,	STEPHEN MOYLAN,
GEO. HUGHES,	JAMES MEASE,
HUGH SHIELL,	J. M. NESBITT,
JASPER MOYLAN,	D. H. CONYNGHAM,
JOHN COCHRAN,	WM. CONSTABLE,
B. M'CLENACHAN,	SAM'L CALDWELL,
EPHRAIM BLAINE,	
WALTER STEWART,	<i>Guests.</i>
MATT. MEASE,	GENERAL HOWE,
SHARP DELANY,	MAJOR MCPHERSON,
WM. BARCLAY,	MR. JOHN LARDNER.

ABSENT.

ANTH'Y WAYNE,	} <i>at Camp.</i>	GEORGE HENRY,	55.
RICH'D BUTLER,		JOHN DONNALDSON,	55.
WILLIAM IRWINE,		JOHN BARCLAY,	55.
R. MITCHELL,	} <i>out of the State.</i>	JOHN PATTON,	55.
G. DAVIS,		JOHN BROWN,	55.
JOHN BOYLE, <i>Sick,</i>		JOHN MOYLAN,	55.
JOS. WILSON, <i>out of the State.</i>		M. M. O'BRIEN,	55.
GEORGE MEADE,	55.	FRANCIS JOHNSTON,	55.
JOHN MEASE,	55.	THOMAS BARCLAY,	} <i>beyond Sea.</i>
THOMAS FITZSIMONS,	55.	WILLIAM WEST, JUN'R,	
JOHN SHEE,	55.	JOHN PATTERSON,	
JOHN NIXON,	55.	JAMES MOYLAN,	
BENJ. FULLER,	55.	JOHN BARRY,	
ANDREW CALDWELL,	55.	JAMES CRAWFORD,	
JAMES CALDWELL,	55.	JOHN MITCHELL, JR.,	
TENCH FRANCIS,	55.	ISAAC ALL,	
JOHN MURRAY,	55.	JOHN COCHRAN, <i>at Camp.</i>	

N. B.—All the Honorary Members were absent.

Mr. Win. Constable having been duly proposed, was unanimously elected a Member of the Society.

Mr. Win. Bourke having also been proposed, Doct'r Shiell thought proper to decline proceeding on his Election for the present on acc't of Mr. Bourke's absence, he being gone to the West Indias.

MR. ARCH'D GAMBLE, by MR. MATT. MEASE,	} were proposed as Candidates
GENERAL EDW'D HAND,	
GENERAL HENRY KNOX,	
CAPT. THOMAS READ, by MR. JOHN BARCLAY,	
	} to be balloted for at next meeting,

of which the Secretary is order'd to give proper notice to the Members.

His Excellency General Washington was unanimously Adopted a member of this Society.

Ordered—That the President, Vice-President & Secretary wait on his Excellency with a Suitable Address on the Occasion, & that they Present him with a Medal in the name of the Society.

Also, that they Invite his Excellency & his Suit to an Entertainment to be prepared & given him at the City Tavern on tuesday, the first of January, to which the Secret'y is directed to Invite the Presidents of the State & of Congress, the Minister of France, Mr. Marbois, Mr. Otto, the Chief Justice, the Speaker of the House of Assembly, Mr. Francisco Rendon, Mr. Holker, Count De La Touche & Count Dillon, with all the General Officers that may be in the city.

Proposed, that the number of Honorary members shall be increased to fifteen, to be determined at next meeting.

At an extra Meeting at George Evans's, on Tuesday, the first of January, 1782, the following Gentlemen were present :

HIS EXCEL'Y GEN'L WASHINGTON,
 GEN'L LINCOLN,
 GEN'L STUBEN,
 GEN'L HOWE,
 GEN'L MOULTRIE,
 GEN'L KNOX,
 GEN'L HAND,
 GEN'L MCINTOSH,

HIS EXCELL'Y MR. LUZERNE,
 MR. RENDON,

HIS EXCELL'Y MR. HANSON,

HIS EXCELL'Y MR. WM. MOORE,

MR. MUHLENBURGH,
 COLO. TENCH TILGHMAN,
 COLO. SMITH,
 MAJOR WASHINGTON,
 COUNT DILLON,
 COUNT DE LA TOUCHE,
 MR. MARBOIS,
 MR. OTTO,
 MR. HOLKER.

21 *Guests.*]

GEORGE CAMPBELL, ESQ., *Prest.*,
 MR. THOMAS FITZSIMONS, *V.-P.*,
 " WILLIAM WEST,
 " MATTHEW MEASE,
 " JOHN MEASE,
 " JOHN MITCHELL,
 " J. M. NESBITT,

MR. JOHN NIXON,

" SAMUEL CALDWELL,

" ANDREW CALDWELL,

" JAMES MEASE,

SHARP DELANY, ESQ.,

MR. D. H. CONYNGHAM,

" GEORGE HENRY,

" BLAIR McCLENACHAN,

" ALEX'R NESBITT,

" JOHN DONNALDSON,

" JOHN BARCLAY,

" JAMES CRAWFORD,

" JOHN PATTON,

" JAMES CALDWELL,

" JOHN DUNLAP,

" HUGH SHIELL,

" GEORGE HUGHES,

" M. M. O'BRIEN,

JASPER MOYLAN, ESQ.,

COLO. EPHRAIM BLAINE,

" CHARLES STEWART,

" WALTER STEWART,

" FRANCIS JOHNSTON,

DOCT'R JOHN COCHRAN,

MR. WILLIAM CONSTABLE,

HENRY HILL, ESQ.,

ROBERT MORRIS, ESQ.,

SAMUEL MEREDITH, ESQ.

35 *Members.*]

At the Anniversary Meeting of the Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, held at George Evans's on Monday, 18th March, 1782—

PRESENT.

GEORGE CAMPBELL, ESQ., *President*,
 THOMAS FITZSIMONS, *V.-P.*,
 GEN'L WASHINGTON,
 ANDREW CALDWELL,
 J. M. NESBITT,
 ALEX'R NESBITT,
 JOHN BARCLAY,
 WM. BARCLAY,
 JAMES CALDWELL,
 GEORGE HUGHES,
 GEORGE HENRY,
 M. M. O'BRIEN,
 JAMES CRAWFORD,

SHARP DELANY,
 D. H. CONYNGHAM,
 HUGH SHIELL,
 JOHN MITCHELL,
 WALTER STEWART,
 STEPHEN MOYLAN,
 JOHN DUNLAP,
 BENJAMIN FULLER,
 CHARLES STEWART,
 EPHRAIM BLAINE,
 JAMES MEASE,
 MATT'W MEASE,
 JOHN MOYLAN,

JOHN MEASE,
WM. CONSTABLE,
GEN'L HAND,
SAMUEL CALDWELL,
JOHN SHEE,
GEORGE MEADE,
JASPER MOYLAN.

Hon'ry Memb'rs.
GOV'R DICKINSON,
ROBERT MORRIS,
RICH'D BACHE,
SAMUEL MEREDITH,
HENRY HILL.

ABSENT.

JOHN CADWALLADER,
LAMBERT CADWALLADER,
JAMES SEARLE,
RICHARD PENN,
WM. HAMILTON,
R. MITCHELL, } *out of the State.*
G. DAVIS, }
J. WILSON, }
THOS. BARCLAY, }
WM. WEST, JR., }
J. PATTERSON, } *beyond sea.*
J. MOYLAN, }
J. BARRY, }
J. MITCHELL, JR., }
I. ALL, }

J. BOYLE, *sick*,
ANTH'Y WAYNE,
RICH'D BUTLER, } *at Camp.*
J. COCHRAN, }
W. IRWINE, }
JOHN NIXON, 7s. 6d.
TENCH FRANCIS, 7s. 6d.
JOHN MURRAY, 7s. 6d.
B. M'CLENACHAN, 7s. 6d.
JOHN DONNALDSON, 7s. 6d.
JOHN PATTON, 7s. 6d.
JOHN BROWN, 7s. 6d.
FRANCIS JOHNSTON, 7s. 6d.
£3 os. od.

Guests.

PRESIDENT MOORE,
PRESIDENT HANSON,
GENERAL LINCOLN,
GEN'L DICKENSON,
GEN'L MOULTRIE,
GEN'L STUBEN,
MR. MUHLENBURGH,
COLO. TILGHMAN,
" HUMPHREYS,
MAJOR THOS. MOORE,

MAJOR WALKER,
" MCPHERSON,
CAPT. COLEFAX,
" TRUXTON,
MR. CARROLL,
" COLLINS,
" DAN'L CLARK,
" DAVID HOOPS,
DOCT'R HAGEN.

Mr. Archibald Gamble, Gen'l Edw'd Hand, Gen'l Knox and Capt. Thomas Read were severally ballotted for, & unanimously elected members of the Society.

At a Quarterly meeting at George Evans's on Monday, the 17th June, 1782—

PRESENT.

GEORGE CAMPBELL, *Presid't*,
JOHN MITCHELL,
BLAIR MCCLENACHAN,
JOHN BROWN,
WM. BARCLAY,

GEORGE HUGHES,
HUGH SHIELL,
JAMES MEASE,
ARCH'D GAMBLE,
JOHN BARCLAY,



GEN. HENRY KNOX.



JASPER MOYLAN,
WALTER STEWART,
D. H. CONYNGHAM,

JOHN MOYLAN,
SAMUEL CALDWELL.

ABSENT.

<i>Hon'ry M'b'rs.</i>	HENRY HILL,	RANDLE MITCHELL,	} <i>out of the State.</i>
	JOHN DICKINSON,	GEORGE DAVIS,	
	ROBERT MORRIS,	JOSEPH WILSON,	
	RICHARD PENN,	CHARLES STEWART,	
	JOHN CADWALLADER,	GEORGE MEADE,	
	LAMBERT CADWALLADER,	MATT'W MEASE,	
	JAMES SEARLE,	JOHN MEASE,	
	RICHARD BACHE,	THOMAS FITZSIMONS,	5s.
	SAMUEL MEREDITH,	J. M. NESBITT,	5s.
	WILLIAM HAMILTON,	JOHN SHEE,	5s.
		JOHN NIXON,	5s.
		BENJAMIN FULLER,	5s.
		ANDREW CALDWELL,	5s.
		TENCH FRANCIS,	5s.
		JOHN MURRAY,	5s.
		SHARP DELANY,	5s.
		GEORGE HENRY,	5s.
		ALEX'R NESBITT,	5s.
		J. M. NESBITT,	5s.
		JOHN DONNALDSON,	5s.
		JAMES CRAWFORD,	5s.
		JOHN PATTON,	5s.
		JAMES CALDWELL,	5s.
		JOHN DUNLAP,	5s.
		M'L M. O'BRIEN,	5s.
		EPHRAIM BLAINE,	5s.
		WILLIAM CONSTABLE,	5s.
		FRANCIS JOHNSTON,	5s.
			<u>£5 os. od.</u>

STEPHEN MOYLAN,
ANTH'Y WAYNE,
RICHARD BUTLER,
JOHN COCHRAN,
EDWARD HAND,
WM. IRVINE,
GEN'L G. WASHINGTON,
GEN'L KNOX,

} *at Camp.*

WILLIAM WEST, JR.,
JOHN PATTERSON,
JAMES MOYLAN,
JOHN BARRY,
JOHN MITCHELL, JR.,
ISAAC ALL,
THOMAS READ,
JOHN BOYLE, *Sick*,
THOMAS BARCLAY, *beyond Sea.*

} *beyond Sea.*

John Maxwell Nesbitt was elected President, & John Mitchell Vice-President, for the ensuing Year.

Upon Motion Made & Seconded, it was carry'd by vote the Fines for Non-attendance shall be doubled hereafter.

Coll. Thomas Robinson is proposed as a Candidate by Mr. George Campbell.

Upon Motion made & Seconded—

Resolved, That the vote of the Society be taken at their next meeting whether Wm. Hamilton, Esq'r, shall be longer considered as an Honorary Member of the Society.

September 13th, 1782, The President chose his Council consisting of the following members, viz.—

JOHN MITCHELL, *V.-P.*,
JAMES MEASE,
SAMUEL CALDWELL,
ALEXANDER NESBITT,

JOHN DONNALDSON,
JOHN BARCLAY,
SHARP DELANY,
HUGH SHIELL.

At an annual meeting of the Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, held at the City Tavern, on Monday, the 19th March, 1783 :

PRESENT.

J. M. NESBITT, *President*,
HUGH SHIELL,
D. H. CONYNGHAM,
JAS. CRAWFORD,
BENJAMIN FULLER,
SHARP DELANY,
JAMES MEASE,
GEORGE HUGHES,
JOS. WILSON,
JASPER MOYLAN,
JOHN SHEE,
ARCH'D GAMBLE,
THOMAS READ,
THOMAS ROBINSON,
JAMES CALDWELL,
GEORGE MEADE,
JOHN NIXON,
BLAIR MCCLENNACHAN,
THOS. FITZSIMONS,
JOHN MOYLAN,
MATT'W MEASE,
CHARLES STEWART,
SAM'L CALDWELL,
JOHN DUNLAP,
ALEXR. NESBITT,

CHARLES HEATLY,
JOHN PATTON,
EPHRAIM BLAINE,
JOHN DONNALDSON,
ML. M. O'BRIEN,
TENCH FRANCIS,
JOHN CONNOR.

Hon'y Memb'rs. LAMB'T CADWALLADER,
SAM'L MEREDITH,
RICH'D BACHE,
HENRY HILL,
ROBERT MORRIS,
JOHN CADWALLADER.

Guests. COL. MERCER,
DOCT'R DRAPER,
OLIVER POLLOCK, ESQ'R.
MR. WM. HUNTER,
GEN'L MCDUGALL,
GEN'L BARON STUBEN,
VICE-PRESIDENT EWING,

HON'ABLE E. BOUDINOT, *Presid. of Cong.*

HON'ABLE THOS. MCKEAN, *C. Justice.*

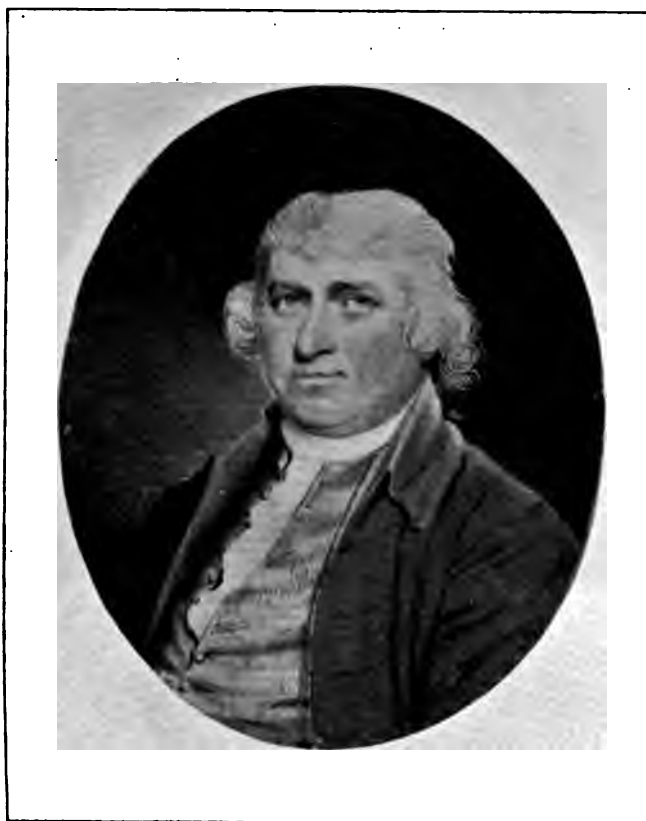
GEN'L. LINCOLN,
MR. MARBOIS,
MR. LIVINGSTON.

ABSENT.

STEPHEN MOYLAN,
ANTHONY WAYNE,
RICHARD BUTLER,
WALTER STEWART, } *at Camp.*
JOHN COCHRAN,
GEN'L G. WASHINGTON,
EDW'D HAND,
RANDLE MITCHELL,
THOS. BARCLAY, } *out of the State.*
GEORGE DAVIS,
JOHN BOYLE, *Sick*,
WM. WEST, JUN'R,
JOHN PATTERSON,
JAMES MOYLAN, } *beyond Sea.*
JOHN BARRY,
JOHN BROWN,

JOHN MITCHELL, JR., *beyond Sea.*
GEORGE CAMPBELL, 15s.
JOHN MEASE, 15s.
JOHN MITCHELL, 15s.
AND'W CALDWELL, 15s.
JOHN MURRAY, 15s.
GEORGE HENRY, 15s.
JOHN BARCLAY, 15s.
WM. CONSTABLE, 15s.
FRANCIS JOHNSTON, 15s.
ISAAC ALL, *beyond Sea*, 15s.
£6 15s. od.

H. M. JOHN DICKINSON,
RICHARD PENN,
JAMES SEARLE,
JOHN LARDNER.



BLAIR McCLENACHAN.

Mr. Oliver Pollock is proposed as a Candidate by Mr. M. Mease,
 Capt. John Green " " " " by Capt. Barry, &
 Mr. James Collins " " " " by Doct'r Shiell.

Mr. Francis West, }
 Mr. John Connor, } were unanimously Elected Members of the
 Mr. Hugh Moore, & } Society.
 Charles Heatly, }

At a Meeting of the Council at the President's House, 7th June—

PRESENT

J. M. NESBITT, *President*,
 JAMES MEASE,
 JOHN BARCLAY,

SAM'L CALDWELL,
 DOCT'R H. SHIELL.

Ordered that George Evans be engaged to prepare a Dinner for fifteen, & that John Barclay & Sam'l Caldwell make choice of the Liquors.

At a Meeting of the Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, held at the City Tavern on Tuesday, the 17th June, 1783,

John Maxwell Nesbitt was elected President, Andrew Caldwell Vice-President, & Sam'l Caldwell Treasurer and Secretary for the ensuing year.

Mr. Oliver Pollock, Capt. John Green & Mr. James Collins, were balloted for, and unanimously chosen Members of this Society.

Whereas, the War hath Interrupted the Intercourse with Great Britain & thereby put it out of the Power of the Members who have been Elected since its Commencement of providing themselves with Medals, agreeable to the Original Rules of the Society, therefore,

Ordered, That the Secretary shall write to Mr. William West, for as many as may be wanted by the Members, who are requested to signify their desire of being Supplied, and to pay into his hands three Guineas & a half besides thirty Shillings Entrance in Order to be remitted to Mr. West, to enable him to comply with the Order.

And as Mr. James Mease supplied the Society with his own Medal to present to General Washington upon his Admission which they are bound to replace the Secret'y is directed to Order one for that purpose.

At a meeting of the Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick held at the City Tavern on Wednesday, the 17th September, 1783—

PRESENT.

J. M. NESBITT, *President*,
 ISAAC ALL,
 HUGH SHIELL,
 D. H. CONYNGHAM,
 JOHN DUNLAP,
 JOHN MEASE,
 ALEXANDER NESBITT,
 MATTHEW MEASE,
 JOHN MOYLAN,
 JOHN BROWN,
 WALTER STEWART,

JOHN BARRY,
 JASPER MOYLAN,
 GEORGE MEADE,
 FRANCIS JOHNSTON,
 JOHN DONNALDSON,
 SAMUEL CALDWELL.
H. M. RICHARD BACHE.
Guests. MR. DANIEL CLARK,
 MR. ROOKER,
 CHEV'R PAUL JONES,
 CAPT. ADAM HOOPS.

ABSENT.

STEPHEN MOYLAN,
 RANDLE MITCHELL,
 GEORGE DAVIS,
 JOHN MURRAY,
 CHARLES STEWART,
 JOHN COCHRAN,
 GEORGE WASHINGTON,
 EDWARD HAND,
 GEN'L KNOX,
 THOMAS READ,
 JOHN GREEN,
 JOHN MITCHELL,
 THOMAS BARCLAY,
 WILLIAM WEST,
 JOHN PATTERSON,
 JAMES MOYLAN,
 BLAIR McCLENACHAN,
 JOHN MITCHELL, JUN'R,
 GEORGE HUGHES,
 JOSEPH WILSON,
 WILLIAM CONSTABLE,
 ARCHIBALD GAMBLE,
 OLIVER POLLOCK,
 ANTHONY WAYNE, *at Camp*.

out of the State.

Beyond Sea.

RICHARD BUTLER, } *at Camp.*
 WILLIAM IRWINE, }

Absent and Fined.

GEORGE CAMPBELL, IOS.
 THOS. FITZSIMONS, IOS.
 JOHN SHEE, IOS.
 JOHN NIXON, IOS.
 BENJAMIN FULLER, IOS.
 ANDREW CALDWELL, IOS.
 JAMES MEASE, IOS.
 TENCH FRANCIS, IOS.
 SHARP DELANY, IOS.
 GEORGE HENRY, IOS.
 JOHN BARCLAY, IOS.
 JAMES CRAWFORD, IOS.
 JOHN PATTON, IOS.
 M'L M. O'BRIEN, IOS.
 EPHRAIM BLAINE, IOS.
 JOHN CONNOR, IOS.
 CHARLES HEATLY, IOS.
 HUGH MOORE, IOS.
 FRANCIS WEST, IOS.
 JAMES COLLINS, IOS.
 THOMAS ROBINSON. IOS.

Hon'ry Memb'rs Absent.

HENRY HILL,
 JOHN DICKINSON,
 ROBERT MORRIS,
 RICHARD PENN,
 JOHN CADWALLADER,

JAMES SEARLE,
 LAMBERT CADWALLADER,
 SAMUEL MEREDITH,
 JOHN LARDNER.

Mr. William Bourke, having been formerly proposed by Doct'r Shiell, was this day ballotted for and unanimously Elected a Member of the Society.

PHILAD'A, 29th Septem'r, 1783.

CAPT. ISAAC ALL :

Sir :

Enclosed you have John Green's Bill of Exchange at thirty days sight on Joshua Johnson of London for Four hundred & thirty-nine Livres Tournois which I request you will negotiate in the most advantageous way, & with the money be pleased to get as many Medals for the St. Patrick's Society as will amount to this remittance, & bring them along with you.

The Dies were left in the care of Mr. William Moore Goldsmith in Pater Noster Row No. 4, to whom you will please to apply a reasonable time before your departure from London that he may have time to prepare them.

Your attention to this small matter will very much oblige a number of the Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick as well as

Sir,

Y'r very H'ble Serv't,

Copy.

(Signed)

SAM'L CALDWELL.

At the Annual Meeting of the Society of the Friendly Sons of Saint Patrick, held at the City Tavern the 17th March, 1784—

PRESENT.

J. M. NESBITT, *Presid't*,
AND'W CALDWELL, *V.-P.*,
BLAIR MCCLENACHAN,
JOHN PATTON,
ANTHONY WAYNE,
D. H. CONYNTHAM,
FRANCIS WEST, JUN'R.
CHARLES HEATLY,
THOS. FITZSIMONS,
EDW'D HAND.
STEPHEN MOYLAN,
GEO'E CAMPBELL,
M. M. O'BRIEN,
JAMES MEASE,
MATT'W MEASE,
JOHN BROWN,
JOHN DUNLAP,
GEO'E HUGHES,

JOHN CONNOR,
CHARLES STEWART,
JOHN MITCHELL, JU'R,
JOHN SHEE,
JASPER MOYLAN,
JOHN DONNALDSON,
JAMES COLLINS,
SAM'L CALDWELL,
THOS. ROBINSON,
SHARP DELANY,
TENCH FRANCIS,
JOHN BARRY,
JOHN BARCLAY,
WM. BOURKE.

Hon'y Mem's. JOHN DICKINSON,
ROB'T MORRIS,
RICH'D BACHE.

Guests.

MR. VAN BERKELL,
GEO'E GRAY,
JUDGE MCKEAN,
JUDGE HOPKINSON,
IMPERIAL RESIDENT,
MR. RENDON,
GOV'R MORRIS,
MR. BOYLE,
MR. FOLLIOTT,

MR. JONES,
DOCT'R DRAPER,
MR. GOLET,
MR. KINGSTON,
MR. CAMPBELL,
COL. SMITH,
MR. MARBOIS,
MR. GOLWAY,
CAPT'N SIMPSON,

DOCT'R B. DUFFIELD,
MR. LYNCH,

MR. CRUGAR.

ABSENT.

GEORGE MEADE,
JOHN MEASE,
JOHN NIXON,
BENJAMIN FULLER,
GEORGE HENRY,
ALEX. NESBITT,
JAMES CRAWFORD,
HUGH SHIELL,
RICHARD BUTLER,
JOHN MOYLAN,
WILLIAM CONSTABLE,
FRANCIS JOHNSTON,
HUGH MOORE,

15s.
15s.
15s.
15s.
15s.
15s.
15s.
15s.
15s.
15s.
15s.
15s.
15s.

£9 15s. od.

RANDLE MITCHELL,
GEORGE DAVIS,
WILLIAM WEST,
JOHN MURRAY,
EPH'M BLAINE,
JOHN COCHRAN,

Out of the State.

GENERAL WASHINGTON,
ARCHIBALD GAMBLE,
GENERAL KNOX,
THOMAS READ,
JOHN MITCHELL,
THOMAS BARCLAY,
JOHN PATTERSON,
JAMES MOYLAN,
JOSEPH WILSON,
WALTER STEWART,
ISAAC ALL,
OLIVER POLLOCK,
JOHN GREENE,

Out of the state.

Beyond Sea.

Hy Members. JOHN CADWALLADER,
SAMUEL MEREDITH,
LAMBERT CADWALLADER,
HENRY HILL,
RICH'D PENN,
JAMES SEARLE,
JOHN LARDNER.

Meeting of the Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick at
Byrne's, 17th March, 1785—

PRESENT.

J. M. NESBITT,
T. FITZSIMONS,
J. NIXON,
E. BLAINE,
I. ALL,
GEN'L IRWINE,
JAMES MEASE,
MATT'W MEASE,
JAMES CAMPBELL,
SHARP DELANY,
ALEX'R NESBITT,
JOHN BROWN,
J. PATTON,
J. BARRY,
J. DUNLAP,
GEN'L WAYNE,
M. M. O'BRIEN,

JOHN BARCLAY,
AND'W CALDWELL,
J. MITCHELL, JR.,
GEO. MEADE,
J. COLLINS,
G. HUGHES,
JAMES CRAWFORD,
SAM'L CALDWELL,
CHARLES HEATLY.

H. M.

J. CADWALLADER,
R. BACHE,
H. HILL,
J. DICKENSON,
J. LARDNER.

Guests.

GEN'L ARMSTRONG,
C. J. MCKEAN,
ROB'T MEASE,

JOHN MEASE,
CAPT. CLARK,
COL. J. MOORE,

MR. BOYLE,
MR. BROWN,
CAPT. CAIN,
MR. W. CALDWELL,

MR. CURRY,
MR. HATLY,
MR. POWELL,
JUDGE HOPKINSON.

Mr. S. Caldwell proposes Col. James Moore as a Candidate.
Mr. Collins proposes Mr. Thos. Lea as a Candidate.

In Council 10th March, 1786—

PRESENT.

J. M. NESBITT, *President*,
GEN'L MOYLAN,
D. H. CONYNGHAM,

JAMES CRAWFORD,
JOHN BARCLAY,
SAM'L CALDWELL.

Ord'd that the Sec'ry be directed to Issue the Notices to all the Members to meet on Friday, the 17th Inst., at Edward Moyston's at ½ past 4 o'Clock.

20 Dinners to be bespoke.

Guests to be asked.

PRESIDENT OF THE STATE,
CHIEF JUSTICE,
V.-PRESIDENT OF THE STATE,
SEC'Y ARMSTRONG,
COL. HOWARD,

FRA'S HOPKINSON,
WM. TEMP'L FRANKLIN,
GEN'L DICKINSON,
GEN'L MIFFLIN.

Gen. Moylan to speak for the Dinners & examine the Liquors.

At a Meeting of the Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick at the City Tavern, 17th Dec'r, 1787—

PRESENT.

J. M. NESBITT,
ALEX'R NESBITT,
JOHN BROWN,
GEN'L STEWART,
OLIVER POLLOCK,
THOMAS LEA,
D. H. CONYNGHAM,

J. DUNLAP,
CHARLES STEWART,
JOHN DONNALDSON,
JASPER MOYLAN,
SAM'L CALDWELL,
HUGH BOYLE.

Guests.

MR. HATTON,
CAPT. WARD,
JOHN NESBITT,
JAMES MOORE,

GEN'L STEWART,
A. NESBITT,
J. M. N.,
D. H. CONYNGHAM.

Mr. Hugh Boyle, Wm. Brown, John Caldwell & Rich'd Peters, an Hon'y Member, were unanimously Elected Members.

A motion was made and seconded for altering the times of meet'g from Quarterly to half yearly meetings, & that they be held in future on the 17th March & 17th Sept'r, which is left over to be determined on the 17th March next, of which the Sec'ry is to give Notice.

At a Meeting of the Sons of St. Patrick at the City Tavern on Monday, the 17th March, 1788—

PRESENT.

J. M. NESBITT,
RICH'D BUTLER,
JOHN BARCLAY,
ALEX'R NESBITT,
WALTER STEWART,
BLAIR McCLENACHAN,
PAT'K MOORE,
WM. BROWN,
JOHN BROWN,
GEO. HUGHES,
JOHN DONNALDSON,
JOHN PATTON,

HUGH BOYLE,
THOMAS LEA,
JOHN WEST,
JOHN CALDWELL,
JOHN DUNLAP,
JOHN TAVIS,
SAM'L CALDWELL,
JOHN NIXON,
GEO. MEADE.

Hon'ry Member.
RICH'D BACHE.

Guests.

JUSTICE MCKEAN,
JUSTICE HOPKINSON,
GEO. ROSS,

—— WORK,
HUGH GAIN,
WM. NELSON.

DEAR SIR :

Inclosed is the Books, &c., I rec'd last evening from Mr. Caldwell. I beg you may desire a few of the Members to call on me to assist in making out a list of the Strangers to send Cards to & oblige,

Y'rs Sincerely,
J. M. NESBITT.

The Members who have usually attended on this business are

JASPER MOVLAN,
JAS. CRAWFORD,
J. DONALDSON,

S. DELANY,
FRA'S WEST,
THE SECRETARY & PRESIDENT.

DEAR SIR :

When I rece'd your polite Note Yesterday I was just thinking of writing you on the subject of it, and am much obliged to the Gentlemen of the Society for releasing me from the Office of Sec'ry which on acc't of my Indisposition I have not been able to give the proper attention to.

I herewith send you the Book with all the blank notices & Invitation Cards on





SAMUEL CALDWELL.



hand, also a list of the members names and all the loose minutes that were sent to me; these have not been entered for many years back Owing partly to my neglect, partly to my Indisposition, & partly to the Minutes not having been sent to me at all. The Acco't of my Treasurership you will find very imperfect, & as it stands may induce a belief that the Balance is against me; the Fact is the Contrary, however, tho' I cannot pretend to state it exactly now, for the Debit side contains all the moneys I ever rece'd on acco't of the Society, & to the Credits should be added several sums expended for printing Notices & Invitation Cards, &c., formerly, & the price of a Medal I sent for by Order of the Society, to replace the one got fr'm James Mease to present to Gen'l Washington when he was adopted a member; it cost 7s. 6d. Ster., & Case 1d.; whatever may be supposed in my favor, if it may be thought sufficient to answer for my fines for absence (which will be found very few while I was able to attend) I shall be content.

In the year 1779 I had verbal Orders to collect the fines, and made an attempt to execute them, but I found it so disagreeable a service that I was obliged to drop it; indeed I found it neither practicable nor worth the trouble. You will see by my acco't in the Book that very few of the Entrance moneys have been received. If it may be thought proper by the Comp'y that either these or the fines should be collected, I will cheerfully assist my successor in stating them. The list of names is complete as far as has come to my knowledge. Mr. George Lattimore was proposed by Mr. James Crawford on the 17th March, 1791, but I know not whether was ever balloted for.

Probably I may never have the pleasure of meeting the Friendly Sons in their Convivial Hilarity. My Son David has an ambition to become one of the Society; he is now turned of 23 years of age, and I wish him to be thought worthy of that Honor. Will you do him & me the fav'r to propose him at next meeting. I am very

Respectfully, Dear Sir,

Y'r very H'ble Serv't,

J. M. NESBITT, Esq'r.

SAM'L CALDWELL.

6th March, 1793.

At an Annual meeting of the Society held at the City Tavern on Monday, the 18th March, 1793—

PRESENT.

JOHN BARRY,
SHARP DELANY,
JASPER MOYLAN,
D. H. CONYNGHAM,
JOHN WEST,
JOHN CALDWELL,
JOHN DUNLAP,
THOMAS FITZSIMONS,
OLIVER POLLOCK,
GEORGE MEADE,
JOHN BROWN,

JOHN BARCLAY,
GEORGE LATIMER,
GEORGE HUGHES,
EPHRAIM BLAINE,
ROBERT RAINEY,
JOHN MEASE,
JAMES CAMPBELL,
WILLIAM CALDWELL.
WILLIAM BINGHAM,
THOMAS L. MOORE.

Absent.

Guests.

MR. LEAR,
COLO. SMITH,

GOV'R MIFFLEN,
JUDGE BIDDLE,

Guests.

MR. JEFFERSON,
MR. HAMILTON,
MR. BULLER,
MR. TERNANT,

GEN'L KNOX,
JUDGE WILSON,
MR. CASSENEAVE,
& TWO SPANISH GENTLEMEN.

Mr. J. M. Nesbitt, the President of the Society, being indisposed, could not attend; therefore the Members requested Mr. Thomas Fitzsimons to take the Chair, which he did.

Mr. John Bleakley was proposed a Candidate by Mr. John Caldwell. Mr. David Caldwell was proposed by Mr. Saml. Caldwell, of which the Secretary is to give due Notice.

At a meeting of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick held at the House of Samuel Richardet on the 17th March, 1796—

The following Members were

GEN'L STEPHEN MOYLAN,
THOMAS FITZSIMONS,
JASPER MOYLAN,
JAMES CRAWFORD,
JOHN LEAMY,
JOHN BARRY,
FRANCIS WEST,
GEORGE HUGHES,
JOHN CALDWELL,
THOM'S L. MOORE,

JOHN DUNLAP,
JOHN BARCLAY,
PATRICK MOORE,
WILLIAM BINGHAM,
OLIVER POLLOCK,
JOHN BLEAKLEY,
JOHN MOYLAN,
ROB'T RAINEY,
THOS. ROBINSON,
JOHN BROWN.

The place of President and Vice-President being vacant by the resignation of Mr. John Maxwell Nesbitt & Mr. Jasper Moylan, the members proceeded to the Election of a President & Vice-President when

General Stephen Moylan was unanimously elected President, and Thomas Fitzsimons, Esq'r, was Elected Vice-President.

LIST OF OFFICERS AND MEMBERS
OF
THE FRIENDLY SONS OF ST. PATRICK,
WITH THE DATES OF THEIR ELECTION.

PRESIDENTS.		
	<i>Elected.</i>	
Stephen Moylan,	March 17, 1771	Barclay, Thomas . . . 1771
John M. Nesbitt,	June 17, 1773	Barclay, William . . . 1781
William West,	June 17, 1774	Barry, Commodore John . 1779
Benjamin Fuller,	June 17, 1776	Batt, Capt. Thomas . . 1773
Thomas Barclay,	June 17, 1779	Blaine, Col. Ephraim . . 1780
George Campbell,	June 18, 1781	Bleakly, John 1794
John M. Nesbitt,	June 17, 1782	Bourke, William 1783
Stephen Moylan,	March 17, 1796	Boyd, Dr. Robert 1774
		Boyle, Hugh 1787
		Boyle, John 1771
		Brown, John 1779
		Brown, William 1787
		Butler, Gen. Richard . . 1781
VICE-PRESIDENTS.		Caldwell, Andrew 1771
John M. Nesbitt,	March 17, 1771	Caldwell, David 1794
William West,	June 17, 1773	Caldwell, James 1778
Thomas Batt,	June 17, 1774	Caldwell, John 1787
Benjamin Fuller,	June 17, 1775	Caldwell, Samuel 1771
Thomas Barclay,	June 17, 1776	Caldwell, William 1786
George Campbell,	June 17, 1779	Campbell, George 1771
Thos. Fitzsimons,	June 18, 1781	Campbell, James 1784
John Mitchell,	June 17, 1782	Carsan, Samuel 1772
Andrew Caldwell,	June 17, 1783	Clark, Daniel 1784
Jasper Moylan,	Sept. 17, 1783	Cochran, Dr. John 1781
Thos. Fitzsimons,	March 17, 1796	Collins, James 1783
SECRETARIES AND TREASURERS.		Connor, John 1783
William Mitchell,	March 17, 1771	Constable, William . . . 1781
Benjamin Fuller,	March 17, 1772	Conyngham, David H. . . 1775
Samuel Caldwell,	Sept. 8, 1775	Crawford, James 1779
John Brown,	Sept. 17, 1792	Davis, George 1771
MEMBERS—101.		Delany, Sharp 1772
All, Capt. Isaac	1781	Donnaldson, John 1778
Barclay, John	1779	Dunlap, John 1779

Erskine, William . . .	1780	Nesbitt, John Maxwell . .	1771
Fitzsimons, Thomas . .	1771	Nesbitt, Alexander . . .	1778
Foster, Alexander . . .	1794	Nichols, Col. Francis . .	1784
Francis, Tench	1771	Nixon, Col. John	1771
Francis, Col. Turbutt . .	1771	O'Brien, Michael Morgan	1781
Fuller, Benjamin	1771	Patterson, John	1772
Fullerton, George	1771	Patton, Col. John	1779
Gamble, Archibald . . .	1782	Pollock, Oliver	1783
Glen, Robert	1772	Rainey, Robert	1791
Gray, Robert	1781	Read, Capt. Thomas . . .	1782
Green, Capt. John	1783	Robinson, Col. Thomas . .	1782
Hand, Gen. Edward . . .	1782	Shée, Gen. John	1771
Hawthorn, James	1792	Shiell, Dr. Hugh	1780
Heatly, Charles	1783	Stewart, Col. Charles . .	1781
Henry, George	1775	Stewart, Gen. Walter . .	1779
Holmes, Capt. Alexander	1780	Thompson, Gen. William	1778
Holmes, Hugh	1791	Washington, Gen. George	1781
Hughes, George	1781	Adopted member.	
Irvine, Gen. William . . .	1781	Wayne, Gen. Anthony . .	1774
Johnston, Col. Francis . .	1779	West, Francis, Jr. . . .	1783
Knox, Gen. Henry	1782	West, John	1786
Latimer, Lieut.-Col. George	1791	West, William	1771
Lea, Thomas	1785	West, William, Jr. . . .	1772
Leamy, John	1792	White, John	1772
Lynch, Ulysses	1771	Wilson, Joseph	1781
McClenachan, Blair . . .	1777		
Meade, George	1771	HONORARY MEMBERS—15.	
Mease, James	1771	Bache, Richard	1772
Mease, John	1771	Bingham, William	1792
Mease, Mathew	1771	Cadwalader, Col. Lambert	1772
Mitchell, John	1771	Cadwalader, Gen. John . .	1771
Mitchell, John, Jr., . . .	1781	Dickinson, John	1771
Mitchell, Randle	1771	Hill, Col. Henry	1771
Mitchell, William	1771	Hicks, William	1771
Moore, Hugh	1783	Hamilton, Wm. (dropped)	1771
Moore, Major James . . .	1785	Lardner, John	1782
Moore, Patrick	1786	Morris, Robert	1771
Moylan, James	1772	Meredith, Gen. Samuel . .	1772
Moylan, Jasper	1781	Moore, Col. Thomas Lloyd	1792
Moylan, John	1781	Peters, Richard	1787
Moylan, Gen. Stephen . .	1771	Penn, Hon. Richard . . .	1773
Murray, John	1772	Searle, James	1771





JOHN BARCLAY.



BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

OF THE

MEMBERS OF THE FRIENDLY SONS OF ST. PATRICK.

AL

Isaac All, 1781.—Was the captain of a merchant vessel belonging to Mease and Caldwell. Very little is known about him. Upon January 2, 1772, and again on November 10, 1774, he was registered as master of the ship "Richard Penn," 200 tons, and the *Pennsylvania Chronicle* of September 19, 1772, notes the arrival at Philadelphia of the ship "Richard Penn," Captain All, with Mr. and Mrs. Mease, Mrs. Barclay and others as passengers. He was elected a member of the Society on June 18, 1781, but he seems to have been in constant service, for he is almost continuously marked "beyond sea" and is recorded as present at but three meetings, viz., March 17, 1783, March 17 and June 17, 1785. In the minutes we find a copy of a letter written to him at London, by Samuel Caldwell, Secretary of the Society, enclosing a draft for 439 livres Tournois, and requesting him to obtain as many medals for the members as he could procure for that sum. He must have died prior to June 25, 1789, as we find that letters of administration upon his estate were granted upon that date to Robert Hopkins, Jr.

John Barclay, 1779.—Was born in Ballyhannon, County Donegal, Ireland, and came to America shortly before 1779. He was a shipping merchant and President of the Bank of Pennsylvania. He was one of the fifteen aldermen chosen under the new city charter in April, 1790, and was Mayor of the city in 1791. In 1794 he was selected as treasurer of the funds raised "for the relief of families of persons who have marched against the western insurgents." He was a member of the State Senate, 1810-1814, and died August 8, 1816. Mr. Barclay was a mem-

BA

ber of the First City Troop and of the Hibernia Fire Company. He was married twice. His second wife was Mary Searle, to whom he was married in Christ Church on December 11, 1781. By this marriage he had issue as follows: 1st. Mary Barclay, married to Colonel Clement Biddle. Their children were, John Barclay Biddle (died January, 1879), physician and professor in the Jefferson Medical College; George W. Biddle, one of the most eminent lawyers of Philadelphia, and Colonel Chapman Biddle, who died December, 1880. 2d. John M. Barclay, captain of dragoons, U. S. A., who married Margaretta O'Connor, daughter of an Irish planter in Louisiana, and had issue, viz., John O'Connor Barclay, surgeon U. S. N.; Clement Biddle Barclay, of Philadelphia; James Barclay; Ann Barclay, wife of Commodore Trenchard, U. S. N.; Mary Barclay, wife of Rev. D. D. Smith, of Wilmington, Del.; and Francis Barclay. 3d. Harriet Barclay, who died May 14, 1844. 4th. James J. Barclay, President of Board of Managers of House of Refuge, who died unmarried, August, 1885, aged 91 years; and 5th. Charlotte Barclay, who died unmarried in 1873. John Barclay was a member of the Hibernian Society (elected 1790), as was also his brother, James Barclay (1790).

Thomas Barclay, 1771.—One of the original members of the Society and its President from June 17, 1779, to June 17, 1781, was a native of Ireland, who had emigrated like many of the other members and established himself in mercantile business in Philadelphia prior to the Revolution. He was a member of the firm of Carson, Barclay & Mitchell, after-

wards, September, 1775, the firm of Barclay & Mitchell, his last-named partner being William Mitchell (1771). At the beginning of the troubles with England he at once ranged himself on the patriotic side, and upon May 20, 1774, he was appointed a member of the Committee on Correspondence to address the people of Boston in relation to the Port Bill. On June 18, 1774, he was a member of the Committee on Correspondence to correspond with the other colonies in reference to calling a Congress. In November, 1774, he was elected a member of the Committee on Inspection and Observation for the city, and was again chosen in 1775. In February, 1777, he was a member of the State Navy Board, and was also quite active in the endeavors during that year to call a new State Constitutional Convention. In 1780 he was one of the subscribers, to the extent of £5,000, to the bank organized for supplying the army with provisions. After the formation of the Federal Government he was appointed Consul to the Barbary Powers, but died at Lisbon, on his way to the north of Africa. He died prior to 1793. He was a nephew of Samuel Carson (1772), and a brother of William Barclay (1781). [See "Penna. Archives," 2d Series, Vol. I., pp. 78, 79.]

William Barclay, 1781.—Brother of Thomas Barclay (1771); was a native of Ireland. He was also a merchant, and was lost at sea during a voyage of the "Shilelah," which sailed for France from the Capes of Delaware in 1782 and was never afterwards heard of. His will, dated May 2, 1782, and proved June 6, 1783, was made "before going on a voyage to France."

John Barry, 1779.—Was born in County Wexford, Ireland, in 1745. A passion for maritime life, which he displayed at an early age, induced his father to place him on board a merchantman, and at the age of fourteen or fifteen he came to America and obtained employment on a merchant vessel of Philadelphia. On October 18, 1766, we find him registered as master of the schooner "Barbadoes," 60 tons; on August 21,

1771, of the schooner "Industry," 45 tons; on October 9, 1772, of the sloop "Peggy," 25 tons, and on December 19, 1774, of the ship "Black Prince," 200 tons. On January 2, 1769, he was elected a member of the Society for the Relief of Poor and Distressed Masters of Ships. At the breaking out of the Revolution, to use his own language, he abandoned "the finest ship and the first employ in America" and entered into the service of his adopted country. In 1776 he was employed by Congress to fit for sea the first fleet which sailed from Philadelphia, and by authority of the Council of Safety he superintended the building of a state ship. In the month of March of the same year he was requested to take command of the brig "Lexington," of sixteen guns, and clear the coast of the enemy's small cruisers, with which it was infested, and he successfully performed the duty assigned to him and captured the "Edward," the first British vessel of war taken by a regular American cruiser. In the resolution of Congress of October 10, 1776, he was seventh on the official list of Captains. The frigate "Effingham," to which he was subsequently assigned, being useless owing to the suspension of navigation, he obtained the command of a company of volunteers and some heavy cannon and assisted in the operations at Trenton, and continued with the army during the winter campaign, performing important services and winning admiration and respect. In September, 1778, he was appointed to the command of the frigate "Raleigh," 32 guns, which then lay at Boston, and on the 25th went to sea. The ship was subsequently lost after a warm engagement with two superior British vessels, but he escaped with most of his crew. In 1781 he was appointed to the command of the frigate "Alliance," 36 guns. Upon May 29, 1781, while cruising with the "Alliance," he came into contact with two British vessels, the "Atalanta" and brig "Trepassy." He ordered them to haul down their colors, and upon their refusal an engagement with them was commenced. During the fighting Captain Barry was wounded in

the shoulder, and, after remaining on deck for some time, was compelled by loss of blood to be carried below. The colors of the "Alliance" being shot away, the enemy supposed she had struck. One of his lieutenants went to Barry and represented to him the great injury the ship had sustained, and asked if he would surrender. "No," replied Barry, "if the ship can't be fought without, I will be carried on deck." The reply animated the crew to renewed exertions, and a favorable wind enabling the "Alliance" to pour a broadside into the enemy, and before the dressing of his wounds would permit him to reach the deck, both of the enemy's vessels, after a battle which lasted nearly the whole day, had struck their flags. In the succeeding Fall he was ordered to refit the "Alliance" for the purpose of carrying the Marquis de Lafayette and Count Noailles to France on business. In March, 1782, the "Alliance" left Havana for the purpose of convoying the American sloop-of-war "Luzerne," having on board a large amount of specie. The appearance of a British squadron proved a severe trial to the naval skill and dauntless courage of Captain Barry. The specie was removed to the "Alliance" and the valuable treasure saved, and after a battle with an English sloop and the abandonment of the "Luzerne," a sail which had appeared was discovered to be a French frigate. The united forces now gave chase to the British, which was continued until they lost sight of them in the darkness of night. Captain Barry continued in the public service after the close of the war, and contributed to the introduction of a superior model for ships and of naval arrangements which often supplied the want of numerical forces in the American navy. Under the law of March 27, 1794, he was appointed by President Washington Senior Captain of the United States Navy, and from this appointment his title of "Father of the American Navy" appears to have arisen. The title "Commodore" was not created at the time, but by courtesy was extended to Barry and other captains who had charge of more than one ship. Under

President Adams's administration he superintended the building of the frigate "United States," of which he retained the command until she was laid up in ordinary during the administration of President Jefferson. During the difficulties with France, in 1798, he was employed in protecting our commerce from depredation.

In the later years of his life he resided at No. 186 Chestnut street, between 9th and 10th streets, where he died on September 13, 1803, of an asthmatic affection. He was buried in St. Mary's Catholic Churchyard, 4th street above Spruce. Over his remains "a few of his countrymen, members of St. Mary's Church, and others" erected a monument on July 1, 1876. A fine marble statue of Commodore Barry was erected in 1876 as a part of the Centennial Memorial Fountain in Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, by the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America. The pedestal of the statue has the following inscriptions: "John Barry, first Commodore of the U. S. Navy. Born in 1745 in County Wexford, Ireland. Died September 13, 1803, at Philadelphia."—"During the Revolutionary War he distinguished himself greatly. He filled the various commands entrusted to him with skill and gallantry. When unable to fight on the ocean, he obtained command of a company of volunteers, and fought against the enemy on land. Among his exploits was the capture upon May 29, 1781, of two English vessels, the Atalanta and Trepassy, after a hotly contested action with his own ship, the Alliance."—"In January, 1776, he commanded the brig Lexington, the first regular cruiser that got to sea under the authority of the Continental Congress, and the vessel that first carried the American flag on the ocean." On October 10, 1772, a marriage license was issued to a John Barry and Mary Farrell, and in St. Mary's there is a tombstone with the inscription, Mary, wife of Captain John Barry, died February 9, 17— (indistinct, probably 1774), aged 29 years and 10 months. He was (probably a second time) married upon July 7, 1777, to Sarah

Austin, who survived him and lived to November 13, 1831, dying at the age of 77 years. He had no children, but adopted as his daughter Elizabeth Keene, his wife's niece. Elizabeth Keene married Patrick Hayes, mariner, a nephew of Commodore Barry, and left four children, viz. : 1st. Thomas Hayes, who married Susan Bainbridge, daughter of Commodore Bainbridge. They had four children, viz. : a boy, who died young, Sallie Hayes, Susan Hayes and Somers Hayes. 2d. Isaac Austin Hayes, Consul to Rio, who died unmarried. 3d. Sarah Hayes. 4th. J. Barry Hayes, who married Elizabeth Hickman, and left one child, now the wife of W. Horace Hepburn, Esq., of the Philadelphia Bar. She has in her possession the portrait of Commodore Barry, by Gilbert Stuart, from which the portrait, which we publish, has been taken. In the will of Commodore Barry, dated February 27, 1803, and proved October 21, 1803, he left a legacy to St. Mary's Church "for the use and benefit of the poor school of said church." He mentions, among others, John Barry Hayes, son of Patrick and Elizabeth Hayes, his brother-in-law William Austin, his good friend Captain Richard Dale, Eleanor Howlin, daughter of his late sister Margaret, who lived in the County of Wexford, Ireland, and his friend John Leamy (1792). Commodore Barry was also a member of the Hibernian Society (1790) and of the Pennsylvania Society of the Cincinnati. [See Frost's "Lives of Commodores of the Navy;" Dennie's "Portfolio," Vol. 10, p. 1; "Simpson's Lives," p. 30; "National Portrait Gallery," Vol. 2; "Encyclopædia Americana;" Cooper's "Naval History," Vol. 1, p. 216.]

Thomas Batt, 1773.—Was an ensign in the 18th Foot British service, May 26, 1762, lieutenant December 16, 1767, captain June 3, 1771. He sold out his commission January 21, 1773, and became a wine merchant in Philadelphia. While a lieutenant he married, January 10, 1771, Catharine, daughter of George McCall. At the commencement of the Revolution he sided with Great Britain,

and upon March 18, 1776, he was unanimously expelled from the Society "for taking an active part against the liberties of America." He afterwards became a major in the Royal Fencible Americans, and settled in Nova Scotia after the war. He was the only tory sympathizer on the rolls of the Society.

Ephraim Blaine, 1780.—Son of James and Elizabeth Blaine, natives of Ireland, was born in the vicinity of Londonderry, Ireland, May 26, 1741. His father emigrated with his family to America prior to 1745, and settled in Tobyne township, Cumberland co., Pa., where he died in 1792, leaving a widow and nine children. Ephraim Blaine, the eldest child, received a classical education in the school of Rev. Dr. Allison, in Chester co. In 1763 he was Commissary Sergeant in the Provincial service, and was connected with the 2d Provincial Regiment during Bouquet's expedition. From 1771 to 1774 he was Sheriff of Cumberland co., and as late as June 22, 1774, we find advertisements in the Philadelphia papers of sales by him as sheriff. At the beginning of the Revolution he assisted in raising a regiment of Associators, and was commissioned as Lieutenant-Colonel of them, until his appointment as County Lieutenant of Cumberland by the Supreme Executive Council on April 5, 1777. He resigned the latter office in the following August, and entered the Commissary Department, and was commissioned Commissary-General of Purchases on February 19, 1778. This position he held for three years. Millions of dollars passed through his hands without suspicion. He had a fortune of his own, and when the army needed supplies he raised, with the help of his personal friends, a large amount of money to purchase them. Owing to his personal sacrifices, his estate became somewhat impaired, and on September 28, 1779, we find him offering for sale 7,000 acres of land, 2,000 in Baltimore co., Md., and the residue in Cumberland and Bedford counties, Pa. It was during the period of his commissary work that he became a member of the Society upon

June 17, 1780, and it is very evident that he took an active interest in its proceedings, as we find him recorded as present at quite a number of the meetings. In March, 1779, he was one of the Philadelphia members of the "Republican Society," formed to urge the revision of the State Constitution. President Washington remained at his house during his week's stay in Carlisle, Pa., at the time of the "Whiskey Insurrection" in 1794. Col. Blaine subsequently retired to his farm in Middletown Township, Cumberland co., where he died on February 16, 1804, in his 63d year. He was twice married—first to Rebecca Galbraith, daughter of Robert and Rebecca Galbraith; and second to Sarah E. Duncan, widow of John Duncan, of Carlisle, Pa., and daughter of Colonel Samuel Postlethwaite. By his second wife he had one son, Ephraim Blaine. By his first wife he had six children. Hon. James G. Blaine, Secretary of State, is a grandson by the first marriage. [See Egle's "Pennsylvania Genealogies," p. 230.]

John Bleakley, 1794.—Born in Philadelphia. His father was a native of the North of Ireland, and amassed a fortune in America, which was mostly inherited by the son. He was a gentleman of liberal education and accomplishments, and was one of the few young Americans of the time whose fortune permitted them to travel in Europe. He spent some years abroad. He was noted for his benevolence and his zeal in the promotion of literary objects. "Being disappointed in love, he never married." In his will, dated April 19, 1802, and admitted to probate September 21, 1802, he mentions William Bleakley and David Bleakley, now or lately residing near Armagh, in Ireland; Barry Bleakley, now or lately residing in Lancaster co., Pa.; Josiah Bleakley, now or lately residing in Montreal, Canada; Mary Bleakley, Mrs. Cummings, Sarah Patterson, Ann Boyle, daughters of my uncle David Bleakley; Arabella Maxwell, sister of my mother, now or lately residing in Lurgan. He requested that his remains be buried near the remains of his father in the

burial ground at his meadows in Kingessing township, Philadelphia co. He gave £1,000 to the Philadelphia Library (of which he was a director from 1798 until his death); £1,000 to the Philadelphia Dispensary; £1,000 to the Corporation of Philadelphia "to procure fuel during the winter season for poor housekeepers, widows;" £1,000 also to the Corporation of Philadelphia "as a fund to relieve those who may be reduced to the necessity of being placed in the hospital during the existence of the yellow fever;" £1,000 to "the Society for promoting the relief of blacks unlawfully held in bondage;" £1,000 for the relief of poor and distressed Presbyterian ministers and their widows and children; £1,000 for the benefit of the Almshouse of the Society of Friends; £1,000 to the poor of the First Presbyterian Congregation. The yellow fever fund was paid over to Wills' Hospital under authority of an Act of Assembly, passed April 16, 1838. He was also a member of the Hibernian Society (1790).

William Bourke, 1783.—We can find no trace of him. He was still living in 1793, but his name does not appear in the directories. Letters of administration on the estate of a William *Burke* were granted October 13, 1794, to John Wilcocks, but there is no settlement of the estate on file.

Robert Boyd, 1774.—A native of Ireland, was a physician. He is said to have been an uncle to John and Alexander Boyd, who resided near Letterkenny, County Donegal, Ireland. A sister of General Walter Stewart is said to have married John Boyd.

Hugh Boyle, 1787.—Was a merchant at 109 South Front street, in 1791. In a brief obituary notice published in Claypole's *Daily Advertiser*, September 13, 1791, the following statement appears: "And his exertions as a member of the Hibernian Society in relieving the distressed and protecting the oppressed and injured are too well known to need repetition, and have called forth in his favor before his Creator the prevailing influence of the widow and fatherless. In his

honor be it recorded that he made many efforts to effect the establishment of a similar society in this city, several years before the present one was organized, but owing to a coincidence of inauspicious circumstances, his endeavors at that time were fruitless." He died at Lansingburgh, N. Y., on September 1, 1791, aged 34 years. He was also a member of the Hibernian Society (1790).

John Boyle, 1771.—One of the original members, was a native of Ireland and was engaged in the linen trade in Philadelphia. He is said to have been a partner of Robert Glen (1772). He was also one of the original members of the First City Troop, and served with it in the campaign of 1776-1777. He was also a member of the Gloucester Fox Hunting Club and of the Hibernia Fire Company. He is said to have died (probably unmarried) in 1798.

John Brown, 1779.—Secretary of the Society from September 17, 1792, until March 17, 1802, and probably later, was a native of Ireland, who came to America in early life and was employed in the counting-house of Robert Morris. He accumulated a fortune in trade and became a prosperous merchant. He was Secretary of the State Board of War in 1777. In March, 1779, he was a member of the "Republican Society," formed for the purpose of urging a revision of the State Constitution. He was one of the twelve founders of the Hibernian Society, March 3, 1790, and served on its first Acting or Relief Committee. His nephew, Isaac Brown Parker (1839), was also a member of the Hibernian Society.

William Brown, 1787.—We have been unable to find any information of this member. The directories, official records, etc., note numerous persons of the name, but none of them appear to be the William Brown who was a member of the Society. Captain William Brown, of the Putnam Floating Battery, February 16, 1776, was probably not a member of the Society.

Richard Butler, 1781.—Was the eldest child of Thomas and Elinor Butler, and was born on July 1, 1743, in the par-

ish of St. Bridget's, Dublin, Ireland. His father was a native of Kilkenny, Ireland. Shortly after his birth his father emigrated to America, and in 1748 settled in Lancaster, Pa., whence he removed to Mt. Pleasant, in Cumberland co., and engaged in farming. About 1770 Richard and his brother William (afterwards Lieutenant-Colonel of one of the Pennsylvania Regiments) settled in Pittsburgh and entered into partnership as Indian traders. At the outbreak of the Revolution he entered the service of the colonies as one of the agents of the Commissioners for the Middle Department of Indians. That his services as agent were appreciated is shown by a resolution adopted by Congress, May 16, 1776, promising him promotion to the army. On July 20, 1776, he was elected by Congress Major of the Battalion ordered to be raised for the defence of the Western frontiers. It was subsequently ordered that his commission as Lieutenant-Colonel should bear date September 28, 1776. On June 7, 1777, he was made Colonel of the 5th Pennsylvania Regiment. In 1777, when Morgan's famous Rifle Corps was organized, he was made its Lieutenant-Colonel, and with it he participated in several sharp actions in New Jersey, and in the battles of Bemis's Heights and Stillwater. At Stillwater he had the honor of leading the corps of riflemen against the right wing of the British army. After the surrender of Burgoyne, at which he was present, he was ordered to New Jersey, with a separate command of riflemen. Soon afterwards he was transferred to the command of the 9th Pennsylvania Regiment. At the storming of Stony Point he commanded the left column of the American army. In 1781 he was placed in charge of the 5th Pennsylvania Regiment and assigned to Wayne's command. In a letter, dated October 22, 1781, from Yorktown, to General Wm. Irvine (*Pennsylvania Magazine*, vol. 5, p. 275), he describes the operations of the siege and the surrender of Cornwallis. "On the 11th," he writes, "I began the second parallel within 200 paces of the enemy's works." . . . "What the effect (of the

surrender) may be, God knows, but I hope it will bring a speedy peace." In the postscript he adds, "I think I may with propriety now congratulate you, my friend, and country in general, with certain independence and the pleasing attainment of peace." After the capture of Cornwallis he was assigned to duty with General Wayne in Georgia, "and only returned after the echo of the last gun of the Revolution had died away forever." He became entitled under the resolution of Congress, September 30, 1783, concerning grades of officers, to a brevet commission as Brigadier-General. After the close of the war Congress elected him one of the commissioners to negotiate treaties with the Six Nations and other Indian tribes. Having discharged this duty he was chosen Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the Northern District. In 1788 he was elected by the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania Lieutenant of the County of Allegheny, an office which he held until his appointment as one of the Justices of the Court of Common Pleas for the same county. In 1790 he was chosen to the State Senate. In 1791 he was made second in command, with the rank of Major-General, of the army organized by General St. Clair for an expedition against the Western Indians, and commanded the right wing of the American army in the disastrous battle of November 4, 1791. "It was on this occasion," says Garden, in his "Revolutionary Anecdotes," "that the intrepid Butler closed his military career in death—his coolness preserved, and courage remaining unshaken till the last moment of his existence. While enabled to keep the field his exertions were truly heroic. He repeatedly led his men to the charge and with slaughter drove the enemy before him, but at length being compelled to retire to his tent, from the number and severity of his wounds, he was receiving surgical aid, when a ferocious warrior, rushing into his presence, gave him a mortal blow with his tomahawk." General Butler's son, Wm. Butler, died a lieutenant in the navy early in the War of 1812. Another son, Captain James Butler, commanded the Pittsburgh

Blues in the same war. A daughter married Isaac Meason, of Fayette co., owner of the Mt. Braddock estate, near Uniontown, Pa. [See sketch, by Simon Gratz, in *Pennsylvania Magazine*, vol. 7, p. 7. Also sketch of the Butler Family, *Pennsylvania Magazine*, vol. 7, p. 1.]

Andrew Caldwell, 1771.—One of the original members, and cousin to Samuel Caldwell (1771), was a native of Ireland and a member of the firm of William & Andrew Caldwell, and also of the firm of Andrew Caldwell & J. Wilson, merchants, of Philadelphia. He signed the non-importation resolutions in 1765. On August 16, 1775, he was elected a member of the Committee of Inspection and Observation of Philadelphia, and upon January 13, 1776, was appointed Commodore of the Provincial Fleet, which he commanded in the fight with the British frigates "Roebuck" and "Liverpool" on the 6th of May following. The imperfect character of the supplies furnished the young navy saved the enemy's vessels, much to the chagrin of the officers of the fleet, who laid the blame at the door of the Committee of Safety. Shortly after this affair he resigned the command. In his letter of resignation, May 25, 1776, he says: "Confined to my bed by a severe illness, I am wholly disabled from executing the duties of such an important trust. The preservation of this city depends on the defense of the river, and as there is reason to believe that the enemy will shortly return, with an additional force, to accomplish their hellish purpose of murder and destruction, I should consider myself as injuring the public cause were I to delay at this time the resigning an office which, though proud to be honored with and anxious to discharge, I am not now able to perform." He was appointed on the Council of Safety, September 14, 1776, and again on January 24, 1777, and upon the reorganization of the Navy Board he was appointed a member, February 13, 1777. He was one of the wardens of the port of Philadelphia, 1778-1782. In December, 1779, he was in partnership with James Caldwell (1778), dealing in cloths, teas,

etc. In 1781 he was chosen one of the first directors of the Bank of North America. The expulsion of the tories after the British evacuation of Philadelphia, and opposition to the restoration of their forfeited estates, which agitated the Whigs in 1782, found in him a warm advocate. Until his death, which occurred towards the close of the last century, he took a lively interest in public affairs. He was one of the originators of the First City Troop, November 17, 1774, and was a member of the Fishing Company of Fort St. Davids, 1763. [See "Pennsylvania Archives," 2d series, Vol. 1, p. 77.]

David Caldwell, 1794.—Son of Samuel Caldwell (1771), was born in Philadelphia, February 21, 1770, and in 1798 succeeded his father in the office of Clerk of the District Court of the United States, and continued to hold that position until his resignation, October 6, 1831, the 42d anniversary of the original appointment of his father, as remarked by him in his letter of resignation, addressed to Judge Joseph Hopkinson, son of Judge Francis Hopkinson, who had appointed his father. "I reciprocate," says Judge Hopkinson, "most truly your expressions of affection and respect. Our intimacy commenced in our childhood, and was the growth of the friendship that subsisted between our fathers. I think we may now say that it is not likely to be interrupted during our lives." Speaking of the estimation in which Mr. Caldwell was held by the Bar, the judge says: "You know how much they esteem you, and how highly they value your services, as well as the liberal and courteous manner in which they have always been rendered." The members of the Bar presented him with a silver cup, valued at \$150, as a testimonial of their appreciation of his long and valuable services to the profession. As a mark of his "high respect for the Philadelphia Bar," he bequeathed in his will \$150 to purchase "suitable books to be added to their law library." It was to his widow, Mrs. Caldwell, and the good offices of Francis

Hopkinson, Esq., that the Hibernian Society was indebted for the original minutes, rules, etc., of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick. He died November 11, 1835, and was buried in the cemetery of the Third Presbyterian Church. In his will, admitted to probate November 16, 1835, he mentions his wife, E. H. Caldwell; his son-in-law, Dr. Edward Florens Rivinus; his sisters, Ann Knowles, Sarah Markoe, Isabella Masters, Harriet Caldwell and Mary Caldwell; his sister-in-law, Emily Hewson; his brothers-in-law, Thomas Masters, of New York, and Francis Markoe; his niece, Martha Caldwell; his friend and brother-in-law, Doctor Hewson; his brother, Samuel W. Caldwell; his nephew by marriage, William Hewson; his daughter, Elizabeth, wife of Dr. Rivinus; and his aunt, Henrietta Rownd. David Caldwell married Eliza Hewson. They left two children—1st, Mary H. Caldwell, married to James H. Bradford. They had six children, three of whom are living, viz.: C. S. Bradford, Jr., of West Chester, Pa.; Dr. T. Hewson Bradford, of Philadelphia, and D. Caldwell Bradford. 2d, Elizabeth Caldwell, married to Dr. Edward Florens Rivinus. They left two children, viz.: Elizabeth F. Rivinus and D. C. F. Rivinus, of Philadelphia. [See 9 "Hazard's Register," 103; 16 *Ibid.*, 346.]

James Caldwell, 1778.—Was a native of Ireland and a merchant in Philadelphia. In December, 1779, he was in partnership with Andrew Caldwell, and dealt in cloths, teas, etc. He was a member of the First City Troop, and was with it in the campaign of 1776-1777. He was one of six volunteers of the troop who accompanied Colonel Reed on December 30, 1776, from Trenton to reconnoitre the advanced posts of the enemy, and who captured twelve British soldiers during that expedition. He was also a member of the Gloucester Fox Hunting Club. In 1780 he subscribed £2,000 to the bank organized to supply the Continental army with provisions. He died September 6, 1783, and was buried at the "Old Presbyterian Church." Mr. Caldwell married Sally Mitchell in Christ



DAVID CALDWELL.



1. The first part of the document is a list of the names of the persons who have been appointed to the various offices of the city of New York.

Church in the latter part of September, 1772. He was a member of the Hibernia Fire Company.

John Caldwell, 1787.—Born in Philadelphia, of Irish parents. He was by profession a lawyer, and had his office at 72 N. 3d street, in 1791. He afterwards removed to Baltimore. He was a member of the First City Troop and of the Gloucester Fox Hunting Club.

Samuel Caldwell, 1771.—One of the original members, and its Secretary and Treasurer from September 8, 1775, to September 17, 1792, was a native of Londonderry, Ireland, and a shipping merchant in Philadelphia, constituting with James Mease (1771) the firm of Mease & Caldwell. He was one of the founders of the First City Troop, and was with it during the campaign of 1776-1777. He was one of six volunteers of the Troop who accompanied Colonel Reed on December 30, 1776, from Trenton to reconnoitre the advanced posts of the enemy, and who captured twelve British soldiers during that expedition. In 1780 he subscribed £1,000 to the bank organized to supply the Continental army with provisions. He continued in partnership with James Mease until the latter's death in 1785. The war had caused them to suffer material losses, compelling Mr. Caldwell, the surviving partner, to make an assignment on August 22, 1787, after which he retired from business. Upon April 16, 1788, he was appointed "collector of duties and sums of money due and payable for tonnage and receiver of fines and penalties," and at the first opening of the United States District Court on October 6, 1789, Judge Francis Hopkinson appointed him Clerk of the Court, and he continued in that office until his death on November 16, 1798, being succeeded by his son, David Caldwell (1791). He was in the 60th year of his age when he died. His wife, Martha Caldwell, died November 12, 1824, in the 76th year of her age. They were buried in the cemetery of the Third Presbyterian Church. He was one of the most active and useful members of the Society from its first organization

until failing health compelled him to resign the secretaryship, which position he had held for seventeen years. His minutes are models of neatness and accuracy. He was also a member of the Hibernian Society (1790) and of the Hibernia Fire Company.

William Caldwell, 1786.—We can find no information concerning him. On April 27, 1786, letters of administration on the estate of a William Caldwell were granted to another William Caldwell.

George Campbell, 1771.—Was a native of Stewartstown, County Tyrone, Ireland. He was admitted to practice law at the Armagh Assizes in 1751, and pursued the profession until 1765, when he emigrated to Philadelphia. He was one of the original members of the Friendly Sons, and also of the First City Troop, in which he served until they were discharged after the peace. He resumed the practice of the law, was elected a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature, and in 1783 was appointed Register of Wills for Philadelphia city and county, and continued in that office by appointment of successive governors until the year 1800. In a Philadelphia paper, April 22, 1800, he advertises as follows: "The Governor of the State having thought fit to deprive the subscribers of his commission of Register of Wills, which he held for eighteen years past, and to give the same to his Excellency's son, Joseph B. McKean, Esq., he informs his friends and the public that he has opened an office at No. 143 North Water street as Attorney-at-law, where the strictest attention shall be paid to the business of such of his friends and fellow-citizens as may think proper to apply to him." He died in the latter part of 1810, at the age of 80 years, universally esteemed. His will is dated October 22, 1810, and was admitted to probate January 5, 1811. He married in Christ Church, December 12, 1770, Helen Donaldson, a sister of John Donaldson (1778). She survived him, living until November, 1812. They had nine children, of whom three died unmarried before him. The

six who survived were: 1. John Campbell, born December, 1771, died in 1790, unmarried. 2. Hugh Campbell, born October, 1773, died in 1789, unmarried. 3. Mary Campbell, born June, 1775, who married William H. Tod, a member of the Philadelphia Bar. She left several children. 4. Sarah Campbell, born January, 1777, who first married Dr. Wynkoop, and second Henry Fry, a purser in the U. S. Navy. 5. George Campbell, born March 28, 1783, died June 11, 1855, unmarried. 6. Robert Hooper Campbell, born September, 1792, died June 3, 1830. He married Caroline McCooke, daughter of John Murray McCooke, an Englishman. They left only one child, Helen A. Campbell, who married James Black Freeman, son of the late Henry G. Freeman. Mrs. Freeman is still living.

James Campbell, 1784.—A native of Ireland. Was the son of Ephraim Campbell, of Londonderry. He was in the shipping business in Philadelphia, at 39 Pine street, and was also in partnership with Stephen Kingston (1790), a member of the Hibernian Society, the firm-name being Campbell & Kingston. Mr. Campbell also was a member of the Hibernian Society (1790). He died of the yellow fever on August 12, 1797. His wife had previously died on July 19, 1795. Both of them were buried in Christ Church burying ground. He left a son, James Campbell, who died May 2, 1820, unmarried and without issue, and a daughter, Mary Campbell, who, on his death-bed, he committed to the care of Lieutenant-Colonel Geo. Latimer (1784). She afterwards married Captain Edward M. Donaldson, and died without leaving any children surviving her.

Samuel Carsan, 1772.—A native of the North of Ireland, probably born in Strabane, and a shipping merchant of the firm of Carsan, Barclay & Mitchell, Philadelphia. He died in 1778, and his will was admitted to probate upon December 23 of that year. Two of the witnesses to that document, viz., William West (1771) and John Donaldson (1778), were members of the Society. In it he mentions Samuel Carsan and Robert Car-

san, nephews, both sons of his brother, Andrew Carsan, merchant, late of Strabane, Ireland; Thomas Barclay (1771), his nephew, and William Mitchell (1771), his friend. He mentions as belonging to him a house in Strabane, Ireland, and also a grass-park, commonly called "The Rag-grass-field," in the same neighborhood. If any difficulty or misunderstanding should arise in the construction of his will, he wishes all differences to be left to his worthy and much esteemed friends, William West (1771) and Benjamin Fuller (1771), for determination, "and upon all and every emergency consult those gentlemen, and do not by any means go to law, but abide by their decision, and let their opinion be definitive." He further declares: "I order and desire that my body may be buried and interred at as small an expense as possible and in a private way. As I am not attached to any religious society in particular, but wish well to all men, it is a matter of great indifference in what ground I am laid." No mention is made of any wife or children.

Daniel Clark, 1784.—Was a native of Ireland, and for a time a well-known merchant in Philadelphia, but removed to New Orleans, where he amassed a fortune. He died about 1799 in that city. His nephew, Daniel Clark, who inherited his fortune, attained prominence in public affairs, being a delegate from the Territory of Orleans in the 9th Congress, and became widely known through his will, which laid the foundation of the famous lawsuit in which his daughter, Myra Clark Gaines, figured for so many years.

Dr. John Cochran, 1781.—Born in Sadsbury, Chester co., Pa., September 1, 1730. He was the son of James and Isabella Cochran, natives of the North of Ireland, who emigrated to America in the early part of the 18th century, and settled in Chester co., Pa. He studied medicine in Lancaster, Pa., and entered the colonial service in the French and Indian war as Surgeon's Mate in the hospital department, and remained with the northern army until the end of the war. He, together with Major (afterwards General)



WILLIAM CONSTABLE.

Philip Schuyler, joined Bradstreet when the latter marched against Fort Frontenac in the summer of 1758. On December 4, 1760, he married Mrs. Gertrude Schuyler, only sister of Major Philip Schuyler, and widow of Peter Schuyler. After his marriage he removed to New Brunswick, N. J., and there continued to practice his profession, becoming one of the founders of the New Jersey Medical Society in 1766, and in November, 1769, succeeding Dr. Burnet as its President. During the close of the winter of 1776 he offered his services as a volunteer in the hospital department, and Washington recommended his name to the favorable notice of Congress in the beginning of 1777, speaking of his services as a volunteer and his experience during the French and Indian war. His services were accepted, and he acted for nearly four years as Physician and Surgeon-General of the army. Upon April 7, 1777, Congress adopted plans for hospitals, recommended by Dr. Cochran and Dr. Wm. Shippen, and approved of by Washington. In January, 1781, Congress conferred upon him the unsolicited appointment of Director-General of the Hospitals of the United States. As tokens of the esteem in which he was held, it might be mentioned that Washington presented him with his camp furniture, General Wayne with his own sword, while Lafayette sent him from France a gold watch. He became a member of the Society of the Cincinnati upon its formation. In 1790 President Washington appointed him Commissioner of Loans for the State of New York, which position he held until shortly before his death. Upon April 6, 1807, he died at his country-seat at Palatine, Montgomery co., New York, and was buried in Forest Hill Cemetery, Utica, N. Y. His widow died in March, 1813, in the 89th year of her age. General John Cochrane, of New York, is his grandson, and Walter L. C. Biddle, of the Philadelphia Bar, was a great-grandson. [See Sketch in *Pennsylvania Messenger*, vol. 3, p. 241.]

James Collins, 1783.—Was a native of the South of Ireland, a dry-goods mer-

chant, and a partner of Captain Truxtun, of the Navy. The firm was Collins & Truxtun. In subscribing the Test Oath on February 22, 1782, he is described as a merchant, "late of the Kingdom of Ireland, and lately come to this city from New York." He was afterwards a member of the Legislature from Berks co., Pa., 1790-91.

John Connor, 1783.—We can find no positive information concerning him, excepting that he took the oath of allegiance May 18, 1780, being described as a merchant "lately arrived from the Kingdom of Ireland."

William Constable, 1781.—Born January 1, 1752, was a native of Dublin, Ireland. He was the son of Dr. John Constable, who as surgeon had served in the British army in Canada, and who finally settled near Schenectady, N. Y., and received from Governor Colden a commission as Surgeon in the 1st Provincial Regiment in 1762. William Constable was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, residing with his paternal aunt, a Mrs. White. When he returned to America, his brother-in-law, James Phyn, gave him a partnership in his business of Indian trader at Schenectady, but the Revolutionary War caused a separation, Mr. Phyn siding with the Tories. He joined the Continental army as an aid to Lafayette. Subsequently, with James Seagrove, he established a commercial house in Philadelphia, with a branch at Charleston, S. C. They had an extensive West India trade, which took him frequently to Havana, where at one time he fell sick with yellow fever and nearly died. On February 28, 1782, he married in Christ Church, Ann, daughter of Townsend White, a beautiful and accomplished woman, and a schoolmate of the wife of General Washington. It was while he was in business in Philadelphia that he joined the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick on December 18, 1781, and he evidently was much interested in the Society, as we find him recorded at quite a number of the meetings. In 1784 he removed to New York and opened with Mr. Rucker a new copartnership, under the title of Constable, Rucker & Co.,

which, however, was speedily dissolved by the death of Mr. Rucker. Soon another firm was organized by him, and entitled Constable & Co., with Robert Morris and Gouverneur Morris as partners. Each of the Morrises contributed £50,000 as his share of the business capital. They entered largely into the neutral carrying trade of the world, and speculated extensively in the unfunded public debts of this country. The Morrises, while in Europe on government account, pushed the interests of their firm in every honorable way. In 1786 the firm sent to India and China the ship "Empress," which made a very successful trading voyage. In 1788 Mr. Constable had built in New York a 600-ton ship, called the "America." Nothing like it had heretofore been constructed in that harbor. He made extensive shipments of cattle, etc., on contract, to the West Indies, for the use of the British army. He built and worked for a number of years a large flouring mill at Yonkers, which he afterwards sold for \$65,000, and with the proceeds purchased a superb homestead at Bloomingdale, then six miles from New York city. His city residence was first in Great Dock street, afterwards in Wall street in the building bought of him in 1797, at \$27,000, for a banking house for the then newly organized Bank of New York. Next he hired the residence of Hon. Rufus King (then United States Minister to England), on the site of the present Astor House.

Mr. Constable entered very extensively into land speculations, making large purchases in Ohio, Kentucky, Virginia and Georgia. In 1787, with his old friend and associate, Alexander, father of General Macomb, also an Irish-American, Mr. Constable bought what have since been called the Ten Townships, on the St. Lawrence river, in the State of New York. This purchase comprised 640,000 acres, of which Mr. Constable's share was 192,000 acres, including all of the townships of Madrid and Potsdam, and half of those of Louisville and Stockholm. In 1791, with Alexander Macomb and Daniel McCormick, he was associated in the purchase of an extensive tract of land known as

Macomb's purchase, and comprising the "whole of the present counties of Lewis, Jefferson, St. Lawrence and Franklin, with parts of Oswego and Herkimer." It embraced about four million acres, forming about a tenth part of the State. The purchasing price was eight pence an acre—the price at which Massachusetts had previously sold two million acres of much better land in the Genesee country. Soon as the contract for this property was perfected at the land office, Mr. Constable went to Europe to market it. His family joined him, and two children were born for him there. He had previously dissolved his connection with the Messrs. Morris, and taken into copartnership his brother, James Constable, whom he left in charge of his business, in New York, during his sojourn in Europe. He sold most of his land there that he was prepared or disposed to sell, at prices which yielded him a handsome profit. On returning to America he made great efforts to open his land to actual settlers. He was an active and influential friend of the *Northern Inland Lock Navigation Company*, which was designed to form water communication between the Hudson river and Lake Ontario, and which succeeded in conveying boats of ten tons capacity from Schenectady to Lake Ontario with one portage. The company was bought out by the State, when the construction of the Erie Canal was resolved upon. In a second visit to Europe he narrowly escaped capture by a privateer. He made further sales of land there, chiefly in France. His brother James, by reckless endorsements, brought grievous embarrassments on his New York interests. News of this brought him back to New York city in 1801. He assigned much of his landed interest to his creditors, and otherwise honorably discharged their claims. The reverse, however, preyed upon his always delicate constitution. He made an abortive effort to visit and inspect what remained to him of his landed property. He died on May 22, 1803, and was buried in St. Paul's churchyard, New York city. During his business life he became associated with

many distinguished men in Europe and America. On one occasion he lent a thousand dollars to the fugitive Duke of Orleans in this country about 1797. This loan was afterwards repaid by Louis Philippe. He left surviving him his wife and seven children, viz.: two sons, William and John Constable, and five daughters, Anna Maria, born 1783, died 1859, married to Hezekiah B. Pierrepont, of Brooklyn; Eweretta, born 1784, died 1830, married to James McVickar; Harriet, born 1794, married James Duane; Emily, born 1795, died 1844, married to Dr. Samuel W. Moore; and Matilda, born 1797, married to Edward McVickar. His son William, born 1786, died 1821, married Eliza McVickar; and his son John, born 1788, married first Susan Livingston and afterwards Alida V. R. Kane. James Constable, a grandson of Wm. Constable, is now a resident of Philadelphia. Mr. Constable, while in Philadelphia, was also a member of the First City Troop and of the Hibernia Fire Company. [See Hough's "History of Lewis County," Albany, N. Y., 1860, p. 238.]

David Hayfield Conyngham, 1775.—Born in Philadelphia, March 21, 1750–51 (O. S.). He was descended from William Conyngham, Bishop of Argyle, 1539, and was first cousin to William Conyngham, created Baron Plunket, Chief Justice and Lord Chancellor of Ireland, 1820–41, and brother of Gustavus Conyngham, of the U. S. Navy, 1776–83. His father was Redmond Conyngham, of Letterkenny, County Donegal, Ireland, and his mother, Martha, daughter of Robert Ellis, of Philadelphia. His father, who was a Quaker, emigrated to America about 1731, and settled in Philadelphia, where he was extensively engaged in the shipping and importing business, being the original member of the firm of J. M. Nesbitt & Co., so prominent for its patriotism during the Revolution, and afterwards returned to Ireland in 1765, and died in 1787. J. M. Nesbitt was first employed by Redmond Conyngham, and afterwards admitted to partnership, the firm being first Conyngham & Nesbitt, then in February, 1775, Conyngham,

Nesbitt & Co., and subsequently J. M. Nesbitt & Co. The firm was changed to J. M. Nesbitt & Co. through policy, as Redmond Conyngham, the founder of the house, resided on his estate in Letterkenny, Ireland, and David Hayfield Conyngham, who remained in Philadelphia, and was also a member of the firm, had actively entered into the political arena as a zealous advocate of the Revolution. The latter was frequently employed as the secret agent of the Government in France and the West Indies. When the privateer under the command of his brother, Captain Gustavus Conyngham, was fitted out at Dunkirk to intercept the British packet, and get possession of the mail and the despatches to the English Government, notice was sent to Dr. Franklin that the British authorities had demanded his immediate arrest; but Franklin apprised him of the fact, and sent him under an assumed name, protected by a passport, beyond the frontier. He was noted for his hospitality not only to strangers from Ireland, but also to the French emigrants after 1789. Quite a number of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick came to America through connections of the firm, several of them with letters of recommendation from friends or relatives in Ireland. He lived to quite an advanced age, and died on March 5, 1834, and was buried in Christ Church burying-ground. He was a member of the First City Troop, and of the Hibernia Fire Company, and was a trustee of the University of Pennsylvania. On December 4, 1779, he married at Whitemarsh, Pa., Mary, daughter of William West (1771). Redmond Conyngham, of Lancaster co., Pa., Judge John N. Conyngham, of Wilkesbarre, Pa., and Captain Conyngham, of the U. S. Navy, were sons of David Hayfield Conyngham. Mrs. M. C. Parrish, of Wilkesbarre, Pa., and Mrs. Anna S. Stevens, widow of the late Bishop Stevens, are grand-daughters. [See *Pennsylvania Magazine*, vol. 6, p. 19.]

James Crawford, 1779.—A native of Ireland, came to America with recommendations to Conyngham & Nesbitt, of Philadelphia, from a Mr. Thompson, of

Londonderry, with whom he had been an apprentice. He was employed by them, and afterwards became a shipping merchant. He was of the firms of Haines & Crawford and James Crawford & Co. After the war he was engaged in the West India trade, and subsequently was an insurance broker in partnership with John Donaldson (1778). He died at 132 S. 2d street, on September 18, 1810. He was a member of the First City Troop and of the Hibernia Fire Company, and was one of the twelve founders of the Hibernian Society, March 3, 1790.

George Davis, 1771.—One of the original members of the Society, was a native of Ireland. Very little is known of him. He was at nearly every meeting of the Society, until the British occupation of Philadelphia, after which he is noted as out of the State. It was about that date, probably in 1777, that he removed to Trenton, N. J., where he died. He is said to have died a bachelor.

Sharp Delany, 1772.—Was a native of County Monaghan, Ireland, and came to Philadelphia before the Revolutionary War, and established himself about 1764 as a druggist. He was in partnership with his brother, William Delany. In the Minutes of the State Navy Board there is a note, April 17, 1779, of "an order from the Pennsylvania Board of War on Sharp Delany for a supply of medicines as this Board may want from time to time," etc. He took an active part in all the measures of resistance by the citizens of Philadelphia against British exactions in the early stages of the Revolution. He was a deputy to the Provincial Convention in January, 1775, and to the Provincial Conference in June of the same year. In June, 1776, he raised a company of militia, of which he was Captain, and in 1779 was Colonel of the 2d Pennsylvania Battalion. He was a signer of the Bills of credit in 1775, a commissioner "to seize the personal effects of traitors" in 1777, and an agent "for forfeited estates" in 1778. In 1780 he subscribed £1,000 to the bank established to supply the Continental army with provisions. In March, 1784, he was appointed

by the Assembly Collector of the Port of Philadelphia, and when the office passed into the control of the Federal Government, was reappointed in 1789 by President Washington. The Executive Council of the State passed a resolution of thanks for the efficient manner in which he had filled the position. He was an active member of the Committee of Merchants of Philadelphia prior to the establishment of the Federal Constitution in preparing the measures for the regulation of commerce. He continued to act as Collector of the Port until his death, on May 13, 1799, at the age of 60 years. He was buried in St. Peter's churchyard, 3d and Pine streets, and his funeral, says the *Philadelphia Gazette*, "was attended by a numerous concourse of relatives and friends." In 1791 he lived at No. 40 Walnut street. He was a member of the Society of the Cincinnati, and of the Hibernia Fire Company. Both he and his brother, Wm. Delany, were also members of the Hibernian Society (1790). Mr. Delany was an intimate friend of General Wayne, and one of the executors of the latter's will. The Registry of St. Peter's records the following interments: December 11, 1767, Rachel, daughter of Sharp and Margaret Delany; September 6, 1781, another daughter, also named Rachel; October 15, 1783, another daughter, Dorothy; July 31, 1784, a son, Sharp; July 5, 1800, a daughter, Frances Baldwin; June 6, 1806, Thomas Delany; May 20, 1813, Margaret Delany; September 6, 1832, Ann Delany, aged 56 years; January 20, 1846, Mary Delany, aged 60 years.

John Donaldson, 1778.—Born in Philadelphia, March 11, 1754, was the son of Hugh Donaldson, a native of Dunganon, Ireland, who emigrated to America about the middle of the last century, and of Mary Wormley, daughter of Henry Wormley, and his wife, Helen Richardson, daughter of Joseph and Margaret (Napier) Richardson. His father died at Belfast while on a visit to Ireland in 1772. His sister, Helen Donaldson, married George Campbell (1771). John Donaldson was a shipping merchant. In 1775 he joined the First City Troop, and was its



CAPT. JOHN DUNLAP.

3d Sergeant and Deputy Quartermaster during the campaign of 1776-77, and was at the battles of Trenton and Princeton. He was also in the campaign of September and October, 1777, was present at the battles of Brandywine and Germantown, and was with Washington's army at Whitemarsh in November and December. After the British evacuation he returned to Philadelphia, but went with the Troop again into service in August, 1779. In 1780 he subscribed £2,000 to the bank organized to supply the Continental army with provisions, and in the same year was again with the Troop in New Jersey, and in 1781 accompanied President Reed, of Pennsylvania, to Norristown, to pacify the dissatisfied soldiers of the Pennsylvania line. On March 8, 1792, when the Troop received their pay for services during the Revolution, they resolved to donate the sum to a "Foundling Hospital," and Capt. Samuel Morris, First Lieutenant John Dunlap and Quartermaster John Donnaldson were appointed trustees of the money. After the war Mr. Donnaldson was an insurance broker. He was one of the early stockholders of the Insurance Company of North America, from 1793 to 1816, and was a director in 1798 and 1799. He was chosen one of the Port Wardens of the city on January 26, 1784, but resigned in the following June, as he was about to visit Europe. On his return he met with some money losses in business. In April, 1789, he was appointed Register General of Pennsylvania, and served until April 12, 1794, when he was commissioned Comptroller General, which office he held until October 13, 1801, when he resigned. He was also Register General of (Taxes) Public Accounts, commencing March 27, 1789. After resigning the Comptrollership he undertook the supervision of an estate belonging to Willing & Francis in York co., Pa., and lived for a time at Lancaster, and afterwards in York, but returned to Philadelphia in 1805, and resumed his occupation as an insurance broker. Some years afterwards he retired to his father-in-law's former residence in Bucks co., in which he had a life-interest. He was a Federalist in politics, and was

one of the original members of the Washington Benevolent Society of Pennsylvania, organized in 1813, of which his kinsman, Captain Richard Dale, was President. He lived in Philadelphia at No. 22 Walnut street, and died in this city on December 29, 1831, aged 77 years, and was buried in St. Peter's churchyard, 3d and Pine streets, and afterwards in East Laurel Hill. He was Quartermaster of the 1st City Troop from 1794 to 1804, and was also a member of the Schuylkill Fishing Company, the Hibernia Fire Company, and of the Hibernian Society (1790). He was a vestryman of Christ and St. Peter's Churches in Philadelphia, and of St. Thomas's at Whitemarsh. He married at "Green Hill," February 6, 1777, Sarah Milner, who survived him and died December 20, 1839, in the 80th year of her age. Of this marriage there were thirteen children, several of whom died unmarried. One of his daughters married a brother of Dr. Kitchen. Captains Edward Donnaldson Kitchen and Richard Donnaldson Kitchen were two of their son's children. Two grandchildren of John Donnaldson, children of Capt. E. M. Donnaldson, viz., Miss Helen Donnaldson and E. M. Donnaldson, are now living at Green Hall, Colmar, Bucks co., Pa. There is no known portrait of him. [See *Pennsylvania Magazine*, Vol. 4, p. 344.]

John Dunlap, 1778.—Born at Strabane, County Tyrone, Ireland, in 1747. He came to America when a boy, and served an apprenticeship at printing with his uncle, William Dunlap. In 1767 he assumed the business of his relative, and in 1771 issued *The Pennsylvania Packet or General Advertiser*, and subsequently became one of the most successful printers in the country. During the British occupation of Philadelphia, 1777-78, he transferred the publication office of the *Packet* to Lancaster, Pa. In 1778 he became printer to Congress, and about the same time to the State of Pennsylvania, and held the latter appointment for several years. At the sale of the confiscated effects of Christopher Sower he was the principal purchaser, and continued the publication of "Der Hoch-Deutsch Amer-

icanische Calendar," and also published a newspaper in German, the title of which is no longer known. In 1784, in connection with David C. Claypool, he issued the *Packet* as a daily paper, it being the first daily newspaper in the United States. The *North American* is the successor of Mr. Dunlap's paper. He was an original member of the First City Troop, and served with it in all the campaigns in which it participated during the Revolution. He was Cornet of the Troop in 1775, First Lieutenant in 1781, and became its Captain April 12, 1794. He also served, as Major Commanding all the Cavalry, in the campaign during the Whiskey Insurrection. While Captain of the Troop in 1799 he wrote the celebrated letter in answer to an order to march, in which he declared, "with pleasure, I tell you, that when the Laws and Government of this happy country require defence, the First Troop of Philadelphia Cavalry wants but one hour's notice to march." In 1780 he subscribed £4,000 to the bank organized to supply the Continental army with provisions. He became quite wealthy, owning at one time 98,000 acres of land in Virginia (now Kentucky); also land upon which the town of Utica, Indiana, is built, and the square in Philadelphia between 11th and 12th and Market and Chestnut streets, and the greater part of the north side of Chestnut street between 12th and 13th. He died November 27, 1812, and was buried in Christ Church burying-ground. He was married in Christ Church, February 4, 1773, to Elizabeth Ellison (*née* Hayes), widow of Captain Ellison, of Liverpool, England. His will mentions five children—Sarah, Elizabeth, Mary, Ann and Harriett. John D. Bleight, a member of the Philadelphia Bar, is a grandson. [See "Penna. Ar. chives," 2d Series, Vol. 4, p. 385; "History of the First City Troop," Phila., 1874.]

William Erskine, 1780.—Was a Philadelphia merchant and a native of Ireland. He did not live long to enjoy his membership in the Society, as he died about the end of the year 1781, his will being admitted to probate January 5,

1782. Two of the witnesses to that document, Geo. Campbell (1771) and Sharp Delany (1772), were members of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, as were also all three of his executors, William West, Sr. (1771), John Maxwell Nesbitt (1771), and John Donnaldson (1778). In the will there are legacies to his mother, Mary Erskine, of Muff, near Londonderry, Ireland; his brother, John Erskine; his sisters Mary, Sarah and Elizabeth; and Jane Reed, sister to his father. He probably was not married, as there is no mention of wife or children. He was "lost at sea."

Thomas Fitzsimons, 1771.—One of the original members of the Society, and its Vice-President from June 18, 1781, to June 17, 1782, and again on March 17, 1796, was born in Dublin, Ireland, in 1741. He emigrated to America before 1765, and engaged in mercantile pursuits. At the commencement of the Revolution he at once espoused the cause of the Colonies, and soon became prominent in the measures of resistance taken by the citizens of Philadelphia. He was one of the Committee of Correspondence appointed at a meeting of citizens on June 18, 1774, to take the sense of the people in regard to the appointment of delegates to a General Congress of the Colonies, and was one of the deputies to that Congress, which met in Philadelphia on September 4, 1774. He raised a company of Associators in 1775, which formed part of Lieutenant-Colonel John Nixon's 3d Battalion, and took part with it in the operations in New Jersey in the summer of 1776 and afterwards. On March 13, 1777, he was appointed by the Council of Safety on the State Navy Board. In 1780 the firm of George Meade & Co., of which he was a member, subscribed £2,000 to the bank organized to supply the Continental army with provisions. In 1782 he was elected a member of the Continental Congress, and took a leading position in the debates of that body. His feelings were strongly enlisted on behalf of the army, and he openly said in Congress that he concurred with those who hoped that the army would not disband unless provision should be made

for doing it justice. Alexander Hamilton, James Madison and Thomas Fitzsimons were the committee appointed by Congress to reply to Rhode Island's communication concerning import duties. He was elected a member of the Pennsylvania Council of Censors in 1783, and in the following year he dissolved partnership with George Meade, continuing in business on his own account. He was a representative in the Pennsylvania Assembly in 1786-87, and in 1787 was a member of the Federal Convention which framed the Constitution of the United States, and his name is among the signers of that instrument. In the procession on July 4, 1788, to celebrate its ratification by the States, he was one of the prominent participants, appearing on horseback, and representing "The French Alliance." He was elected a member of the first House of Representatives of the United States under the new Constitution, and by successive elections continued until 1795. "On all practical questions, such as commerce, finance and exchange, he was regarded as one of the most able and efficient members of the national legislature." He was the first to suggest a tariff law. With the rise of the Republican (Democratic) party Mr. Fitzsimons, who was a Federalist, was in 1794 defeated for re-election by John Swanwick. With his retirement his political career ended. In 1799 he was one of the commissioners for liquidating the claims of British creditors under the treaty. He continued in business until 1805, when, owing to obligations assumed for Robert Morris and others, he failed. He was President of the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce, a founder and director of the Bank of North America, a director and subsequently President of the Insurance Company of North America, and a trustee of the University of Pennsylvania. He was also a member of the Hibernian Society (1790) and of the Hibernia Fire Company. He died on August 26, 1811, aged 70 years. He married in 1761 (marriage license issued November 23, 1761) Catharine Meade, sister of George Meade

(1771), with whom he was for many years associated in partnership. He was a Catholic, and was the largest contributor to the erection of St. Augustine's Church. [See *Pennsylvania Magazine*, Vol. 2, p. 306; "Records of American Catholic Historical Society," Vol. 2, p. 45; "Pennsylvania Archives," 2d Series, Vol. 1, p. 94; Scharf and Westcott's "History of Philadelphia," Vol. 1, p. 339; "Historical Magazine," January, 1861, p. 18.]

Alexander Foster, 1794.—Was a native of Ireland, and a merchant in Philadelphia from 1791 to 1794, at 17 Penn street. He afterwards removed to White Clay Hundred in New Castle co., Del. His will, dated October 19, 1798, mentions his sisters, Catharine Moore, wife of Jason Moore, Sarah Gill, widow, and Ann Rogers, widow, all of KilmahThomas, County Waterford, Ireland; his niece, Sarah Killinger, daughter of Elizabeth Killinger, late of Port-Law, County Waterford, Ireland; his nephew, Christopher F. Killinger; John Moore, son of Catharine Moore; Maurice Rogers, of Philadelphia, son of Mary Rogers, widow. His place of residence in Delaware was named "Foster Hall, situated at the head of tide-water of Christiana Creek." He was of the firm of Nixon & Foster.

Tench Francis, 1771.—One of the original members, was born in Maryland in 1732. His father, also named Tench Francis, was a native of Ireland, who emigrated to America in the early part of the 18th century, settled in Kent co., Md., afterwards removed to Philadelphia, and became Attorney-General of the province and one of its most prominent citizens. His mother was Elizabeth, daughter of Foster Turbutt, of Kent co., Md. Tench Francis (1771) was a merchant in Philadelphia, and when the bank was organized in 1780 to supply the Continental army with provisions (to which he subscribed £5,500), he became its first cashier, and continued in that position after its reorganization as the Bank of North America until January 12, 1792. He died May 1, 1800, in the

69th year of his age, and was buried in Christ Church Cemetery. He was a member of the Mount Regale Fishing Company and the Fishing Company of Fort St. David's in 1763, and one of the original members of the Gloucester Fox Hunting Club. He was also a member of the Hibernia Fire Company. In 1775 he was Captain of a company called the Quaker Blues. He married in Christ Church, February 8, 1762, Ann Willing, daughter of Charles Willing and Anne (Shippen) Willing. They had seven children. John Francis married Abby Brown, of Ireland; Willing Francis, born November 30, 1764, buried September 2, 1766; Thomas Francis, buried 1766; Thomas Willing Francis, member of Hibernian Society (1804); Sophia Francis married George Harrison; Charles Francis; and Elizabeth Powel married to Joshua Fisher. His niece, Sarah Shippen, married Thomas Lea (1785). His sister, Mary Francis, married William Coxe, and was the mother of Tench Coxe (1790), grandmother of Alexander S. Coxe (1816), and of Charles S. Coxe (1817), and great-grandmother of Eckley B. Coxe (1883). [See "Pennsylvania Archives," 2d Series, Vol. 4, p. 329.]

Turbutt Francis, 1771.—Brother of Tench Francis (1771). Was also one of the original members. He was born June 24, 1740, probably in Philadelphia. He adopted the military profession at an early age, and served in the French and Indian War and in Bouquet's expedition. He was Lieutenant in the 44th Foot, July 24, 1758, and Colonel-Commandant of 1st Battalion of the Pennsylvania Regiment of 1764. At the same time he was Captain of the First Company of the Battalion. He was a member of the Gloucester Fox Hunting Club. He seems to have removed from Philadelphia (he is marked absent in the meetings for a long period), and was a justice of the peace of Northumberland co., Pa. He died at Philadelphia in July, 1777, and was buried in Christ Church Burying-ground, July 23 of that year. He married in Christ Church, September 26, 1770, Sarah, only daughter of Samuel

Mifflin. They had four children—a daughter, Rebecca Mifflin Francis, married Matthias Harrison; a son, Tench Francis, married Hannah Moore; a second son, Samuel Francis, married Elizabeth Davis, and changed his name when a young man to Samuel Mifflin, thus becoming heir to his wife's father's estate. G. H. Mifflin, of Houghton, Mifflin & Co., publishers, Boston, Mass., is a great-grandson of Turbutt Francis.

Benjamin Fuller, 1771.—One of the original members, Secretary and Treasurer, March 17, 1772–September 8, 1775; Vice-President, June 17, 1775–June 17, 1776, and President, June 17, 1776–June 17, 1779, was a native of Ireland. He was one of the most eminent ship-brokers in Philadelphia, and remarkable for his correctness in business transactions. His Minutes as Secretary of the Society are models of neatness and precision. On December 18, 1778, he was one of the Auditors of Accounts, and in 1780 subscribed £2,000 to supply the Continental army with provisions. In 1787 he was also a shipping merchant, dealing in Caracca cocoa and cotton. In 1791 he was a merchant at No. 162 S. Front street. He was an intimate friend of William Mitchell (1771), and one of the executors of that gentleman's will. He was married, but died without issue on November 21, 1799. In his will, admitted to probate December 6, 1799, he bequeathed his Society medal to Benjamin Fuller West, son of his "worthy friend, William West, deceased, with the pleasing hope that he will live to become a worthy member of the Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick." In the will he mentions the following relatives: Abraham Fuller, a nephew; Joshua Fuller Doyle, a nephew, and his two sisters, Mary and Ann Doyle; Hannah Doyle, a niece; Mary Doyle and Ann Doyle, children of his niece, Hannah Doyle, deceased, of the kingdom of Ireland; Martha Fuller, a niece, surviving daughter of his sister Ann, deceased; Mary Mitchell, niece of his deceased wife, and her husband, John Mitchell, now residing in Charleston, S. C.; Mary Fuller, relict of his

brother, Joseph Fuller; Mary Fisher, relict of his relation, Joseph Coleman Fisher, deceased; Samuel Fisher, son of the foregoing; Mary Austin, niece of his wife; Abraham Brown, her father, deceased, of Sussex co., N. J.; Margaret Brown, sister of Mary Austin. He also mentions Mary Donnalldson, relict of his friend and co-partner, Hugh Donnalldson; Helen Campbell, daughter of Hugh Donnalldson; Elizabeth Barclay, daughter of his friend and companion, Thomas Barclay, Esq. (1771), deceased; Samuel Keith (1806), late apprentice. He left as executors William Lewis, Counsellor-at-law, and John Donnalldson (1778). His will was probated before another member of the Society, George Campbell (1771), who was Register of Wills at the time. It might be well also to mention that his will contained legacies to the Pennsylvania Hospital and to the poor of Christ and St. Peter's Churches. He was buried in Christ Church Burying-ground. Mr. Fuller was also a member of the Hibernia Fire Company.

George Fullerton, 1771.—Was a native of Ireland and a member of the First City Troop. He died from a wound received by the accidental discharge of his pistol at a review near Trenton in 1776, and was buried in the ground of the First Presbyterian Church in Bank street, Philadelphia. He was married September 2, 1766, to Margaret Blair, who survived him, along with four children, viz., William Fullerton, James Blair Fullerton, Mary Fullerton and Margaret Fullerton. In his will, dated May 13, 1775, and admitted to probate August 17, 1776, he is described as a merchant and owner of the brigantine "Agnes," and of a three-fourths interest in the ship "Kitty." The will mentions an uncle, John Fullerton, "in Ireland." According to the same document he was owner of estates in Northumberland and Cumberland counties. In June, 1772, he was a dealer in European and East India goods.

Archibald Gamble, 1782.—Was Professor of Oratory and Classics in the University of Pennsylvania, and supposed to be the author of a number of tracts

published between 1780-85. He was the father of Thomas Gamble, formerly American Consul at St. Thomas, W. I. We know nothing further concerning him.

Robert Glen, 1772.—The only information concerning him is that he was a partner of John Boyle (1771), and must have died prior to 1793, as he is marked deceased in the secretary's list of members of that year. He was elected a member on December 17, 1772, and was present at the meetings in March and June of 1773, and marked absent at the meetings in September and December, 1773, and March and June, 1774, after which his name disappears from the minutes.

Robert Gray, 1781.—Was part owner of Gray's Ferry. He died in 1802. His will, dated March 19, 1802, and proved May 15, 1802, mentions his sister, Elizabeth G. Leiper; children of his deceased sister, Mary Grubb; his sister, Margaret Knowles; children of his deceased brother, William Gray; his sister, Ann Gray; children of his deceased brother, George Gray. He was also a member of the Hibernian Society (1790). His brother, George Gray, was a member of the Committee of Safety, Board of War, and Speaker of State House of Representatives.

John Green, 1783.—Was in the merchant service. He commanded the ship "Empress," 360 tons, on her voyage from New York to Canton, the first to China by any vessel from the United States. He sailed February 22, 1784, and returned May 11, 1785. An account of the friendly reception of the vessel by the Chinese merchants and the several commodores of the European nations then at Canton, may be found in *Hazard's Pennsylvania Register*, Vol. 1, p. 284. From 1793 to 1798 a John Green, Jr., is noted in the Directories as a Sea Captain, residing at 189 N. Front street. On February 26, 1795, there is a record of a deed to John Green, mariner. This is all that we know of him.

Edward Hand, 1782.—Son of John and Dorothy Hand, and one of the most distinguished soldiers of the Revolu-

tionary War, was born December 31, 1744 (O. S.), at Clyduff, Kings co., Ireland. He studied medicine in Ireland and attended the medical lectures at Trinity College, Dublin, by Drs. David McBride and George Cleghorn. The latter certifies on April 13, 1767, that "Mr. Edward Hand, Surgeon's Mate in the Royal Irish Regiment of Foot, did carefully and diligently attend my lectures in anatomy, physiology and surgery last winter, and that he himself dissected the muscles and blood-vessels with dexterity and skill." He was Surgeon's Mate in the 18th Royal Irish Regiment of Foot, and sailed with the regiment from Ireland on May 20, 1767, and arrived in America on July 11 of the same year "below Philadelphia." The regiment went to Fort Pitt, and was there in November, 1772. He was commissioned Ensign on February 27, 1772. He resigned in 1774, as will appear by the following letter:

CRAIG'S COURT, June 24, 1774.

Sir:

We have been favored with Your Letter of the 3d April advising Us of Your Intention to Draw for £400, being the price of your Ensigncy, in favor of Major Edmonstone; and as Sir John Sebright, in consequence of Your request to retire, Recommended Mr. Hoar for the purchase, he was accordingly appointed Ensign in Your Room; his Commission dated the 10th instant, so that You may settle accordingly with the Paymaster for Your Subsistence. When Your Bill for the Four hundred pounds is presented, it shall be duly Honored.

We are, sir,

Your most Obedient Humble Servants,
COX & MAIR.

MR. E. HAND, late Ensign Royal Irish Reg't of Foot.

He went to Lancaster in 1774 after leaving the British service, with the intention of settling down quietly to the practice of his profession; but at the commencement of the Revolution he immediately espoused the colonial cause, and was commissioned, June 25, 1775, Lieuten-

ant-Colonel of the Pennsylvania Rifle Battalion, and from that time until the close of the war he was in constant service with the Continental army, and one of its bravest and most gallant officers. He was made Colonel on March 7, 1776, Brigadier-General on April 1, 1777, and on April 12, 1777, was appointed to the command of the troops required for the defence of the western frontier. Hand and his Pennsylvania Rifles are frequently and honorably mentioned by Irving in his life of Washington, and in all works relating to the history of the Revolutionary War. Among many of his exploits were his check of Cornwallis at Flatbush, and his holding the bridge at Frog's Neck against Howe until reinforced, on both occasions acting against superior numbers. He was in the thick of the fight at Trenton, and having cut off the retreat of the Hessians, compelled them to surrender after the fall of their brave commander, Rahl. In a letter from Richard Peters, War Office, August 29, 1777, to General Hand, it is stated that the Board vested him with full powers in his command in the West. "You will judge," says the letter, "of the Prudence & probable Success of any Enterprise you may undertake, & the Means of carrying it into execution, as the whole is left to your Discretion and Management." He was commissioned Adjutant-General on January 3, 1781, returned to Washington's army, and was present in the operations which resulted in the surrender of Yorktown. He was elected a member of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick on March 18, 1782, and signed the roll at the same time as General Washington. At the close of the war he returned to Lancaster and resumed the practice of his profession. When the troops were evacuating Long Island he was leading a fractious horse. It threw him in the boat and placed its foot on his right eye, resulting in a permanent injury which troubled him greatly in his later years, resulting in almost total blindness of the eye. In 1790, while still at Lancaster, he joined the Hibernian Society. In 1794 he was Major-General of the Second Division, Pennsylvania

Militia, comprising York, Lancaster, Berks, Dauphin and Northampton counties, and in 1798 was Major-General in the Provisional army of the United States. He resided at Rockford, near Lancaster, until his death, which occurred on September 3, 1802. He married, March 13, 1775, Katharine Ewing, a niece of Jasper Yeates, Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

James Hawthorn, 1792.—Nephew of John Maxwell Nesbitt, was from the vicinity of Newry, Ireland, and was in the linen trade with his brother Thomas in Philadelphia. In the Directory for 1791 he is noted as a dry-goods merchant at 90 S. Front street. He was also a member of the Hibernian Society (1790).

Charles Heatly, 1783.—Was a gentleman of fortune and a barrister in Ireland. "He was compelled to leave his native country and estate on account of some patriotic effort in which his zeal had exposed him to the malignity of the government." He settled in Philadelphia, where he practised law for many years. His will, dated July 16, 1802, was admitted to probate February 22, 1814. His executors were Hugh Holmes (1791) and Benjamin Wilson (1803). Another member of the Hibernian Society, Dr. Robert S. Stafford (1809), was one of the witnesses. In his will he expresses the wish to be interred in the burial-ground of Christ Church, as near as possible to his dear wife, in the most simple manner, without any unnecessary expense or parade. He apparently left no children. He mentions his sister-in-law, Eliza Hales, and his brothers and sisters, John, Henry, Mary, Martha, Lucy and Henrietta. He bequeaths his note-books and law note-books to the oldest son of his brother John, "who shall have him educated in the College of Dublin." He also mentions his house, No. 74 2d street. He appears to have been noted for his wit, and Mr. Samuel Hood in his sketch of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, p. 71, relates at length an anecdote illustrative of his disposition. In signing the Test Oath on August 6, 1782, he is described as a barrister-at-law, lately arrived from St.

Christopher. He joined the Hibernian Society in 1790, and took a very active part in its affairs, being one of the first two counsellors, elected April 5, 1790, and Vice-President of the Society until his death in 1814.

George Henry, 1775.—A native of Ireland, was a shipping merchant in Philadelphia. He was Lieutenant for the city of Philadelphia in 1777, and is referred to in the minutes of the Board of War as Colonel Geo. Henry. He was commissary of military and naval stores, December 22, 1778. In 1785 he was in business at 953 Front street. He died prior to 1793. He was also a member of the First City Troop and of the Hibernia Fire Company.

Alexander Holmes, 1780.—We know nothing concerning him beyond the fact that he was "lost at sea."

Hugh Holmes, 1791.—Was a native of Antrim, Ireland, and partner of Robert Rainey (1791), in the firm of Holmes & Rainey, merchants. On June 17, 1786, he advertises himself in Carey's Pennsylvania *Evening Herald* as a dealer in cotton goods, linens, etc., late of the house of Ralston & Holmes. He was one of the twelve founders of the Hibernian Society, March 3, 1790, and took a very prominent part in its affairs, and was its President from March 17, 1800, until his death. He died April 2, 1817, aged 65 years, and was buried in the First Presbyterian Cemetery. Letters of administration on his estate were granted April 19, 1817, to Arthur Harper (1818) and Joseph Tagert (1802), both members of the Hibernian Society. John Leamy (1792) and George Latimer (1791) were the sureties.

George Hughes, 1781.—A native of Ireland, was a dry-goods merchant in Philadelphia. In 1791 he resided at 55 N. 2d street, and in 1793 he appears in the Directory as one of the commissioners of the Bankrupt Office at 161 Mulberry street. His name does not appear in the Directories after 1793. He was a member of the Hibernian Society (1792), and also of the First City Troop and Hibernia Fire Company.

William Irvine, 1781.—Born near Enniskillen, County Fermanagh, Ireland, November 3, 1741. He attended a grammar school in Enniskillen, and completed his studies at Dublin University. He then joined the British army as a cornet, but owing to a quarrel with his colonel he resigned. He afterwards studied medicine and surgery, and was appointed surgeon in a British man-of-war, during the war between England and France. In 1764, a few months after the peace, he came to America and settled at Carlisle, Pa., where for a time he practiced medicine. He was a member from Cumberland co. in the Provincial Convention, which met in Philadelphia, July 15, 1774, and which recommended a General Congress of the Colonies. He was also a representative in the succeeding Conferences of the Province. On January 6, 1776, he was appointed by Congress to raise and command the 6th Pennsylvania Regiment. This work successfully performed, Colonel Irvine marched with it to the mouth of the Richelieu river, in Canada, to join the Northern army. On June 7, 1776, his regiment and three companies, under Colonel Anthony Wayne, the whole commanded by General Wm. Thompson, went to Nicolet and were joined by Colonel Arthur St. Clair, with nearly 700 men. An attack was made on the British troops at Trois Rivières, about forty miles below, but the Americans were repulsed, and General Thompson and Colonel Irvine were captured by the enemy and taken to Quebec. On August 3, 1776, Colonel Irvine was released upon parole, but was not exchanged until April 21, 1778, when he was immediately assigned to active duty with Washington's army. In the battle of Monmouth, N. J., he was in command of a brigade, and when Lee's troops were retreating, they so impeded the advance of Colonel Irvine's brigade that he threatened to charge through them, before he could make his way to an advanced position. In a letter dated June 30, 1778, describing the battle, he writes: "Thus the pride of the British Tyrant is lowering; in all the actions hitherto the Americans never took the

field. I hope in the future they will always take it." On May 12, 1779, he was made Brigadier-General and assigned to the command of the 2d Brigade, Pennsylvania Line. He served under Wayne during 1779 and 1780, and until the so-called revolt of the Pennsylvania Line in the beginning of 1781. After this he was engaged in recruiting for the Pennsylvania Line until September, 1781; upon recommendation of Washington, he was ordered to Fort Pitt, to take command of the Western Department, and was intrusted with the defence of the Western frontier. Though disappointed at not being sent to the field with the men he had raised, he accepted the appointment and assumed command early in November, 1781. While on a visit to his home in January, 1782, he was suddenly recalled to the frontier, by reason of the threatened Indian raids, finding the garrison and people much excited and alarmed. He quelled a mutinous spirit among the soldiers by his firmness, and an expedition by Colonel Wm. Crawford against the Indians being unsuccessful, he proposed to undertake another expedition, to be led by himself, but the British commander assured the authorities that the savages had been ordered to cease hostilities, and Washington stopped the expedition. He remained in command until October 1, 1783, when he returned to his home in Carlisle, much broken in health. He was not long permitted to retire to private life. In 1783-84 he was a member of the Council of Censors of the State, and on March 26, 1785, was appointed by the President of Pennsylvania to examine and select donation lands promised the Pennsylvania troops, and reported the following November, recommending the purchase of the "Triangle," thus giving to Pennsylvania an outlet on Lake Erie. He was a member from Cumberland co. in the Continental Congress, 1786-88, and of the State Constitutional Convention of 1790. In 1791 he was a Commissioner to establish the boundary line between Huntingdon and Mifflin counties. He was also a member of the Board of Commissioners to arrange an account between the States



GEN. WILLIAM IRVINE.



and the General Government. He was a member of the 3d Congress, 1793-95, under the Federal Constitution, and in 1794 he was a Commissioner to lay out the towns of Erie, Waterford, Warren and Franklin, Pa., and also to lay out a road from Reading to Presque Isle, and on August 6 of same year, at the beginning of the Whiskey Insurrection, was selected by Governor Mifflin to go with Chief-Justice McKean and ascertain the facts concerning the troubles, and, if practicable, bring the insurgents to a sense of duty. The negotiations failed, and General Irvine, as senior Major-General, commanded the Pennsylvania troops under Governor Mifflin. He was one of the thirteen presidential electors for Pennsylvania, when John Adams was elected President in 1797. In 1798 he was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Pennsylvania contingent ordered by Congress for the expected French war. When Jefferson was made President, General Irvine was appointed Intendant of Military Stores at Philadelphia, with charge of the public arsenals, and occupied that position when he died in this city of cholera-morbus, July 29, 1804. Poulson's *Daily Advertiser*, of August 1, 1804, says: General Irvine "was on the Canada Expedition, where his talents and gallantry were very important and occasioned him to be consulted by the Commander-in-Chief during the remainder of the war on all the operations of the Middle States. . . . Faithful, virtuous and affectionate husband, the fond and tender parent. In him neither disguise nor chicanery superseded the honest integrity of the heart; sincere in his friendships and as sincere in his dislikes—he respected none but those he deemed worthy and those he despised he shunned in silence."

Soon after his settlement in Carlisle, Pa., in early life, he married Anne, daughter of Robert Callender. They had ten children—five sons and five daughters. Two of his sons, Callender Irvine (1815) and James Irvine (1821), were members of the Hibernian Society. Mrs. Thomas M. Biddle, of Washington, D. C., and Mrs. Sarah D. J. Newbold Irvine, are

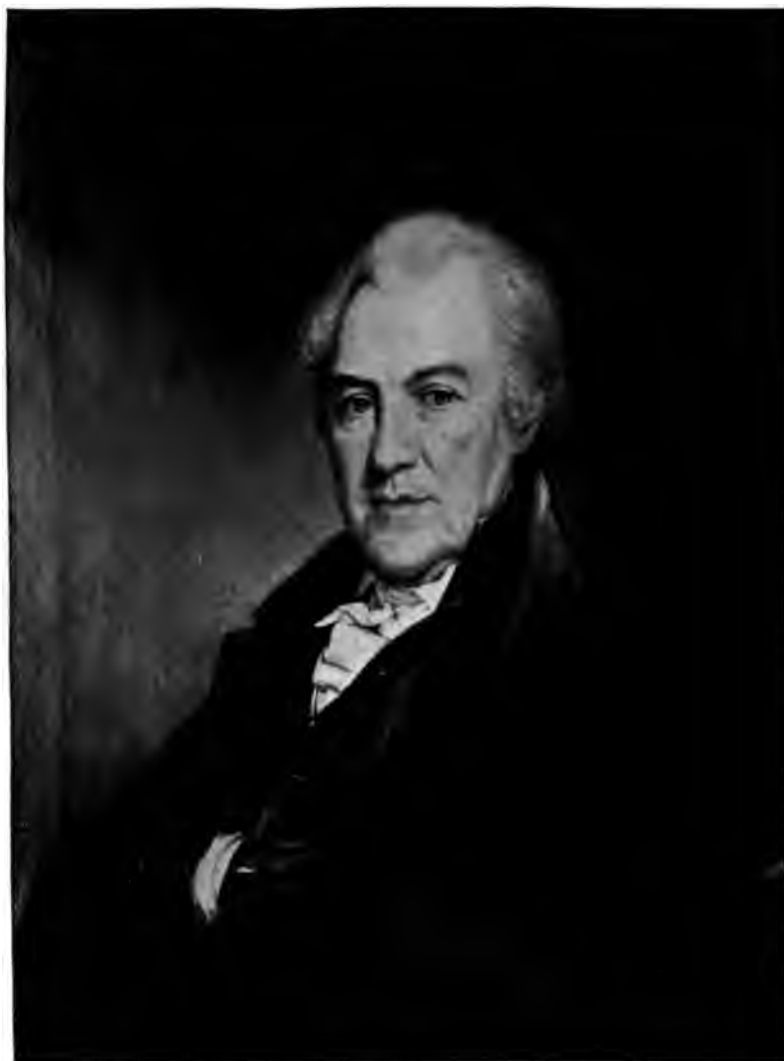
great-granddaughters of General Irvine. General Irvine was Treasurer of the Pennsylvania Society of the Cincinnati on its organization October 4, 1783, and was its President at the time of his death. [See "Washington-Irvine Correspondence," by C. W. Butterfield, pp. 65-70, Madison, Wis., 1882; "History of Westmoreland County," p. 204; "Scharf & Westcott's History of Philadelphia," Vol. 1, p. 478; "Pennsylvania Archives," 2d series, Vol. 4, p. 167; *Pennsylvania Magazine*, Vol. 2, p. 147.]

Francis Johnston, 1779.—As early as 1721 lands were settled by Alexander Johnston (father of Francis Johnston) and others, who were Irish Presbyterians, in the central portion of Chester co., Pa. Alexander Johnston, who came from the vicinity of Londonderry, Ireland, was a magistrate, and his farm contained some 900 acres. He was married to Martha Johnston (maiden name not known) and had nine children, viz., five sons and four daughters. He died August 8, 1790, aged 84 years, and his wife, Martha, on February 8, 1784, aged 66 years. They are buried, on what was a portion of his plantation, at New London Cross-Roads (changed in 1847 to New London), Chester co., Pa. Colonel Francis Johnston (1779), the second and only son leaving issue to perpetuate the name, was born on his father's estate in 1748. In Putney's "History of Chester County, Pa.," it is stated that he "was among the earliest and most earnest of the Whigs of Chester co., who led the opposition to the measures of Great Britain, which resulted in the War of Independence. When the master-spirits of that day assembled to organize resistance to tyranny, we almost invariably find Anthony Wayne presiding at the meetings in Chester co. and Francis Johnston acting as Secretary." On January 2, 1776, the Committee of Safety in Philadelphia recommended Anthony Wayne for Colonel and Francis Johnston for Lieutenant-Colonel of the 4th Pennsylvania Battalion then to be raised, and they were accordingly appointed by the Continental Congress on January 4, 1776. In September, 1776, the 5th Pennsylvania

Regiment was organized with Francis Johnston as Colonel, and Persifor Frazer as Lieutenant-Colonel. It was present at the battles of Brandywine, Germantown, Monmouth and Stony Point. Colonel Johnston was in active service until January 1, 1781. In 1783 he was Assistant Treasurer and in 1785 Treasurer of the State Society of the Cincinnati. In 1784 he was appointed by the General Government a Commissioner to treat with the Indians, when the treaty of Fort Stanwix was executed. In 1791 he was Receiver-General of the Land Office of Pennsylvania, and had his office at 133 Walnut street. In 1794 he still held that office, as he wrote, September 10, 1794, to Governor Mifflin, offering his services as a volunteer in the City Troop, to suppress the whiskey insurrection, "should you think it compatible with the duties I owe the public at this time, in the character of Receiver-General of the Land Office." He died February 22, 1815, aged 67 years. He was a member of the First City Troop, and was the facetious Secretary of the Fishing Club before the war. He was also a member of the Hibernian Society (1808) and of the Hibernia Fire Company. He received a liberal education; was an excellent classical scholar, and was distinguished for his drollery and humorous anecdotes, sung a merry song and was the life of a dinner party. His wit was proverbial. At one time he lived at "Mount Prospect," on the Schuylkill, now included in Fairmount Park. Upon December 15, 1775, he married Alice Erwin, as recorded in Christ Church records, Philadelphia, and had two children—Mary Erwin Johnston, who married Richard Renshaw, and Alexander W. Johnston, who married Anne Poyntell, daughter of William Poyntell, and sister of Rebecca Poyntell, who married Robert A. Caldecleugh (1806). His son, Alexander W. Johnston, left the following children, viz.: 1st. Wm. Poyntell Johnston, an eminent physician, who resided in Philadelphia, and at one time in Erie and Sunbury, Pa. He died February 26, 1836; his widow and children reside in Wilmington, Del. 2d. Francis Johnston, a member of the

Bar, who died at Pittsburg, Pa., on September 10, 1863; his only living descendants are a daughter, the wife of Professor Wm. M. Sloane, of Princeton, N. J., and a granddaughter, the child of his son, Ross Johnston. 3d. Howard; 4th. Alexander; 5th. Caroline—all deceased. Alexander W. Johnston succeeded his father, Colonel Francis Johnston, to the membership of the Society of the Cincinnati: he was succeeded by his son, Wm. Poyntell Johnston; he by his son, Wm. Poyntell Johnston, and he by his brother, Tilghman Johnston, a member of the Bar of Wilmington, Del., who is now the representative.

General Henry Knox, 1782.—Born July 25, 1750, in Boston, Mass. His parents came from the North of Ireland, probably from the vicinity of Belfast, and settled in Boston, Mass. After leaving school he obtained employment in the bookseller's shop of Wharton & Bowes, and upon his arrival at the age of 21 years he began business as a bookseller on his own account. He thoroughly identified himself with the measures taken to resist the aggressions of the British Government, and soon after Lexington he left Boston in disguise and joined the American troops. Upon November 17, 1775, he was commissioned by Congress to be Colonel of the Artillery Regiment of the Continental army. On the night of March 4, 1776, under cover of a brisk cannonade from Knox's batteries, General Thomas took possession of Dorchester Heights, commanding the town and harbor of Boston, and which he so fortified that the British commander decided to evacuate Boston on the 17th. Upon December 27, 1776, he was commissioned a General. Knox, with the entire command of the artillery, then followed Washington through Rhode Island and Connecticut to Long Island and New York city, and in the operations in the Jerseys. When Washington recrossed the Delaware, Knox superintended the passage, and was thanked by General Washington in public orders for his services on that occasion. It was shortly after this that Washington describes him as "a man of



LT.-COL. GEORGE LATIMER.



great military reading, sound judgment and clear conceptions," and as "one of the most valuable officers in the service." He took part in the operations at Philadelphia and in the battles of Brandywine, Germantown and Monmouth. He was one of the board of general officers which tried Major Andre. At Yorktown his services were invaluable, and he was complimented in general orders after the surrender and recommended for promotion. He was promoted to the rank of Major-General, March 22, 1782, to date from November 15, 1781. On August 26, 1782, he was left in command of the army by Washington, and had charge of its disbandment. In January, 1784, he retired to civil life and took up his residence in Dorchester, Mass. On March 4, 1785, Congress elected him to fill the office of Secretary of War, and upon the formation of the new Government in 1789, Washington continued him in the post of Secretary of War. He served until 1795, when he resigned and finally retired from the public service, fixing his future residence at Thomaston, Me. His wife was possessed of an extensive tract of land in Maine, and he applied himself to its development, entering largely into brick-making and the manufacture of lime and lumber. As early as 1796 he also engaged in ship-building. Many of his business enterprises were not successful, and he became embarrassed financially. On April 6, 1796, he was appointed a commissioner for the United States for settling the Eastern Boundary on the true river St. Croix. In 1801 he was elected a member of the General Court, and on June 2, 1804, he was appointed one of the Council of Governor Strong, by whom he was much consulted in important affairs. He died October 25, 1806, after an illness of a few days. General Knox was the leader in the formation of the Society of the Cincinnati and devised the plan upon which it was founded. He married, June 16, 1774, Lucy Flucker, second daughter of Hon. Thomas Flucker, Secretary of the Massachusetts Province. During his career of Secretary of War, at Philadelphia, she was one of the leaders of fash-

ionable society and attracted considerable notice. They had twelve children, nine of whom died in childhood or infancy. Only three survived their father: Lucy Flucker Knox, Henry Jackson Knox and Caroline Knox, who married, 1st, James Swan, of Dorchester; 2d, Hon. John Holmes, of Maine. Both the latter died without issue. Lucy Flucker Knox married Ebenezer Thatcher. One of her descendants, Henry Knox Sikes, now represents his great-grandfather in the Society of the Cincinnati. [See sketch in "Memorials of the Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati," by James M. Bugbee, Boston, 1890, p. 297; "Washington and his Generals," by Headley; National Portrait Gallery.

George Latimer, 1792.—Born July 8, 1750, at Newport, Del. His father, James Latimer, then a boy of 17 years of age, and his grandfather, Arthur Latimer, came to America in 1736 from the North of Ireland and settled in Lancaster co., Pa. James, the father of George, married Sarah Geddes and lived at Newport, Del., where he owned flour mills. Though living in a Tory neighborhood the Latimer family were active adherents of the American cause. The father, James Latimer, was Lieutenant-Colonel of one of the two regiments of Delaware militia formed March 20, 1775, to aid the cause of independence, and was President of the Delaware Convention, which on December 7, 1787 (the first of all the States), ratified the Constitution of the United States. George Latimer was a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Revolutionary army; his brother, Dr. Henry Latimer, afterwards United States Senator from Delaware, was a surgeon in the American army, and his brother-in-law, Captain Geddes, was a commissioned officer in the navy. The British authorities offered a reward for the capture, "dead or alive," of James Latimer and his two sons, George and Henry. George Latimer married Margaret Cathcart, February 20, 1771. After the war he resided in Philadelphia, and was Speaker of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives in 1794. During the administration of President John Adams (1799-1803) he was

Collector of the Port of Philadelphia. He was engaged in mercantile business in Philadelphia—a flour merchant at 71 South Wharves and 1 Pine street; and was for many years President of the Union Fire Insurance Company. He owned at the time of his death the property in which he resided on Sixth street above Spruce. He died June 12, 1825, leaving to survive him his wife, two daughters and one son, James Latimer (1803), who was a member of the Hibernian Society, as he also was himself (1790). Lieutenant-Colonel Geo. Latimer was a famous fox-hunter in early life and was thrown from his horse, so severely injuring his leg that he was never afterwards able to walk any distance. He was always driven to and from his place of business. None of his descendants are living. Hon. James W. Latimer, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of York County, Pa., is his grandnephew.

Thomas Lea, 1785.—Son of Thomas and Eleanor Lea, of Dublin, Ireland, was born in Philadelphia, July 26, 1757. He was a shipping merchant. He was one of the twelve founders of the Hibernian Society (1790) and was also a member of the Hibernia Fire Company. He died at Philadelphia, September 22, 1793. He was twice married. By his first wife, Mary, whose maiden name was probably Whitston, he left issue a son, John Lea. On September 21, 1787, he married in Christ Church, Sarah, daughter of Chief-Justice Edward Shippen, husband of Margaret Francis, a sister of Tench Francis (1771). By her he had two children: Robert Lea, who died young and was buried in Christ Church burying-ground, and Margaret Shippen Lea, who married, June 9, 1808, Dominick Lynch, of New York. In the will of Thomas Lea, dated November 11, 1792, and proved November 13, 1793, he mentions his brother, Robert Lea; his sisters, Elizabeth and Susannah Lea, and Mary, wife of ——— Kennedy; and his brother-in-law, James Whitston. Rev. Lea Luquer, of Bedford, N. Y., is a great-grandson of Thomas Lea.

John Leamy, 1792.—Was a native of Ireland. He came to America after the Revolutionary war, from Spain, where he

had been residing for some years, and engaged in mercantile business. In 1791 he is noted in the Directory as "agent for his Catholic majesty." He was for many years President of the Marine Insurance Company. He died in 1839. His will, dated July 18, and proved December 7, 1839, mentions his wife, Elizabeth Leamy, and his oldest daughter, Ann Leamy. In St. Mary's Churchyard (Mr. Leamy was a Catholic) there is a tombstone over the remains of Miss Margaret Leamy, who died June 22, 1807, aged 13 years, 2 months and 9 days. Mr. Leamy was also a member of the Hibernian Society (1790).

Ulysses Lynch, 1771.—One of the original members, was a relative of John Maxwell Nesbitt, and came from the vicinity of the town of Newry, Ireland. He qualified as a member and signed the rules, but only attended the meetings up to September, 1771, after which date he is marked "beyond sea" until September, 1775, when his name disappears from the list. He probably returned to Ireland shortly after joining.

George Meade, 1771.—One of the original members, was born February 27, 1741, in Philadelphia. He was the son of Robert Meade, a native of County Limerick, Ireland, who was a merchant for a number of years in Philadelphia prior to 1754, and of Mary ———. He was educated under the supervision of his uncle, George Stretch, and at an early age embarked in mercantile business. As early as May 12, 1763, he was in partnership with his brother, Garrett Meade, as an importer of European and East India goods. In the year 1761 Catharine Meade married Thomas Fitzsimons (1771). In 1765 he was a signer, with his brother, of the Non-Importation Agreement. In 1767 the brothers seem to have been in the freighting and shipping as well as the importing business. On May 5, 1768, George Meade married Henrietta Constantia, daughter of Richard Worsam, of the Island of Barbadoes, with which island his father and his own firm had intimate business relations. In 1772 the firm appears to have been changed to George



JOHN LEAMY.



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Meade & Co., Thomas Fitzsimons, who was so long associated in business with George Meade, probably taking the place of Garrett Meade. In 1775 he was enrolled in the Third Battalion of Associators. In 1776 he was on various relief committees, committees of correspondence, and sub-committees of citizens to superintend food supplies brought to the city, and he served also in the Associators. Upon the approach of the British to Philadelphia he abandoned the city, taking his family with him, but returned after the evacuation in 1778 and resumed business. In 1780 George Meade & Co. subscribed £2,000 to the bank organized for supplying the army with provisions. In 1784 Thomas Fitzsimons retired from the firm, which was about to close its affairs. The firm had suffered serious financial losses, and George Meade was shortly afterwards compelled to compound with his creditors, which he did to their satisfaction. With the generous assistance of George Barclay, of London, his largest creditor, who wrote to him stating that he might draw for £10,000, he was enabled not only to retrieve his losses but to pay Mr. Barclay and every other creditor in full. He continued in business until 1804. In 1792 he was Chairman of the Board of Management of the Inspectors of the Prisons, and in 1793 was Vice-President of First-Day or Sunday Schools. He was also a Manager of the Philadelphia Dispensary. During the yellow fever epidemic of 1793 he remained in the city assisting the sufferers. In 1796 he appears on the roll of subscribers to the fund for building St. Augustine's Catholic Church. He was also a Trustee of St. Mary's, Fourth above Spruce. In 1806 he is recorded in the Directory as a "gentleman," having given up business. He died in Philadelphia, November 9, 1808, and was buried in St. Mary's Churchyard. His widow removed to England not long after his death and died August 27, 1822, at Edgbarton, near Birmingham, aged 74 years. He had ten children, viz.: 1. Catharine Mary Meade, born 1769, died in London while on a visit, January 17, 1790. 2. Elizabeth Meade, born 1770,

married Thos. Ketland, of England, in 1790. 3. Garrett Meade, born 1771, died April 26, 1773. 4. Henrietta Constantia Meade, born August, 1772, died June 27, 1801; married John Ketland, of England, in December, 1796. 5. George Stretch Meade, born August 26, 1774, died three days afterwards. 6. Robert Meade, born September 20, 1775, died May 3, 1796. 7. Richard Worsam Meade, born in Chester co., Pa., June 23, 1778, died June 25, 1828. He married, in January, 1801, Margaret, daughter of Anthony Butler, of Perth-Amboy, N. J., and was the father of General George Gordon Meade, the hero of Gettysburg. 8. George Meade, born 1780. 9. Charlotte Meade, born 1781, married Richard Hustler, of England, in October, 1800. 10. Martha Meade, born April, 1784, died July 17, 1799. George Meade was also a member of the Hibernian Society (1790) and of the Fishing Company of Fort St. David in 1763. [See "Records of American Catholic Historical Society," Vol. 3, p. 190.]

James Mease, 1771.—One of the original members, was born in Strabane, County Tyrone, Ireland, and came to America before the Revolution. He was of the firm of Mease & Caldwell, shipping merchants, his partner being Samuel Caldwell (1771). He was a member of the Committee of Correspondence, June 18, 1774; of the Committee of Safety, June 30, 1775, and of the City Committee of Inspection and Observation, August 16, 1775. He was appointed Paymaster and Treasurer of the Continental army, November 10, 1775. In January, 1777, he was appointed, by Washington, Clothier-General of the army. In 1780 he subscribed £5,000 to the bank organized to supply the army with provisions. After the war he continued in business, which was carried on after his death for a short time by his surviving partner. He died in June, 1785. His will, proved June 11, 1785, mentions his wife, Isabella Mease, but no children. His executors were John Maxwell Nesbitt (1771), John Barclay (1779), and his friend and copartner in trade, Samuel Caldwell (1771), "all merchants in Philadelphia." Alexander

Nesbitt (1778) and George Hughes (1781) were the witnesses. He married in 1763 (marriage license issued January 10), in Christ Church, Isabella Hoops, who afterwards, when his widow, married Jasper Moylan (1781). He was one of the original members of the First City Troop, and was also a member of the Gloucester Fox Hunting Club and of the Hibernia Fire Company. John Mease (1771) and Matthew Mease (1771) were his brothers.

John Mease, 1771.—Brother of James Mease (1771) and one of the original members, was born in Strabane, County Tyrone, Ireland, and was for many years a shipping merchant in Philadelphia. He was also one of the original members of the First City Troop and took part with it in the campaign of 1776-77. On the night of December 25, 1776, he was with Washington when he crossed the Delaware, and was one of five detailed to keep alive the fires along the line of the American encampment at Trenton, to deceive the enemy, while the army marched by a private route to attack the British rear guard at Trenton. In 1780 he subscribed £4,000 to the bank organized to supply the army with provisions. He was a member of the Committee of Safety, June 30, 1775, and Admiralty Surveyor of the port of Philadelphia from 1796 until his death, November 21, 1825, at the age of 86 years. He was the only man who continued in latter days to wear the old three-cornered hat of the Revolution and was familiarly called "the last of the cocked hats." He married Esther Miller, and was the father of Dr. James Mease, author of "The Picture of Philadelphia in 1811." Hon. Pierce Butler and Captain John Butler, his grandsons, had their names changed from Mease to Butler for purposes of inheritance. Rev. Alfred L. Elwyn, of Philadelphia, is a great-grandson. Mr. Mease was a member of the Hibernia Fire Company and also of the Gloucester Fox Hunting Club.

Matthew Mease, 1771.—Brother of James Mease (1771) and one of the original members, was born in Strabane, County Tyrone, Ireland. He emigrated

at an early age and settled in Philadelphia, where his uncle, John Mease, an eminent and wealthy merchant, resided. (John Mease was native of Strabane and died here in 1767.) Though educated for a merchant, he entered the navy and became purser of the "Bonhomme Richard." In the desperate encounter between that vessel and the "Serapis" Mr. Mease, not relishing the thought of being an idle spectator of the engagement, obtained from Paul Jones the command of the quarter-deck guns, which were served under him until he was carried below to the cockpit, dangerously wounded on the head by a splinter. He died in Philadelphia in 1787. He was not married.

John Mitchell, 1771.—One of the original members and Vice-President of the Society, June 17, 1782, to June 17, 1783, was a nephew of Andrew Caldwell (1771). He was a native of Ireland and brought up a merchant. His father died of yellow fever in 1768. He was Muster Master-General of the State Navy, October 6, 1775; resigned February 23, 1776; was appointed Acting Commissary March 9, 1776, and resigned January 9, 1777. He is recorded as serving as Muster Master without pay. He was Second Lieutenant of the "Chatham," November 11, 1775; First Lieutenant of the armed boat "Ranger," February 16, 1776, and was Captain of the "Ranger," October 21, 1776. After the war he resided for several years as a merchant in France, and was afterwards United States Consul at Santiago de Cuba. He was also Admiralty Surveyor of Philadelphia. Captain Mitchell was a member of the First City Troop, the Gloucester Fox Hunting Club and the Hibernia Fire Company.

John Mitchell, Jr., 1781.—Probably the son of John Mitchell (1771). In 1791 he was a merchant at No. 132 Chestnut street, Philadelphia. He was also a member of the Hibernia Society (1790). We have obtained no further information concerning him.

Randle Mitchell, 1771.—One of the original members, was a native of Ireland and a partner of his brother, John Mitchell (1781). He removed to New Jersey



JOHN MEASE.



about 1773. He was also a member of the Hibernia Fire Company.

William Mitchell, 1771.—One of the original members and its first Secretary and Treasurer, March 17, 1771, to March 17, 1772, was a merchant and member of the firm of Carsan, Barclay & Mitchell, and of their successors, Barclay & Mitchell. All the members of the firm were Friendly Sons of St. Patrick. His name disappears from the roll after December 17, 1775, and he probably died abroad or on a voyage shortly before that date, as he is marked "beyond sea" at the meetings in September and December, 1775. His will, dated September 11, 1775, proved August 10, 1776, "before going on a voyage to Europe," mentions his father and mother, James and Elizabeth Mitchell; his friend and partner, Thomas Barclay; his brother, Henry Mitchell, and sisters, Hanna and Mary; his friend, Mrs. Dorcas Montgomery, relict of Robert Montgomery; his aunt, Hanna, relict of the late Captain Robert Miller; John, William and Hanna Karr, children of his late uncle, John Karr; his friend, Benjamin Fuller. Benjamin Fuller (1771) and Thomas Barclay (1771) were the executors. He bequeathed to the Pennsylvania Hospital £100. He was probably unmarried.

Hugh Moore, 1783.—Was a native of Ireland, who came here in 1782 from St. Christopher's, W. I., and took the test oath on August 6 of that year. In 1791 he was a merchant at 15 Penn street. Very little is known of him. His will, signed February, 1803, and proved March 1, 1803, mentions his wife, Catherine Frances Moore; his sons, William and John, and his daughters, Catherine and Jane. James Crawford (1779) was one of his executors. In the will he bequeathed \$400 to his son John "towards the purchase of a law library. This, with the assistance of his good patron, Mr. (A. J.) Dallas, will, I hope, set him up with books sufficient for a young lawyer at his first entrance as a Pennsylvania advocate."

James Moore, 1785.—Was a Captain in Pennsylvania Line, January 5, 1776; promoted to be Major of the First Penn-

sylvania Regiment, September 20, 1777, and served with credit during the Revolutionary War. Afterwards he was a druggist in Philadelphia. He was one of the nine gentlemen who superintended the Federal Procession of 1788. (See page 58.)

Patrick Moore, 1786.—Was a merchant and partner of Blair McClenachan (1777). He was Treasurer of the State Board of War, March 14, 1777, and an Alderman in 1794. He was a member of the First City Troop and of the Hibernian Society (1802). He married Hannah, daughter of Alexander and Elizabeth (Hasell) Huston and sister of John Hasell Huston, who married Martha, daughter of Blair McClenachan. His only child lived but a year. [See Keith's "Provincial Councillors of Pennsylvania."]

James Moylan, 1772.—Does not seem to be known among the descendants of Stephen and Jasper Moylan. We can find nothing concerning him.

Jasper Moylan, 1781.—Brother of John Moylan (1781) and half-brother of General Stephen Moylan (1771), was a native of the city of Cork, Ireland. He was educated at St. Omer's, France, and received an excellent classical education, being intended for the Catholic priesthood. He subsequently, however, studied law, and became a practicing attorney, obtaining a large practice in Philadelphia among people of foreign birth, by reason of his knowledge of the French and Spanish languages. He continued to practice law in Philadelphia until his death on February 11, 1812, in the 54th year of his age. His obituary notice in the *Aurora* of February 13, 1812, describes him as "a distinguished and highly respected member of the bar of this city." He married in Christ Church, May 8, 1788, Isabella Mease, widow of James Mease (1771), whose attorney he had been in the settlement of her first husband's estate. She had but one child, a daughter, Anna Maria Moylan, who married Robert Walsh, Jr., by whom she had twelve children. His will mentions a sister (probably a half-sister), Julia Moylan, of the city of

Cork, Ireland. Mr. Moylan was also a member of the Hibernian Society, was one of the two Counsellors chosen at the first election in 1790, and served for several years in that capacity. He was also a member of the First City Troop. He and his brother John and half-brother Stephen were known in Philadelphia as the "three polite Irishmen," from their courtly and dignified manners.

John Moylan, 1781.—Brother of Jasper Moylan (1781) and half-brother of Stephen Moylan (1771), was a native of the city of Cork, Ireland, and was engaged in mercantile business in Philadelphia. Very little is known of him. He probably died young and unmarried. "He must have been a very elegant gentleman," writes one of the family to us, "judging from his superb dressing case and solid silver ornaments and bushels of elegant silk stockings." We have been unable to find any record of his death or burial.

Stephen Moylan, 1771.—One of the original members of the Society and its first President, March 17, 1771, to June 17, 1773. John Moylan, of the city of Cork, Ireland, the father of Stephen Moylan, married twice. By his first wife, the Countess of Limerick, he had four children—1, Stephen Moylan; 2, a daughter, who became abbess of the Ursuline Convent, Cork; 3, a daughter, who became a nun in the same Convent; 4, Francis Moylan, Catholic Bishop of Cork (from 1786 until his death). By his second wife he had two children—Jasper Moylan and John Moylan. The Moylans were merchants, established in business at Cork as early probably as 1720, and seem to have been prominently interested in commercial affairs. Denis Moylan, who died in 1772, and who was the uncle of Stephen Moylan, held the government contract for the commissariat of the Isle of Bourbon. In consequence of the severe penal laws against the education of Catholics the boys of the family had to be smuggled out of the country to France for their education. Upon their return they soon became men of mark in their time. Stephen Moylan was born in the city of

Cork, in 1743. It is a tradition in the family that, after receiving his education abroad, he was sent to Lisbon, Portugal, by his father, who had commercial interests there, and upon his return to Ireland he chafed so much under the restraints of British laws that he resolved to emigrate to America. He carried his resolve into effect, and came to Philadelphia some years before the Revolution and became a prosperous merchant. At the commencement of the war he immediately applied for service in the army, and enlisted in a regiment that hastened to the American camp before Boston, in 1775. His business experience led to his assignment to the Commissary Department, and on June 5, 1776, Congress elected him Quartermaster-General with the rank of Colonel, thus placing him on the staff of General Washington, the Commander-in-Chief. His duties not suiting his active temperament he resigned his position on October 1, 1776, and permission being granted to recruit a regiment for more active service, he raised a regiment of horse, the 4th Pennsylvania Light Dragoons, which afterwards became as famous in its day almost as Sheridan's command in the Rebellion. He was in constant service until the end of the war, and in all the operations of Washington and his Continental army Moylan's Dragoons bear a conspicuous and gallant part. Whether in the field or while the army was in camp at Valley Forge and other places, he was constantly taking part in all the movements in which the cavalry were employed, whether in harassing the enemy, cutting off supplies, foraging for the army, etc. The Marquis de Chastelleux, in his "Travels in America," Vol. 1, pp. 142, 155, thus describes Colonel Moylan: "Behold me travelling with Colonel Stephen Moylan, whom his Excellency (General Washington) had given me, in spite of myself, as a companion. I began to question him, he to answer me, and the conversation gradually becoming more interesting, I found I had to do with a very gallant and intelligent man, who had lived long in Europe, and who has travelled through the greatest part of America.

I found him perfectly polite; for his politeness was not troublesome, and I soon conceived a great friendship for him. Mr. Moylan is an Irish Catholic; one of his brothers is Catholic Bishop of Cork; he has four others, two of whom are merchants, one at Cadiz, the other at L'Orient; the third is in Ireland with his family; and the fourth is intended for the priesthood. As for himself, he came to settle in America some years ago, where he was at first engaged in commerce; he then served in the army as Aide-de-camp to the General, and has merited the command of the light cavalry. During the war he married the daughter of a rich merchant in the Jerseys, who lived formerly at New York, and who now resides on an estate at a little distance from the road we were to pass the next day."

Colonel Moylan retired at the close of the war with the rank of Brevet Brigadier-General, and resumed business in Philadelphia, attempting to rebuild a fortune which had been greatly impaired by reason of his absence in the service of his adopted country. He resided for a time on a farm at Goshen, Chester co., Pa., and was Register and Recorder of Chester co., from April 7, 1792, to December 13, 1793, but again removed to Philadelphia and was appointed Commissioner of Loans and Agent for Invalid Pensions, which office he held until his death. He had married one of "five handsome, well-bred daughters" of Philip Van Horne, Colonial Governor of New Jersey, and upon settling down in Philadelphia again he soon "became distinguished as an old-school gentleman and a hospitable host. He (his wife) and two daughters, one of whom inherited her mother's fascinations, drew many persons to their house on the North East Corner of Walnut and Fourth Streets." He died April 11, 1811, and was buried in St. Mary's church-yard. His wife died when his oldest daughter was but five years of age, probably 1790. They had two children, both daughters—Maria Moylan, who married Samuel Fox, and had issue as follows: 1. Elizabeth Moylan Fox, of Petersburg, Va.; 2. Mary Moylan Fox,

married to Henry D. Bird; 3. Stephen Moylan Fox, civil engineer, killed at New Orleans in early part of the Rebellion; 4. Margaret Fox, married to Dr. T. B. Amberson, of New Castle, Pa.; 5. Anna Fox, died in infancy; 6. Captain Philip L. Fox, Civil Engineer, Philadelphia; 7. Violetta Spring Fox, married to David N. Courtenay, of Western Penna.; 8. Edward Fox, Lieut. U. S. Volunteers, died at battle of Shiloh. General Moylan's other daughter, Eliza C. Moylan, married William M. Lansdale, son of Major Thomas Lansdale, of Maryland. They left surviving them two children—Dr. Philip Lansdale, U. S. N., now of Philadelphia, and Cornelia Lansdale Ewing, wife of Maskell Ewing, of Villanova, Pa. Colonel J. V. Coppinger, 23d Infantry, U. S. A., is a descendant of Denis Moylan.

In gleaning facts relating to the early history of the family, John George MacCarthy, the historian of Cork, Ireland, instituted, at our request, inquiries among the descendants of the Moylans in that city, applying also for information to Rt. Rev. Geo. Sheehan, Bishop, but with very meagre results. Among other letters received were one from Mrs. Cagney, and one from Pierce Roche, of the Cork Library.

General Moylan was re-elected President of the Society in 1796, and continued to occupy that position until the extinction of the organization—probably at his death. From the beginning of the Society he was one of its most active members, and in its later years seemed to be its mainstay. He was also a member of the Hibernia Fire Company, and of the Gloucester Fox Hunting Club. The only portrait of General Moylan known to have been in existence was burned in a fire in Philadelphia many years ago.

[See "Mag. Amer. Hist.," Aug., 1890; "Penna. Archives," 2d series, Vol. xi., p. 127; "Potter's American Monthly," Vol. 6, p. 14; "Washington and his Generals," Vol. 1, p. 292; "General Joseph Reed's Life," Vol. 1, pp. 133, 137, 160, etc.]

John Murray, 1772.—Was of the firm of Bunner, Murray & Co., dry goods

merchants, of Philadelphia, who, in 1780, subscribed £6,000 to the bank organized to supply the American army with provisions. The firm was engaged in the West India trade. He is probably the same John Murray who was married in Christ Church, April 30, 1772, to Elizabeth Lyng. A John Murray was appointed by the Pennsylvania Board of War to be First Major of the State Regiment of Foot, but we are unable to say whether or not he is the same person.

Blair McClenachan, 1777.—Was a native of Ireland. He came to Philadelphia at an early age, and engaged in mercantile business. He became the largest importer in the city except Robert Morris. The State Navy Board, July 28, 1777, "apply'd to Mr. Blair McClenachan to send this board all the Anchors that he can spare, which the Board agrees to pay him for, or to replace them." In memoranda of Committee of Safety, July 29, 1777, he is referred to as having twelve or more cannon on Race Street Wharf. In 1785, at the breaking up of the State Navy, he purchased the brig "Convention." During the Revolution he was also engaged in fitting out privateers, and made much money. In 1780 he subscribed £10,000 to the bank organized to supply the army with provisions—a sum only equalled by the subscription of Robert Morris. He co-operated most heartily with Morris, in all the latter's undertakings, to sustain the credit of the Colonial cause. He was one of the original members of the First City Troop, and was with it in the campaign in the Jerseys in 1776-77. Towards the end of the Revolution he entered prominently into all the political movements of the time. He was a member of the "Whig Association" to prevent all intercourse with Tories and suspected persons, and his name is found upon numerous public committees of citizens. After the Revolution he was still more prominent, and in the political campaign in 1788, after the adoption of the Federal Constitution, he was Chairman of the Anti-Federal Convention which met in Harrisburg in September, 1788, and was a member of the Pennsylvania Assembly,

1790-95. He was President of the Democratic Society in 1794, and during the agitation concerning Jay's treaty, which he bitterly opposed, he was made the principal figure in one of the leading political cartoons of the time. He was elected to the United States House of Representatives, and served 1797-99. After the war he was for a time in partnership with Patrick Moore (1786), and like Robert Morris was engaged in numerous speculations, which resulted in disastrous financial reverses, resulting in his incarceration in a debtor's prison. President Jefferson appointed him Commissioner of Loans, which position enabled him to support himself until his death on May 8, 1812. He was buried in St. Paul's Churchyard, Third street above Walnut. He married in September, 1763 (marriage license issued August 31, 1763) Ann Derragh. His will, dated April 4, 1811, and proved May 19, 1812, mentions two daughters, Mary and Ann. One of his daughters, Deborah, married General Walter Stewart (1779), and another, Martha, married John Hasell Huston, whose daughter, Mary Huston, married Henry Toland (1815). His granddaughter married Thomas Penn Gaskill (1835). Mr. McClenachan was a member of the Hibernian Society (1790) and also of the Gloucester Fox Hunting Club, and of the Hibernia Fire Company, of which latter organization he was a very active member.

Alexander Nesbitt, 1778.—Of the house of Stewart & Nesbitt, dry goods merchants, was a brother of John Maxwell Nesbitt, and came from Loughbrickland, County Down, Ireland. General Walter Stewart (1779) was his partner. He died September, 1791. He was a member of the First City Troop, and was with it during the campaign in the Jerseys, 1776-77. He was also a member of the Gloucester Fox Hunting Club, Hibernia Fire Company, and Hibernian Society (1790).

John Maxwell Nesbitt, 1771.—One of the original members, was Vice-President of the Society from March 17, 1771, to June 17, 1773; President from June 17, 1773, to June 17, 1774; and again from



COL. FRANCIS NICHOLS.

June 17, 1782, to March 17, 1796. From its first meeting until his death he was one of its most active members, and on March 3, 1790, when it was in its decline, he was Chairman of the "Select Meeting of Irishmen," which founded the Hibernian Society. He was a native of Ireland, and came to America, when a young man, with recommendations to Redmond Conyngham, who was a prosperous merchant in Philadelphia before the Revolution, and who employed him as a clerk. His assiduity, integrity and business habits so pleased Mr. Conyngham that in 1765, when that gentleman was about to return to Ireland, he was admitted as a partner, the firm becoming Conyngham & Nesbitt. About February, 1775, the title was changed to Conyngham, Nesbitt & Co., one of the partners being David Hayfield Conyngham (1775), and during the Revolution was known as J. M. Nesbitt & Co. Quite a number of the Friendly Sons owe their change of residence from Ireland to America by reason of the business connections of the firm in the North of Ireland. At the commencement of the Revolution the firm soon became noted for its patriotism, and in 1780 subscribed £5,000 to the bank organized to supply the Continental army with provisions. John Maxwell Nesbitt took a prominent part among the citizens of Philadelphia during the struggle. He was a member of the Committee of Correspondence, May 20, 1774, and also of the larger Committee of Correspondence, June 18, 1774; Paymaster of the State Navy, September 14, 1775; Treasurer of the State Battalion, July 27, 1776; Treasurer of State Navy Board, March 3, 1777; Treasurer of State Board of War for the land service, March 14, 1777, and served until the discharge of the Board from service, August 6, 1777, and member of the "Republican Society," March, 1779. It is related of Mr. Nesbitt that when the Continental army, in 1780, was suffering greatly from want of provisions, General Washington wrote to Judge Peters depicting the army's distress. Judge Peters called on Mr. Nesbitt and informed him of the condition of affairs. Mr. Nesbitt immediately replied that he had bought

for gold a quantity of beef and pork from a Mr. Howe of Trenton, and that this beef and pork, as well as a valuable prize laden with provisions which had just arrived, was at the service of General Washington. They were accepted at once and immediately forwarded to the soldiers, some of whom were half starved. When the Bank of Pennsylvania was organized in the same year, he was one of the first five inspectors of the bank. He co-operated with Robert Morris in the latter's efforts to sustain the public credit and provide for the continuance of the war. He became interested in banking, and upon the organization of the Bank of North America on November 1, 1781, was made one of the directors, and continued to act in that capacity until January 9, 1792. Upon the organization of the Insurance Company of North America in 1791, he became its President. He died in January, 1802. His will, dated April 24, 1800, and proved January 25, 1802, describes him as a merchant, and mentions his surviving brother, James Nesbitt, his three sisters, Frances, Sarah, and Elizabeth Ann, and his "friend and partner," David Hayfield Conyngham (1775). Francis West (1783) and Richard Peters (1787) were two of his executors. The late Judge John Nesbitt Conyngham, of Wilkesbarre, Pa., was named after him. Mr. Nesbitt was a member of the First City Troop and the Hibernia Fire Company. He was never married. [See Hazard's "Pennsylvania Register," Vol. 6, p. 28; "Simpson's Lives," p. 742; "History of the Insurance Company of North America," Phila., 1885, p. 93.]

Francis Nichols, 1784.—Born at Crien Hill, Parish of Enniskillen, County Fermanagh, Ireland, in 1737. He came to America about 1769, and settled in Philadelphia. He was Second Lieutenant in Colonel William Thompson's Rifle Battalion in 1776, and was captured in the attack on Trois Rivières. He was subsequently exchanged and returned on October 10, 1776. On December 16, 1776, he was promoted to the rank of Captain, and afterwards was Major of 9th Regiment Pennsylvania Line. After the war he was a merchant in Philadelphia, and took an

active part in public events in the city. His brother, William Nichols (1790), was United States Marshal, appointed May 18, 1795. Francis Nichols died February 13, 1812, at Pottstown, Montgomery co., Pa., and was buried there. He was a member of the First City Troop, the Pennsylvania Society of the Cincinnati, and of the Hibernian Society (1790). His grandson, Henry K. Nichols (1867), is at present a member of the Hibernian Society.

John Nixon, 1771.—One of the original members, was born in Philadelphia in 1733. He was a son of Richard Nixon, a native of County Wexford, Ireland, who was a prominent shipping merchant in Philadelphia. He succeeded his father in business, and from an early age took a prominent part in public affairs. In 1760 he appears as a member of the noted "Colony in Schuylkill," and in 1763 as a member of the Mount Regale Fishing Company. In 1766 he was appointed one of the Port Wardens of the city, and in 1769 one of the Signers of the Provincial Bills of Credit. He served as a Manager of the Pennsylvania Hospital from 1768 to 1772. In 1771 he helped to found the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick and was a very active member for many years. He was one of the Philadelphia Committee of Correspondence (1774) to call a meeting of deputies to a general Congress of the Colonies, and in 1775 was a member of the Pennsylvania Convention. Upon the formation of the Philadelphia Associators in 1775 he was chosen Lieutenant-Colonel of the Third Battalion, and upon the formation of the Associators into a brigade he became one of the Colonels. Upon October 20, 1775, he was appointed a member of the Pennsylvania Committee of Safety, and afterwards of the Council of Safety. The Council having received from Congress, upon July 6, 1776, a copy of the Declaration of Independence, it was ordered to be proclaimed at the State House upon Monday, July 8, at 12 o'clock, noon, and John Nixon being selected to read it, at the time and place mentioned, in the presence of the assembled citizens, he read and proclaimed, FOR THE FIRST

TIME, that precious document. The "Associators" were called into active service in New Jersey for a short time in the summer of 1776. In November of that year, after their return, Colonel Nixon was appointed by Congress one of the Continental Navy Board. Towards the close of the year 1776 the "Associators" were again called into active service under Washington, and took part in the battle of Princeton, January 2, 1777. In 1778 they were in winter quarters at Valley Forge. In 1778-79 Colonel Nixon was one of the State Auditors to settle the accounts of the Committee and Council of Safety and the War and Navy Boards; and in 1779 one of the Auditors of Confiscation and Fine Accounts of the Commonwealth, and in the latter year was appointed by Congress one of the Auditors of Public Accounts. Upon the formation of the Bank of Pennsylvania, in 1780, for the purpose of supplying the Continental army with provisions, his name appears in the subscription list for £5,000. He was one of the Directors of the Bank of North America, established in 1781, and served until January, 1792, when he was elected its President. He continued to be President until his death, upon December 31, 1808. He was one of the original members of the "Philadelphia Society for the Promotion of Agriculture," founded in 1785, and was Treasurer of the "Society for the Encouragement of American Manufactures and the Useful Arts" in 1787. In the Federal Procession upon July 4, 1788, to commemorate the adoption of the Constitution of the United States, Colonel Nixon played a prominent part, taking the character of "Independence." In 1789 he was elected one of the Board of Trustees of the University of Pennsylvania, and the same year he was chosen one of the fifteen Aldermen of the city of Philadelphia. He was a member of the Hibernia Fire Company, and when his turn came acted as its Clerk or Secretary upon several occasions. His minutes of the meetings of that organization are very full and usually signed by him at the end of the entries. His will, proved January 5, 1809, describes him as of the

firm of Nixon, Walker & Co. (David Walker, John Nixon and Henry Nixon, his son), and mentions among others his niece, Elizabeth Mifflin, wife of Samuel Mifflin, daughter of his brother-in-law, William Davis. He married, October, 1765, in New York, Elizabeth, oldest child of George and Jane (Currie) Davis, and had five children, viz.: Mary, wife of Francis West (1783); Elizabeth, wife of Erick Bollman; Sarah, wife of William Cramond; Jane, wife of Thomas Mayne Willing; and Henry, who married Maria, youngest daughter of Robert Morris (1771). His wife, Elizabeth Nixon, died August 31, 1775, and was buried in St. Peter's Churchyard, 3d and Pine streets. [See *Pennsylvania Magazine*, Vol. 1, p. 188, and Vol. 8, p. 352; "Simpson's Lives," p. 745; Scharf & Wescott's "History of Philadelphia," Vol. 1, p. 321; *Historical Magazine*, for December, 1860, p. 371, and January, 1861, p. 25.]

Michael Morgan O'Brien, 1781.—Was a native of Ireland, and a West India merchant in Philadelphia. On September 13, 1780, his place was at the southwest corner of Front and Chestnut streets. In the Directory for 1791 he is described as a "gentleman," South 5th street, below Spruce. He died in France in 1804. His will, dated September 2, 1803, before "going on a voyage to France," and proved November 1, 1804, mentions his daughter, Maria Gratien O'Brien; his two grandnieces, Mary Sexton and Honora O'Brien, of the city of Limerick, Ireland; his "particular friends," General Stephen Moylan (1771), Thomas Fitzsimons (1771), John Craig, David Lennox, Jasper Moylan (1781), and Charles Heatly (1783); and Mrs. Catharine Fitzsimons, wife of Thomas Fitzsimons. He bequeathed his books to the "Rt.-Reverend Father in God, John Carroll, R. C. Bishop of Baltimore, as a testimony of the great respect and esteem I bear him." It also contains the following interesting bequest: "I give unto my dear nephew, James Boland, now residing at the Island of Dominica, in the West Indies, my gold watch and a gold medal which was struck for the

members of a Society known by the name of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, and of which Society General Moylan is President for the present year." His daughter was left as a ward of Thomas Fitzsimons, and lived in the family of that gentleman until her marriage to a Mr. Clymer. Mr. O'Brien was a member of the Hibernian Society (1790) and also of the First City Troop and Hibernia Fire Company.

John Patterson, 1772.—A native of Ireland, was a Lieutenant in the 57th British Foot, April 5, 1759. He was Deputy-Collector of the Port of Philadelphia, 1773-6, under Lachlan McLean, Collector. From 1779 to 1781 he is noted in the minutes as "beyond sea." In 1791 he was a printer at 251 High street. He died February 24, 1798, and was buried in Christ Church burying-ground.

John Patton, 1779.—Born in Sligo, Ireland, in 1745, came to America in 1761 and settled in Philadelphia, where he was engaged in mercantile business at the commencement of the Revolution. He was a member of the City Committee of Inspection and Observation, August 16, 1775; Major of Second Provincial Rifle Battalion, March, 1776; Major, Ninth Pennsylvania Regiment, November 11, 1776; Colonel, Sixteenth Pennsylvania Regiment, January 11, 1777. He served with credit during the war, and afterwards resumed business in Philadelphia. In the minutes of the Pennsylvania Board of War, March 31, 1777, is an entry of £150 paid to him "on account of shott cast for this State." In 1780 he subscribed £2,000 to the bank organized to supply the army with provisions. Some years later he was appointed one of the Public Auctioneers or Vendue Masters (in 1791 he had his office at 78 South Front street). Shortly after this he removed to Centre co., Pa., and became an iron manufacturer. He built the Centre Furnace in 1791. He died in 1804. At the time of his death he was Major-General of a Division of State Militia. Colonel Patton was a member of the Hibernian Society (1790) and also of the First City Troop, the Schuylkill Fishing Company and the Gloucester Fox

Hunting Club. He married Jane Davis, of Chester co. His son, John Patton, was a Lieutenant in the United States Navy, and served for eight years under Commodore Stephen Decatur. His grandson, Hon. John Patton, was a member of the Thirty-seventh and Fiftieth Congresses and Brigadier-General of Pennsylvania Militia, and is now the President of the Curwensville (Pa.) Bank. His great-grandson, John Patton, Jr., is a practicing lawyer in Grand Rapids, Mich., and has a son, also named John Patton (the fifth of the name), five years of age.

Oliver Pollock, 1783.—Oliver Pollock was born in Ireland about 1737. He emigrated to America about 1760 and settled in Carlisle, Pa. According to his own testimony, in his affidavit in the trial of General Wilkinson (*Mem.*, Vol. 2, app. 1), he removed to Havana, Cuba, in 1762-3, and engaged in mercantile pursuits in connection with an eminent house in that city. He studied and became proficient in the Spanish language. Whether he was then a Catholic or became so afterwards is not known. However, he soon after his arrival in Havana became acquainted with Father Butler, President of the Jesuit College, and through his influence was brought into intimate relations with Don Alexander O'Reily, the Governor-General of Cuba, whose friendship he retained through life. Before 1768 Pollock removed to New Orleans (then 3,000 inhabitants) and settled there permanently. He traded with the cities on the American coast and also with Spain and France. In 1769 he went to Baltimore, Md., bought and fitted out a brig, which he named the "Royal Charlotte," loaded her with flour and sailed for New Orleans. Mean time O'Reily had been appointed by the King of Spain Captain-General and Governor of Province of Louisiana, then in insurrection. Provisions ordered by O'Reily not arriving, food got very scarce and famine was imminent. Pollock's flour then arrived at New Orleans. Flour was selling at \$30 per bbl. He placed his cargo at disposal of O'Reily, requesting O'Reily to fix the price. This the Governor refused. They finally

agreed to take the flour at about \$15 per bbl. He was given free trade there in consequence, which laid the foundation of the large fortune he afterwards placed at the disposal of the colonies. He espoused the cause of the Revolution, and his services were rendered secretly and effectively. July 10, 1776, Don Bernardo de Galvez was appointed Provisional Governor of Louisiana. Pollock was introduced to Don Galvez by General Urizaga, with the assurance that, if Spain was going to assist Great Britain, Pollock would not remain twenty-four hours, but, if they took the part of France, Pollock was the only American or English merchant he could confide in.

Pollock accompanied Galvez as aide-de-camp against the British possessions. In 1779 he fitted out the "West Florida" as a vessel of war under the American colors. He prosecuted the cause of the colonies with great energy. June 12, 1777, the Secret Committee of the United States (Franklin, Morris, Lee and others) appointed him Commercial Agent of the United States at New Orleans. They directed him to send \$50,000 worth of goods, blankets, etc., to Philadelphia for the army. In 1778, when General George Rogers Clarke was sent by Governor Jefferson, of Virginia, to reduce the English posts at Vincennes, Mr. Pollock had already forwarded to Fort Pitt a large quantity of gunpowder, obtained from the king's stores. In 1778 (January), after Don Galvez had publicly recognized Pollock's official character, the Governor of Virginia ordered him to draw bills on France for \$65,000, to aid General Clarke. Virginia had deposited tobacco to meet these drafts, but Arnold destroyed it; the State was unable to pay, the bills were protested and Pollock's property seized by his creditors. He had also borrowed \$70,000 in specie, through Galvez, from the royal treasury, to aid General Clarke, and to defend the frontiers of Pennsylvania and Virginia, and gave his individual bond for the amount. From 1777 to 1783 he made advances to Virginia and to the United States, on the basis of his own credit, to the amount of \$300,000 in

specie. The Secret Committee of the United States embarrassed him very seriously by not responding to his drafts. In reply to his appeal for remittances, January 19, 1779, they recognized his claims and sacrifices, but *lamented their inability to fulfil* their pledges. Virginia was largely in the same situation. She sent him a draft on France for £60,814 $\frac{3}{4}$ for his advances (May 4, 1780), but owing to the scarcity of specie, he could not negotiate it. This worried him very much, preventing him from sending needful supplies to General Clarke and others. Securing a respectable American citizen named Patterson, as a hostage, he left his family in 1781 and went to Richmond and Philadelphia. He appealed to Congress and to Virginia, but was met with irritating delays. In the meantime, May 20, 1783, Congress appointed him as United States Agent at Havana. Leaving his claims before Congress represented by an attorney, he left for Havana. The Virginia bills of credit had been sent to Havana for collection. His property, money due him in Havana (\$10,000), his house, etc., were seized, himself arrested and correspondence with the United States prohibited. He sent his family from Havana to Philadelphia, borrowing \$3,000 from a United States merchant, named Thomas Plunket, for that purpose. He was kept in custody for eighteen months, until Galvez arrived. Through his influence he was released, after executing a bond to the Spanish minister to the United States, for the sum owing to the royal treasury (\$151,696). Galvez also furnished him with a most flattering testimonial in regard to his former transactions with him. On arriving in Philadelphia he at once visited Congress, then in session. General Clarke assisted him, and December 18, 1785, Congress awarded him \$90,000. This award was not paid until 1791. He fitted out a vessel with flour in Philadelphia, sailed to Martinique, sold his cargo and laid in another; then sailed to New Orleans, and remained eighteen months. In 1790 he was enabled to pay all claims against him, and returned to Philadelphia, April 3, 1792. Alexander Hamilton,

Secretary of the Treasury, sent him \$108,605. This was not in full, however. The United States still owes the heirs of Mr. Pollock with simple interest over \$100,000. In 1791 or 1792 Pollock returned to Cumberland co., Pa. Here his wife died, and his son James was killed. In 1797 he was a candidate for Congress, but was defeated; in 1804 he was again defeated for Congress; in 1806 he was nominated again but withdrew. He is recorded in Philadelphia as having taken the oath of allegiance, October 10, 1786, as "Oliver Pollock of this city, gent, arrived here from Havana near two years." In 1783 he became a member of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick in Philadelphia, and also of the Hibernian Society in 1792.

He was twice married—first in the United States or Havana about 1765 to Margaret O'Brien, born in Ireland, 1746, and descended through both parents from O'Brien of Clare, and Kennedy of Ormond. She was mother of all his children. She died at Carlisle, Pa, January 10, 1799. He was married, November 2, 1805, by the Right Rev. John Carroll, D. D., at Baltimore, Md., to Mrs. Winifred Deady, widow of Daniel Deady, Baltimore. He moved to Baltimore in 1806, and she died there, November 17, 1814, aged 60, and was buried in the old Cathedral Cemetery, Baltimore, Md. At her death Pollock removed to his son-in-law's, Dr. Samuel Robinson, at Pinckneyville, Miss., where he died at a great age, December 17, 1823. He had become so poor that May 30, 1800, he dates one letter from the debtor's prison, Philadelphia. By his first marriage he had eight children. [See "Pollock Genealogies," by Rev. Horace Edwin Hayden, p. 6.]

Robert Rainey, 1791.—Was a native of Ireland and partner of Hugh Holmes (1791), the firm being Holmes & Rainey, engaged in the Irish linen trade. In the Directory of 1798 he is described as a merchant, at No. 125 Arch St. He died in 1801. He was a member of the Hibernian Society (1790), First City Troop and Hibernia Fire Company. He married Katharine Keppele in Christ Church, March 30, 1777.

Thomas Read, 1782.—Was the son of Colonel John Read, of Md. (whose father was a native of Dublin, Ireland), and the brother of George Read, signer of the Declaration of Independence. He was born at the family seat in New Castle co., Del., in 1740. At the commencement of the Revolution he entered the American navy and was made Commander, October 23, 1775. His fleet surgeon was Benjamin Rush, afterwards one of the signers of the Declaration. In 1776 he made a successful defence of the Delaware river against the British. On June 7, 1776, he was made Captain, and was assigned to the 32-gun frigate "George Washington," one of the largest ships in the Continental navy, then building in the Delaware. He stood sixth on the Congressional list of Captains. While his ship was in the stocks he volunteered for land service, and on December 2, 1776, the Committee of Safety ordered him to join Washington's army. He gave valuable assistance in the crossing of the Delaware and at the battle of Trenton he commanded a battery taken from his own frigate, which raked the stone bridge across the Assaupink. For this service he received the thanks of the general officers, as stated in a letter of January 14, 1777, written by his brother, Colonel James Read, who was near him during the battle. He was afterwards in active service on the sea until the close of the war, and retired with an honorable record.

His friend, Robert Morris (1771), having purchased his old frigate "Alliance," induced Commodore Read to take command of her and make a joint venture to the Chinese seas. He was the fourth captain who made the voyage after the war. He went by a new route, sailing June 7, 1787, and returning September 17, 1788. Richard Dale, afterwards commander of an American fleet in 1801, sailed with him as his first officer. On the voyage he discovered two islands, one of which he named *Morris Island* and the other *Alliance Island*. They form part of the Caroline Islands. He died in October, 1788, shortly after his return, at his residence in New Jersey. Robert Morris con-

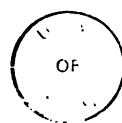
cluded an obituary notice of him in these words: "While integrity, benevolence, patriotism and courage, united with the most gentle manners, are respected and admired among men, the name of this valuable citizen and soldier will be revered and beloved. He was, in the noblest import of the word, a man." Commodore Read was married, September 7, 1779, to Mrs. Mary Field (*nee* Peale) at his residence, White Hill, near Bordentown, N. J., by Rev. Wm. White, afterwards Bishop White. He left no descendants. [See Scharf's "History of Delaware," Vol. 1, p. 189.]

Thomas Robinson, 1782.—Was born at Neaman's Creek, now called Claymont, Delaware, March 30, 1751. He was the son of Thomas Robinson, of Philadelphia, and Mrs. Sarah Maison, daughter of Anthony and Mary Sharp. He was of Irish descent. During the Revolution he was Lieutenant-Colonel in the First and Second Regiments of the Pennsylvania Line, and was afterwards Judge of the Court of Common Pleas in Delaware. He died (probably at Trenton, N. J.) on November 27, 1819, and is buried in Woodland Cemetery, Philadelphia. It is related of Colonel Robinson that he was one of the first American officers who visited England after the Revolution, and upon appearing at Drury Lane Theatre in full uniform he was loudly cheered by the audience. A few moments afterwards another officer who entered an adjoining box in British uniform was greeted with hisses and groans. That officer was Benedict Arnold, the traitor. Colonel Robinson was one of the original members of the Pennsylvania Society of the Cincinnati, and was also a member of the Gloucester Fox Hunting Club. Rev. N. F. Robinson and Captain Wm. S. Robinson, of Philadelphia, are grandsons.

John Shee, 1771.—One of the original members, was born in Ardanagrah Castle, County West Meath, Ireland. He was the oldest child of Walter Shee and Catharine, only daughter of John Bertles, owner of the castle and estates of Ardanagrah, which comprised about 900 acres and 16 towns and hamlets. General John



COL. THOMAS ROBINSON.



Shee was the lineal heir to the estates. His mother, who died in Ireland, left two sons—John and Bertles Shee. After her death, Walter Shee, with his two sons, came to America some time between 1742 and 1745, and settled in Philadelphia. They engaged in the shipping business, the firm being Walter Shee & Sons, when they signed the Non-importation Agreement of the Philadelphia merchants in 1765. Later on, John Shee was a partner of Richard Bache (1772). Being recommended to Congress as the commander of the Third Pennsylvania Regiment, that body elected him to the position January 3, 1776. On June 10, 1776, Washington asked Congress to allow the Continental Battalions of Colonels Shee and Magraw to remain in Philadelphia for the protection of the city, then threatened by the British, but Congress thought that they were more needed in New York and ordered them there. He subsequently resigned and returned home, although enjoying the high esteem of his superior officers. In April, 1777, he was appointed on the State Board of War and served until the close of its labors. In 1780 he subscribed £1,000 to the bank organized to supply the army with provisions. After the war he was prominent as a militia officer, attaining the rank of General. He was also active in the politics of the day, and was City Treasurer 1790-97, and Flour Inspector. President Jefferson appointed him Collector of the Port, which position he continued to hold until his death, on August 5, 1808. Stephen Girard was surety on his official bond. He was buried in Christ Church Burying-ground. General Shee was a member of the Society of the Cincinnati. He married, in 1765, Katharine, oldest child of Thomas and Mary Lawrence, who was the daughter of Lewis Morris, Colonial Governor of New Jersey. He had seven children; all of them died without issue. One of them, Walter Louis Shee, was a Judge in New Jersey. His daughter, Ann Shee, married Robert Brooke, of King William co., Va., and had four daughters and one son. The daughters died unmarried and without issue. The son, Robert

Lawrence Brooke, formerly Second Lieutenant United States Infantry, now a resident of Philadelphia, married Virgilia B. Lynch, widow of Major Thomas F. Lynch, and daughter of Colonel Kenderton Smith, of Philadelphia. They have two children, Celeste Lucy Brooke and Robert Brooke. [See Keith's "Councillors of Pennsylvania," p. 434; Scharf and Westcott's "History of Philadelphia," Vol. 1, p. 396, and Vol. 3, p. 1719; "Historical Magazine," Dec., 1860, p. 353; "Pennsylvania Archives," 2d Series, Vol. 1, p. 26.]

Hugh Shiell, 1780.—Was a native of Ireland and a physician. He practiced medicine in Philadelphia towards the end of the Revolution, and in 1780 subscribed £5,000 to the bank organized to supply the American army with provisions. He removed to Kentucky, where he subsequently was accidentally drowned in crossing a river. It is said that Hon. John J. Crittenden married into his family. A William Shiell, M. D., "lately arrived in this city from Dublin," took the Test Oath October 20, 1779. He may have been a relative. Dr. Hugh Shiell was also a member of the Hibernia Fire Company.

Charles Stewart, 1781.—A cousin of General Walter Stewart (1779), was born in Newton Cunningham, County Donegal, Ireland, in 1729. He came to America in 1750, and became Deputy Surveyor-General of the Province of Pennsylvania. He was noted for the excellence of his surveys, particularly those made in 1773 in lands adjoining the North Branch of the Susquehanna and in the Connecticut Claim. In 1774 he was a member of the first convention in New Jersey that issued a Declaration of Rights against the aggressions of the Crown, and in 1775 was a Delegate to its first Provincial Congress. He was made Colonel of the 1st New Jersey Regiment of Minute Men, then of the 2d New Jersey Regiment of the line, and in 1777 was appointed by Congress Commissary-General of issues in the Continental army, serving until the end of the war as such on Washington's staff. In 1784-85 he was a Representative in the Continental Congress from New Jersey. He was also a member of the Hibernian

Society (1790). He died in Flemington, N. J., July 24, 1800. He left but one son, Samuel Stewart, a lawyer, who died when a young man, and two daughters, one of whom married a Mr. Connor and died without issue, and the other of whom married a Mr. Wilson, and left a daughter who married Mr. Bowers, a lawyer in Cooperstown, N. Y. Samuel Stewart, his son, left two sons, one of whom was Rev. Charles Samuel Stewart, a Chaplain in the United States navy, who had a son, Charles Seaforth Stewart, a Colonel in the United States army during the Rebellion. [See Appleton's "Cyclopædia American Biography."']

Walter Stewart, 1779.—Born in Londonderry, Ireland, about 1756. He came to Philadelphia before the Revolution, and when resistance to the British exactions was determined upon he raised a company for the 3d Pennsylvania Battalion, and was commissioned Captain, January 6, 1776. He was appointed Aide-de-camp to General Gates May 26, 1776, and served in that capacity until June 17, 1777, when he was commissioned by the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania Colonel of the State Regiment of Foot. He took command July 6, 1777, and led it at the battles of Brandywine and Germantown. His appointment caused a little jealousy on the part of some of the older officers, and he was dubbed "the boy Colonel." Alexander Hamilton, in a letter concerning the battle of Monmouth, N. J., June 28, 1778, says that "General Wayne was always foremost in danger. Colonel Stewart and Lieutenant-Colonel Ramsay were, with him, among the first to oppose the enemy." His regiment was afterwards incorporated with the 2d Pennsylvania, under command of Colonel Charles Stewart, his cousin. He served until the end of the war, winning a high reputation for gallantry and efficiency, and retired from the service on January 1, 1783, with the rank of Brevet Brigadier-General. He was an intimate friend of General Washington, who was godfather to his eldest son. He was said to be the "handsomest man in the American army," and was known as the "Irish

Beauty." After the war he engaged in business in Philadelphia, and was quite successful, although losing heavily in the Robert Morris failure. He continued to take an interest in military matters, and was Major-General of militia in 1794. He died in Philadelphia, June 14, 1796. His will, dated June 14, 1796, and proved June 16, 1796, describes him as a "merchant," and mentions his wife, Deborah, and his eldest son, William Stewart. His wife and his father-in-law, Blair McClenachan (1777), were made guardians of his minor children. Francis West (1783) was one of the executors, and Richard Renshaw (1802) one of the witnesses. General Stewart was also a member of the Hibernian Society (1790), and at its first election was chosen Vice-President and continued to hold that position until his death. He was also a member of the Hibernia Fire Company. He married, in Christ Church, April 11, 1781, Deborah, daughter of Blair McClenachan (1777). They had the following children: 1st. William, born December 27, 1781; christened by Rev. Dr. White; godfathers, General Washington and John Maxwell Nesbitt; godmother, Mrs. David Hayfield Conyngham. 2d. Robert, born February 14, 1784; one of his godfathers was Alexander Nesbitt. 3d. Anna Matilda, born in Londonderry, Ireland, July 22, 1786. 4th. Walter, born in London, England, July 6, 1787. 5th. Henry, born December 27, 1788. 6th. Mary Ann, born March 3, 1791. 7th. Caroline, born May 5, 1794; died December 4, 1795. 8th. Washington, born August 24, 1796, two months and ten days after his father's decease. The only child who left descendants, that we know of, was Anna M., who married, February 4, 1805, the late Judge Philip Church, of Belvidere, N. Y., son of John B. Church and of Angelica, daughter of General Philip Schuyler. Philip and Anna M. Church had nine children, viz., Angelica, born February 4, 1806; married to John Warren, of New York; John B., born February 23, 1808, who married Maria Trumbull; Sophia H., born September 28, 1810, married to N. P. Hosack; Walter Stewart, who died December 8, 1890, un-

married; Philip, born September 19, 1815, died February 3, 1874, unmarried; Mary, born September 29, 1819, died October 1, 1822; Elizabeth, born April 20, 1822, married to Rev. Robert H. Herty, England; Richard, born June 15, 1824, married Mary McKim; William Henry, born June 6, 1826, died September 26, 1866, unmarried. Of these nine children only two, John B. and Richard Church, left children. Walter Stewart Church, of New York city, and J. B. Church, of Geneva, New York, are children of John B. Church.

William Thompson, 1778.—Born in Ireland about 1725, emigrated to America before the Revolution and settled in Carlisle, Pa., on a farm which he called "The Soldiers' Retreat." Like Washington, he was a skilful surveyor, and like him, too, he served in the French and Indian war. In 1756 he accompanied Colonel Armstrong in his expedition against the Indians at Kittanning, and received one of the silver medals awarded by the city of Philadelphia to Colonel Armstrong and his officers for the success of the expedition. In 1758, at Philadelphia, he received from Lieutenant-Governor Denny a commission as Captain of a troop of light horse. At the close of the war, in 1763, George III. issued a proclamation approving the conduct of his American army, and ordered the officers and soldiers to receive certain quantities of land—a field-officer 5,000 acres, a captain 3,000, etc. William Thompson being a surveyor, and also entitled as captain to 3,000 acres, was delegated by some of the officers of the Pennsylvania troops to locate their lands and secure their titles. In 1774 he surveyed a large body of land on Salt Lake river, then within the province of Virginia, and divided it into tracts according to the rights of those associated with him. In order to complete title to these lands he went to Richmond in 1775. At Richmond, before his surveys would be received, it was demanded of him to take the oath of allegiance to the King of Great Britain. This he refused to do, and lost his lands, but preserved his honor. Afterwards he and others prosecuted their claims to these lands before the Virginia Legislature and

the United States Congress, but without success. Before going there, however, he had accepted the command of a rifle regiment about to proceed to Boston to act against the British army there. They were the first troops (eight companies) raised on demand of the Continental Congress, and arrived at camp at Cambridge, Mass., before August 14, 1775. Before Boston, Colonel Thompson's regiment became distinguished for its fighting qualities. His riflemen were thus described in a military journal of the time: "Several companies of riflemen, amounting, it is said, to more than 1,400 men, have arrived here from Pennsylvania, a distance of from 500 to 700 miles. They are remarkably stout and hardy men, many of them exceeding six feet in height. They are dressed in white frocks, or rifle shirts, and round hats. These men are remarkable for the accuracy of their aim, striking a mark with great certainty at two hundred yards distance. At a review, a company of them, while on a quick advance, fired their balls into objects of seven inches diameter, at the distance of two hundred and fifty yards. They are now stationed on our lines, and their shots have frequently proved fatal to British officers and soldiers who exposed themselves to view, even at more than double the distance of a common musket shot."

On November 10, 1775, Thompson's regiment drove back a British landing party at Lechmere Point. Colonel Thompson was made Brigadier-General, March 1, 1776, and on March 19, 1776, relieved General Charles Lee of the command of the American forces at New York. In April, 1776, he was ordered to Canada to reinforce General John Thomas with four regiments, afterwards increased to ten, Wayne and Irvine serving under him. He met the remnant of the American army in retreat from Quebec and assumed chief command while General Thomas was sick, yielding it up on June 4, 1776, to General Sullivan, by whose orders, two days later, he made a disastrous attack on the enemy at Trois Rivières. He was taken prisoner, was released in the following August on parole and returned to Philadelphia.

Here he remained, chafing under his enforced inactivity, until he was exchanged in October, 1780. During this period he accused Thomas McKean of not endeavoring to secure his exchange, and got into a personal altercation with that gentleman. In February, 1779, he received, through Major André, the permission of General Clinton to visit New York. He did not live long after his exchange, but died at Carlisle, Pa., on September 3, 1781. The *Pennsylvania Packet*, of September 15, 1781, records his death in the following words: "Died, on 3d inst., General Wm. Thompson, at his seat near Carlisle. Commanded the first regiment raised in Pennsylvania. When he joined the army before Boston the rank of First Colonel in the service was assigned to him. In the attack at Three Rivers he was made prisoner. Captivity long and embittered. Universally lamented. Most respectable funeral known in Carlisle." General Thompson had two sons, William Allen Thompson, of Chestnut Hill, and George Thompson, of Pittsburgh. His daughter, Mary, married her cousin, George Read, of New Castle, Del., son of George Read, signer of the Declaration of Independence. William Thompson Read was a grandson of General Thompson, and Dr. Thomas Collins Stevenson, of Carlisle, Pa., was a grandnephew. [See *Carlisle Herald*, Oct. 30, 1872; Appleton's "Cyclopædia American Biography;" "Life and Correspondence of George Read," Phila., 1870.]

George Washington, 1781.—It would be superfluous in this volume to give a sketch of the life of General Washington, whose character and services are known to every American. He was singularly free from prejudice towards the adopted citizens of the country, and on more than one occasion manifested his friendly interest in Irishmen, so many of whom fought during the Revolution and served under his immediate observation. Wayne, Moylan, Hand, Butler, Thompson, Stewart, Irvine and many others were well known to him and were among the bravest and most efficient officers in the Continental army, and when the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick adopted him as a

member of their Society (see p. 46) he accepted "with singular pleasure the Ensign of so worthy a Fraternity as that of the Sons of St. Patrick of this City." He was present at three of the meetings, viz., January 1, 1782; March 18, 1782, and June 18, 1787, and among his correspondence are found many letters on various subjects addressed to members of the Society. It might be interesting to the members of the Hibernian Society, as showing the sentiments of General Washington towards Irishmen, to reprint here the following letter addressed to one of the clubs which were organized to show the sympathy of the Irish people for the Americans in the struggles of the latter for liberty. The letter may be found in Sparks's "Life and Writings of Washington," Vol. 9, p. 13.

To the Yankee Club of Stewartstown in the County of Tyrone, Ireland.

MOUNT VERNON,
January 20, 1784.

GENTLEMEN :

It is with unfeigned satisfaction that I accept your congratulation on the late happy and glorious Revolution.

The generous indignation against the foes to the rights of human nature, with which you seem to be animated, and the exalted sentiments of liberty, which you appear to entertain, are too consonant to the feelings and principles of the citizens of the United States of America not to attract their veneration and esteem did not the affectionate and anxious concern with which you regarded their struggle for freedom and independence entitle you to their more particular acknowledgments. If, in the course of our successful contest, any good consequences have resulted to the oppressed people of Ireland, it will afford a new source of felicitation to all who respect the interests of humanity. I am now, gentlemen, to offer you my best thanks for the indulgent sentiments you are pleased to express of my conduct and for your benevolent wishes regarding my personal welfare, as well as with regard to a more interesting object, the prosperity of my country.

I have the honor to be with due consideration, etc.,

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

Anthony Wayne, 1777.—One of the most distinguished soldiers of the Revolution, was born January 1, 1745, at Waynesborough, Chester co. His father had emigrated from Ireland about 1722 and settled as a farmer in Chester co., where the son Anthony was born. The son was sent to the Philadelphia Academy, where he remained until his eighteenth year, and then returned to Chester co. and opened an office as land surveyor when in his twenty-first year. After the peace of 1763 he was chosen as agent for a company of merchants and others formed to colonize Nova Scotia. He remained there until 1767, when he returned home and resumed the business of surveying and farming. At the beginning of the Revolution he organized a volunteer corps, and in January, 1776, Congress conferred on him the command of one of the four Pennsylvania regiments required for the reinforcement of the Northern army. The regiment was speedily raised, equipped and marched to Canada, where, about the last of June, 1776, it formed part of Thompson's brigade, then stationed at the mouth of the river Sorel. He took an active part in the operations in Canada during July, 1776, and when General Gates marched to aid Washington he left Wayne in command of the army then at Ticonderoga. Soon after this Congress made him Brigadier-General. He continued in command until the following spring, when at his own earnest and repeated solicitation he was called to the main army under Washington. Arriving at headquarters on May 15, 1777, he was immediately placed at the head of a brigade, "which," as Washington remarked on the occasion, "could not fail under his direction to be soon and greatly distinguished." His brigade took a prominent part in subsequent operations, and it was during this time that his troops were surprised by the British on September 20, 1777. Wayne was court-martialed for negligence, but after a thorough examination the court "found

that General Wayne was not guilty of the charge exhibited against him, but that on the night of the 20th of September he did everything that could be expected from an active, brave and vigilant officer, under the orders he then had, and do therefore acquit him with the highest honor." The sentence was at once approved by Washington. In a letter from Wayne to his friend, Sharp Delany, dated Mount Joy, May 21, 1778 (*Pennsylvania Magazine*, Vol. II, p. 115), he says: "I have Rec'd a hint from a friend that some Gentlemen of the Committee of Congress who were at Camp were not acquainted with the circumstances of the Court Martial held on me—and that some *Caitifs* had attempted to place it in a very unfavorable point of view. The whole of the proceedings are in the hands of Ric'd Peters, Esq'r. You will do me a particular favor to show it to some of these Gentlemen—for from (what) I can learn it has not been transmitted to Congress—altho' all Others are Regularly sent up."

He commanded a division at the battle of Germantown, and was in active service until the army went into winter quarters at Valley Forge. He distinguished himself at the battle of Monmouth on June 28, 1778, eliciting from Washington in his official report the remark: "I cannot forbear to mention Brigadier-General Wayne, whose good conduct and bravery throughout the action deserves particular commendation." During the winter and spring of 1779 he was assigned to the command of a body of light infantry, recently organized, and upon July 15, 1779, occurred his recapture by assault of Stony Point, on the Hudson, the most brilliant engagement of the war. Wayne himself was struck on the head by a musket ball and fell, but rising on one knee he exclaimed: "March on! Carry me into the fort; for should the wound be mortal, I will die at the head of the column." General Charles Lee, in a letter to Wayne, declared: "Your assault of Stony Point is not only the most brilliant in my opinion, throughout the whole course of the war, but it is the

most brilliant I am acquainted with in history." It might be well to note here that in the assault three of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, Anthony Wayne, Richard Butler and Walter Stewart, were leaders. Encomiums were showered upon Wayne for this exploit and Congress publicly voted him thanks and a gold medal. He performed valuable service in 1780 with two Pennsylvania brigades, including Moylan's Regiment of Dragoons, in the neighborhood of the Hudson, and until the army went into winter quarters at Morristown. In January, 1781, occurred the so-called revolt of the Pennsylvania Line, in which the soldiers, smarting under many grievances, resolved to leave the army and demand of Congress a discharge of all debts due them. The British, hearing of the revolt, sent messengers to the Pennsylvania troops offering them inducements to desert to the British army; but they arrested the messengers, notified Wayne of the attempt to bribe them, and assured him "should any hostile movement be made by the enemy the division would immediately march under their old and beloved commander to meet and repel it." An amicable adjustment of their grievances was brought about shortly afterwards. In 1781 Wayne was sent to Virginia with the Pennsylvania Line; was present at Yorktown, and though wounded in the thigh during the campaign, he was, on December 15, 1781, detached to the army of General Greene in Georgia, where he remained in active service until the evacuation of Savannah by the British, when he was recalled to South Carolina by General Greene, whence he returned, upon the treaty of peace, to Philadelphia after seven years' service. Soon after his return he was elected a member of the Council of Censors, and subsequently of the Pennsylvania Constitutional Convention. He then retired from public life. After St. Clair's defeat by the Indians on November 4, 1791, Washington placed him in command of the Army of the West, to be raised to subdue the Indians. The army was raised by October 16, 1793. General Wayne began his march, and wintered at a camp near the present site

of Cincinnati, and in the following August he marched into the Indian country, defeating and driving the Indians before him until they were compelled to sue for peace. His return to Philadelphia was triumphal. All business was suspended, and he was conducted by the militia and people through the streets amidst martial music, the ringing of bells, the roaring of cannon, and the acclamations of the people. He returned to the West as sole Government Commissioner for treating with the Northwestern Indians and receiver of the military posts given up by the British Government, and after a prompt and faithful discharge of his duties, while descending Lake Erie from Detroit, was attacked by the gout, which in a few days put an end to his life and his labors, upon December, 1796. His remains, temporarily buried on the shore of the lake, were removed by his son in 1809 to the Cemetery of St. David's Church, in Chester co., Pa., where a monument was erected to his memory by his comrades of the Revolution of the Pennsylvania Society of the Cincinnati. His will, made July 14, 1794, and proved February 15, 1797, describes him as Commander-in-Chief of the Legion of the United States of America, and mentions his only son, Isaac Wayne, student at law, and his only daughter, Margaretta, wife of R. Atlee, Esq. Sharp Delany (1772), his "much esteemed friend," was one of his executors. His great-grandson, William Wayne (1882), is at present a member of the Hibernian Society. [See "Life of Wayne," by H. N. Moore; "Life of Wayne," by J. Armstrong, in Sparks's "American Biography;" "Historical Magazine," Jan., 1861, p. 32; Hazard's "Pennsylvania Register," Vol. 12, p. 173; "Washington and His Generals."]

Francis West, Jr., 1783.—Son of William West (1771), subscribed his name as Jr. to the Rules, March 17, 1783, his uncle, Francis West, of Ireland, being then alive. He was born in Philadelphia, September 14, 1761. He and his brother, John West (1786), were dry-goods merchants, the firm being Francis & John West, 108 South Front St., Philadelphia. The Hibernian Society, in 1843, secured



FRANCIS WEST, JR.





through Francis Hopkinson the long forgotten records of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, and twelve days later, on June 29, 1843, Francis West, Jr., last surviving of its members, was gathered to his fathers at the ripe age of 81 years. The late Samuel Hood, author of the "Sketch of the Friendly Sons," published in 1844, obtained much of his information concerning the members from Mr. West. "Christ Church Memorial Record" describes Mr. West as "a tender and beloved husband, a fondly affectionate and cherished parent, a good citizen, a generous, humane, kind-hearted man." Captain James West and Dr. Francis West were his sons. He was a member of the First City Troop and of the Hibernia Fire Company, and also of City Councils, 1795-96.

John West, 1786.—Son of William West (1771), was born in Philadelphia. He was in the dry-goods business with his brother, Francis West, Jr. (1783). He resided principally abroad, in London and Paris, and died unmarried in 1799. He was a member of the First City Troop and Hibernia Fire Company.

William West, 1771.—One of the original members of the Society, Vice-President, June, 1773, to June 17, 1774, and President, June 17, 1774, to June 17, 1776, was a native of Sligo, Ireland, and came to Philadelphia before the Revolution, and became a dry-goods merchant. In the will of William Erskine (1780), dated December 21, 1780, he is described as "of Whitemarsh," in Philadelphia county. His sons, John West (1786) and Francis West, Jr. (1783), and his nephew, William West, Jr. (1772), were also members of the Society. His daughter, Mary West, married David Hayfield Conyngham (1775). His youngest son was named Benjamin Fuller West, after Benjamin Fuller (1771). William West died in January, 1783. His will, dated June 4, 1773, and proved January 16, 1783, mentions his wife, Mary; his children, Mary, Francis, John, William Hodge, James, Ann, Benjamin Fuller, and Helen (eight in all); his nephews, William West, Jr. (1772), and William West Alricks, and his father-in-law, Wil-

liam Hodge. John Nixon (1771), Benjamin Fuller (1771), and William West, Jr. (1772), were three of his executors, and John Maxwell Nesbitt (1771), Thomas Barclay (1771), and Matthew Mease (1771) were the witnesses. By a subsequent addition, his son-in-law, David Hayfield Conyngham (1775), and John Donnalson (1778) were also made executors. The will mentions some stock "in the Eustatia Concern." The document presents an interesting picture of the intimate relations existing between the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick. Mr. West was one of the few friends of Dr. Franklin who had faith in the lightning rod, and caused one to be attached to his dwelling. His son, William Hodge West, was a companion of Robert Fulton, the inventor, whom he aided with money.

William West, Jr., 1772.—Nephew of William West (1771), was the son of Francis West, who emigrated from Ireland, and settled in Cumberland co., Pa. Towards the close of the war he undertook the perilous achievement of bringing from Martinique a prize containing clothing and ammunition, of which the army under Washington was much in need. He purchased the prize, but on his passage to Philadelphia was unfortunately captured by the British, carried into New York, and there placed on board a prison ship, where he remained sixteen months. When peace was concluded he removed to Baltimore, where he established a mercantile house, and afterwards took into partnership his cousin, James West, a brother of Francis and John West. His sister married Colonel George Gibson, father of John Bannister Gibson (1845), Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. William West, Jr., was born in Philadelphia. He was Captain in the 3d Pennsylvania Regiment in 1776, and Major of the 4th Pennsylvania Regiment, November 1, 1776. He was subsequently deputy to James Mease (1771), Clothier-General of the army.

John White, 1772.—Was a merchant, dealing in European and East India goods, in 1772. Very little is

known concerning him. His name disappears from the Roll after 1776. He was a member of the Gloucester Fox Hunting Club in 1766.

Joseph Wilson, 1781.—Was a native of Ireland, and lived but a short time in Philadelphia. He returned to Dublin, Ireland, and died there. His will, dated Dublin, February 13, 1809—codicil March 13, 1809—and proved there, April 15, 1809, describes him as "formerly of Philadel-

phia, now residing in Dublin, Ireland, merchant." It mentions James Lecky, his nephew; James Crawford, Jr., and Samuel Keith, Esq., Philadelphia; Elizabeth Wilson, his wife, Catharine Wilson, his mother; Thomas and Robert Wilson, his sons. Rev. James Flaner and Nathaniel Colvill, both of Dublin, were the executors. His two sons were in business in Dublin in 1835. He was a member of the First City Troop.

HONORARY MEMBERS.

Richard Bache, 1772.—Was born at Settle, Yorkshire, England, September 12, 1737. He came to Philadelphia in early life, and entered at once into mercantile pursuits. He was established here as early as 1763, and was at one time in partnership with John Shee (1771). In 1773 he kept a wine store on the south side of Market street, between Third and Fourth. Upon October 3, 1767, he married Sarah, the only daughter of Benjamin Franklin. At the commencement of the Revolution he was Chairman of the Republican Society of Philadelphia, and was, on April 5, 1777, appointed a member of the Pennsylvania Board of War. In February, 1778, he was appointed Inspector of Flour and Meat for the Continental army. He was subsequently directed by Congress to sign the bills of credit. From November, 1776, to 1782, he held the office of Postmaster-General of the United States under appointment of the Continental Congress. His wife died October 5, 1808, and he survived her but a few years, dying July 29, 1811, at his country seat, Settle, Bucks co., Pa. He was elected an honorary member of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick on September 17, 1772. He was also a member of the Hibernian Society (1792). He was Vice-President of the Society of the Sons of St. George, 1789-91. He died at Burlington, N. J., and was buried with his wife in Christ Church Burying-ground, next to the grave of Benjamin Franklin. Though an En-

glishman, his relations with the members of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick were very intimate. The Honorary Members were evidently warm friends and companions of the regular members, and were as punctual in their attendance at the meetings as the others; in fact, they belonged to the same set, and the provision made for ten Honorary Members in the rules was made to escape the principal rule that members should be of Irish birth or descent. Throughout the history of the Society he was constantly associated with the regular members and took a prominent part in its proceedings. He was also a member of the Hibernia Fire Company. [See "Pennsylvania Archives," 2d Series, Vol. 1, p. 25.]

William Bingham, 1792.—One of the later Honorary Members, was born in Philadelphia about 1750. He graduated from the College of Philadelphia at the age of eighteen. During the Revolution he was agent of the colonies at Martinique. In 1786 he was a Delegate to the Continental Congress from Pennsylvania, and from 1795 to 1801 was United States Senator. He was a member of the State Senate in 1792-94, and Speaker of that body during the latter year. He was one of the wealthiest men in the provinces, which fact gave him position and influence. He made several visits to Europe, two of his daughters marrying into the Baring family. Mr. Bingham died while on a visit at Bath, England, February 6,



RICHARD BACHE.



1804. [See sketch in "Pennsylvania Archives," 2d Series, Vol. 4, p. 497.]

General John Cadwalader, 1771.

—Born in Philadelphia, January 10, 1742; was the eldest son of Dr. Thomas Cadwalader, one of the Provincial Council of Philadelphia, and grandson of John Cadwalader, a native of Wales, who was a member of the Provincial Assembly. He and his brother, Lambert Cadwalader (1772), were importers of dry-goods at the time of the Revolution. He took an active part in public events from his early youth. When but 23 years of age his name appears as one of the signers of the Non-importation Agreement of Philadelphia in 1765, and also in 1768 and in 1770 he was a vigorous opponent of those who wished to rescind the agreement. He was also prominent in social circles. He was Vice-President of the Jockey Club in 1768, and other organizations of the kind, including the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, of which he was elected an Honorary Member December 17, 1771, shortly after its organization. He was a regular attendant at its meetings. As his great-grandson, Dr. Chas. E. Cadwalader (who has kindly furnished the particulars of his life), says: "The association of himself and members of his family must have been a most intimate one with the originators of the Society to have furnished five of the ten Honorary Members of the Society." These were himself, and his brother, Lambert Cadwalader (1772); his brother-in-law, Samuel Meredith (1772); his first cousin, John Dickinson (1771); and Henry Hill (1771), a brother-in-law of his sister, Mrs. Meredith. Mr. Cadwalader's name was proposed for membership at the first meeting of the Society. He was Commander of the "Greens," the first revolutionary military corps formed in Pennsylvania, about September, 1774. When the associated companies were formed in the city in 1775, after the receipt of the news of the battle of Lexington, he was made Colonel of the 3d Battalion, and afterwards, when the associators were formed into a brigade, he was made Commander of them. He was a member of the Congress of Delegates of

1775, and in July, 1776, was appointed by the Pennsylvania Constitutional Convention a justice of the peace. He took a prominent part in the political conflict which followed the adoption of the State Constitution of 1776, being one of the founders of the Republican Club, originated for the purpose of amending that document. He was a member of the Committee of Safety, of the City Committee, Committee of Observation, Inspection and Correspondence, and Chairman of one of its six District Committees for the city; Chairman of the Committee of Safety that was engaged with the Commodore of the fleet in directing the action with the "Roebuck" and other vessels of the British fleet in May, 1776. He served with the 3d Battalion in the summer campaign of 1776 in the Jerseys, part of it taking part in the battle of Long Island, in which engagement he served as a volunteer with General Sullivan's staff. Upon December 25, 1776, he was appointed Brigadier in the Pennsylvania militia, and participated in the battles of Trenton, Princeton, Brandywine, Germantown, Whitemarsh and Monmouth, as also in the military operations of the militia in Maryland, and in the operations resulting in the capture of Cornwallis, serving at that time with Washington's military family. (It is an interesting coincidence that he commanded the Philadelphia Brigade during the Revolution; his son, General Thomas Cadwalader, during the War of 1812; and his grandson, General George Cadwalader, during the Rebellion.) He was one of Washington's most trusted friends and military advisers, and in the latter capacity was frequently associated with his staff at the headquarters of the army. Washington, in writing about this time, says of him, that he was "a man of ability, a good disciplinarian, firm in his principles, and of intrepid bravery." Having plantations in Maryland, the care of which required him to reside a portion of each year there, his services were divided between Pennsylvania and that State. At Washington's request he took command of the militia of the Eastern Shore at the end of August, 1777, in order

to retard the enemy's advance to Philadelphia. Shortly after this he resumed business in Philadelphia, and in 1779 he succeeded his father as a Trustee of the University of Pennsylvania. In 1781, upon the occasion of Cornwallis' threatening movements against Virginia, he applied to the Governor of Maryland for a command, and June 5 wrote to Washington to that effect. He served in the Maryland Legislature for some years during and subsequent to the Revolution, having finally settled in Maryland. While a member of that body he was employed by Washington, 1784-85, to carry through the act incorporating the "Company for opening and extending the navigation of the Potomac river to the western interior," a measure having such material interest as the step that initiated the movement resulting in the call of the Constitutional Convention, 1787, and the formation of the Federal Constitution. He died of pneumonia at Shrewsbury, Kent co., Md., February 10, 1786, in the 44th year of his age.

He was an intimate friend of Alexander Hamilton, who speaks of him in the highest terms. [See Hamilton's "Life of Alexander Hamilton."] He took an active interest in the public associations of Philadelphia, and was a member of the Pennsylvania Hospital Association, a founder of the American Philosophical Society, a founder of the Gloucester Fox Hunting Club, etc., etc. He also contributed largely to the institutions of Maryland, and introduced the bill, in 1785, for the establishment of the Maryland University. He declined to receive any pecuniary compensation for his public services in the Revolution, and contributed of his means, as well as by his writings, to support the financial credit. He was the author of a number of publications upon the financial and other issues of the day, which appeared in the Philadelphia and Maryland press, and also of a pamphlet entitled "A Reply to General Reed's Remarks." His opinions at the Councils of War are interesting historical manuscripts, on file in the State Department at Washington. General Washington speaks of him in a letter to

Congress, in 1778, as "a military genius," and wrote to him in 1781 saying that, if by any event he (Washington) should be withdrawn from the command of the army, he should prefer to have him as his successor. His great-grandson, John Cadwalader (1888), is now a member of the Hibernian Society. [See "Simpson's Lives," p. 159; Scharf and Westcott's "History of Philadelphia;" Keith's "Provincial Councillors of Pennsylvania," p. 374; Obituary Notice in *Pennsylvania Gazette*, Feb. 15, 1786.]

Col. Lambert Cadwalader, 1772.—Born at Trenton, N. J., in 1742. He was a brother of Gen. John Cadwalader. His father removed to Philadelphia in 1750, where his two sons received a classical education. Lambert was a member of the Colonial Congress of Delegates of 1774, and of the Committee of Superintendence and Correspondence. In 1775 he was appointed Captain of one of the associated military companies of Philadelphia. He was a Commissioner to sign the Pennsylvania bills of credit. He was Lieutenant-Colonel of one of the Pennsylvania battalions, the 4th, raised in 1776, commanded by Colonel John Shee, and was afterwards, October 25, 1776, its Colonel. He was in active service until taken prisoner by the British at Fort Mifflin. He was afterwards released on parole and compelled to remain inactive. He was a deputy to the Continental Congress, January, 1785, and served in that and two succeeding Congresses, and after the adoption of the Constitution was a member of the House of Representatives from New Jersey, 1789-91, and again, 1793-95. He was a member of the Committee of the Continental Congress which reported favorably upon the recommendation of the Annapolis Convention for calling the Constitutional Convention of 1787, and in the absence of the President of Congress was elected its presiding officer upon the occasion of the discussion and vote in behalf of the measure. John Dickinson (1771), his cousin, was President of the Annapolis Convention. He removed to Trenton after the death of his father in the latter part of 1779, and died there, and



COL. LAMBERT CADWALADER.



was buried in the Old Friends' burying-ground. He died September 13, 1823. He married Mary McCall, daughter of Archibald McCall, of Philadelphia, and left surviving him only one child, Thomas, who died October 22, 1873. [See sketch of his life by Wm. Henry Rawle, *Pennsylvania Magazine*, Vol. 10, p. 1, 1878; Keith's "Provincial Councillors of Pennsylvania," p. 387.]

John Dickinson, 1771.—One of the original honorary members, was the son of Samuel Dickinson, a wealthy Quaker; was born at *Crosia*, on the Choptank river, Talbot co., Md., November 2, 1732, O. S. He studied law in London, and upon his return commenced to practice. In 1762 he was elected a member of the Pennsylvania Assembly from Philadelphia county, and was re-elected the following year. In 1765 he was chosen to the Stamp Act Congress at New York. In 1767 he published the first of the series of "Farmer's Letters," which soon made him famous throughout the Colonies. He was elected to the Continental Congress in 1774, and became at once prominent. Nearly every address sent forth from Congress from this time until July 4, 1776, was written by him. He took a very active part in the early measures of the Revolution, and was Colonel of one of the Philadelphia regiments. His efforts, however, were directed towards effecting a reconciliation with Great Britain. Charles Thomson, in his account of the opposition to the Boston Port Bill, wrote that during all the time of the agitation concerning the Stamp Act "Mr. Dickinson was considered the first champion for American liberty. His abilities exercised in defence of the rights of his country raised his character high, not only in America, but in Europe, and his fortune and hospitality gave him great influence in his own State." He opposed the Declaration of Independence, but absented himself when the vote was taken, thus allowing the vote of the State to be cast for that measure. He was superseded as delegate, but obeying the Declaration, he went into service with his regiment. Delaware sent him back to Congress in 1777, where he took an active part in

framing the Articles of Confederation. He was again in Congress in 1779, and was afterwards President of Delaware. Removing again to Philadelphia, he was chosen President of the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania upon November 7, 1782, and was re-elected the following two years. Delaware sent him to the Convention of 1787, which framed the Constitution of the United States. He was also a member of the Convention of 1792 to frame a Constitution for Delaware. He died February 14, 1808. He married, July 19, 1770, Mary Norris. Mr. Dickinson was probably the most active of all the honorary members of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, especially in the early years of the Society, before public duties engrossed his attention. He was almost constantly in attendance at the dinners, and was to all intents and purposes a regular member. [See Keith's "Councillors of Pennsylvania," Philadelphia, 1883.]

William Hamilton, 1771.—Honorary member. Was the son of Andrew Hamilton and Mary Till. Born April 29, 1745. After the Declaration of Independence he was one of the "disaffected," and was put upon trial in 1778 for treason to the new State of Pennsylvania, but was acquitted. Upon September 17, 1782, it appearing that "he hath not attended any of the meetings of the Society since the anniversary, 1774," he was dropped from the rolls. He inherited large estates, and was well known as the builder of the Woodlands mansion and as the founder of Hamilton Village, West Philadelphia. He died at Woodlands, June 5, 1813. [See Keith's "Councillors of Pennsylvania," Philadelphia, 1883, p. 135.]

William Hicks, 1771.—One of the original honorary members, was the son of Edward Hicks, some time of Long Island and later of Philadelphia, merchant. He was born in New York, March 10, 1735. He was admitted to the practice of the law in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania in 1768. In 1770 he was appointed Prothonotary, Clerk of the Orphans' Court, Recorder of Deeds, and one of the Justices of the Peace for Bucks co., Pa.

He was appointed a member of the Provincial Council in 1771 by Richard Penn (1771), with whom he was on intimate terms of acquaintance. He was a man of wealth and fashion, and a warm supporter of the Proprietary party, in whose support, about 1776, he published a pamphlet. He died in Philadelphia, May 25, 1772. His will, made in Bucks co., October 8, 1771, and admitted to probate in Philadelphia, May 13, 1776, mentions his sons, Giles, William, Richard Penn, Jacob Johnson, and Edward; his daughter, Catharine; his sisters, Catharine Hicks and Ann Morgan; and his kinsman, Thomas Hicks, of Little Neck, Long Island. Mary Searle and J. Hicks were two of the witnesses, and John Dickinson (1771), Philemon Dickinson and Gilbert Hicks, of Attleborough, Bucks co., were the executors. It contains a recital that Richard Penn, before leaving America, presented him with a walnut cabinet. He left the guardianship of his little son, Richard Penn Hicks, to Richard Penn. Mr. Hicks married in Christ Church, July 19, 1758, Francina Jekyll, daughter of John Jekyll, Collector of the Port of Boston.

Henry Hill, 1771.—One of the original honorary members, was a son of Dr. Richard Hill, and was born in 1732 on his father's plantation in Maryland. He was bred a merchant and settled in Philadelphia, where he carried on an extensive trade with Madeira, to which island his father had removed about 1750. "Hill's Madeira" was a well-known brand of wine in the Philadelphia market. He was appointed one of the Justices for Philadelphia, May 4, 1772; was a member of the Provincial Conference which met at Carpenter's Hall, June 18, 1775, and member of the Provincial Constitutional Convention of July 15, 1776. In 1776 he was Colonel of the 4th Battalion of Philadelphia Associators, formed in the neighborhood of Roxborough, and was with the battalion in the campaign in the Jerseys. In 1780 he subscribed £5,000 to the bank organized to supply the Continental army with provisions. He was a member of the Pennsylvania Assembly, 1780-84,

and of the Supreme Executive Council, October 17, 1785-October 17, 1788. He was also appointed a Justice of the Orphans' Court, June 10, 1776. He died of yellow fever, September 16, 1798. He left a large fortune but no family. He was a member of the American Philosophical Society, First City Troop and Hibernia Fire Company. He married in Christ Church, in 1770, Ann, daughter of Rees Meredith and sister of Samuel Meredith (1772).

John Lardner, 1782.—Born September 6, 1752, was the son of Lynford Lardner and Elizabeth, daughter of William Branson, a Philadelphia merchant. He was a member of the First City Troop, and participated with it in the campaign in the Jerseys, 1776-77. He was at the battles of Trenton, Princeton, Brandywine and Germantown. He was Cornet of the Troop from 1779 to 1783, and again from 1794 to 1796, and became Captain of the Third Troop, Philadelphia Light Dragoons, in 1798. He was a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature in 1791. He died February 12, 1825, and was buried at Trinity Church, Oxford. He was married at Magnolia Grove by Bishop White, December 24, 1789, to Margaret, daughter of John Saltar, by his first wife, Rachel Reese. [See Keith's "Provincial Councillors of Pennsylvania," p. 319.]

Samuel Meredith, 1772.—Was born in Philadelphia in 1740. His father, Rees Meredith, was a native of Wales. He was a member of the Colonial Legislature, and in 1775 was Major of the Third Pennsylvania Battalion and was engaged in many battles during the Revolution, attaining the rank of Brigadier-General. He and his brother-in-law, George Clymer, signer of the Declaration of Independence, each contributed £10,000 to carry on the war. In 1787-88 he was a member of the Continental Congress and was first Treasurer of the United States from 1789 to 1801, when he resigned to look after his personal interests. Upon entering the office of Treasurer he advanced \$20,000 and subsequently \$120,000 of his own money, and was never reimbursed. He died at his seat, Belmont, in Luzerne co., Pa., March

10, 1817. [See Appleton's "Cyclopædia American Biography," vol. 4, p. 303.]

Thomas Lloyd Moore, 1792.—The son of William Moore, President of Pennsylvania in 1781, and of Sarah Lloyd, was born in Philadelphia, January 20, 1759. He was a Major in the Revolutionary army and died August 28, 1813. He married Sarah, daughter of Joseph Stamper. [See Keith's "Provincial Councillors," p. 23.]

Robert Morris, 1771.—One of the original honorary members and the Financier of the Revolution, was born in Liverpool, England, January 31, 1734 (O. S.). His father, Robert Morris, came to this country and settled at Oxford, on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, prior to 1840, and became engaged in the tobacco trade. Robert, the son, at an early age came to Philadelphia and entered the counting-house of Charles Willing, and subsequently, in 1754, formed a copartnership with his son, Thomas Willing, which lasted until 1793, and the firm of Willing & Morris became the best known and largest importing house in the colonies. From the beginning he took a very active part in the resistance to Great Britain. Upon the formation of the Committee of Safety in June, 1775, he was made Vice-President, Franklin being the head. Upon November 3, 1775, he was appointed one of the delegates to the 2d Continental Congress. Though he voted against the Declaration of Independence, he signed that document. In the winter of 1776 Washington wrote to Morris that unless he had a certain amount of specie at once he would be unable to keep the army together. Morris, on his personal credit, borrowed a sufficient sum and forwarded it to him. On March 10, 1777, he was a third time sent as delegate to Congress, and again December 13, 1777, and on July 9, 1778, signed the Articles of Confederation. In the spring of 1780 he organized the Bank of Pennsylvania and subscribed £10,000. On February 20, 1781, he was unanimously chosen to the office of Superintendent of Finance, and accepted the same on May 14, 1781. In his letter of acceptance he said: "The United States

may command everything I have except my integrity, and the loss of that would effectually disable me from serving them more." He filled that arduous position until November 1, 1784, when he resigned. When Washington almost feared the result, Robert Morris, upon his own credit and from his private sources, furnished those pecuniary means without which all the physical force of the country would have been in vain. In 1786 he was elected to the Assembly of Pennsylvania in order to obtain a renewal of the Bank of North America. He was a delegate to the Constitutional Convention which met in Philadelphia, May 25, 1787, and framed the Constitution of the United States. It was he who proposed Washington for its president, and during all its deliberations Washington was his guest. In October, 1788, he was chosen the first Senator from Pennsylvania to the 1st Congress, which met in New York, March 4, 1789. It was mainly through him that the seat of government was removed in 1790 to Philadelphia, where it remained temporarily for ten years—until buildings were completed in the District of Columbia. He retired from the Senate at the end of his term in 1795. After his retirement from public life he began to speculate largely in unimproved lands, and organized the North American Land Company, which, through the dishonesty of James Greenleaf, interested with him, finally caused his financial ruin and burdened the closing years of his life with utter poverty. From February 16, 1798, to August 26, 1801, he was an inmate of a debtor's prison. He survived his imprisonment not quite five years, and died on May 7, 1806. His remains repose in the family vault, Christ Church. He married, March 2, 1769, Mary, daughter of Thomas and Esther (Huelings) White, sister of Bishop White. They had seven children: Robert, married to Ann Shoemaker; Thomas, married to Sarah Kane; William White; Hetty, married to James Marshall, of Virginia; Charles; Maria, married to Henry Nixon; and Henry, married to Eliza Jane Smith. Mr. Morris was a large man, and fully six feet

high. Though English by birth, he was intimately associated with the Friendly Sons, and was evidently looked upon, as were all the earlier honorary members, as a regular member. He was very frequently at the meetings of the Society, more so than some of the regular members. He also was a member of the Hibernia Fire Company, and took his turn as clerk of that organization, his familiar handwriting appearing several times in its minute books. In later life he was President of the Sons of St. George from 1789 to 1796. [See sketch in *Pennsylvania Magazine*, Vol. 1, p. 333.]

Richard Penn, 1773.—Was the second son of Richard Penn, one of the Proprietaries of Pennsylvania, and a brother of John Penn, the Councillor. He was born in England in 1735. He entered St. John's College, Cambridge, but left without taking his degree. His uncle, John Penn, had left him about £800 a year. He reached his twenty-seventh year without having chosen a profession, having previously made partial arrangements for entering civil life, and afterwards the army. Two years later he accompanied his brother to Pennsylvania, to which he had been appointed Lieutenant-Governor. They arrived in Philadelphia, October 30, 1763. His brother gave Richard a seat in the Council, and he was qualified January 12, 1764. He was the first President of the Jockey Club, founded in November, 1766, with about eighty members. In the beginning of 1769 he returned to England. He was appointed by his uncle and brother Lieutenant-Governor of Pennsylvania and the Lower Counties, and arrived the second time in Philadelphia on October 16, 1771. He was the most popular of his family, and especially attentive to the interests of the colony, and much prosperity followed. Richard was superseded in the Governorship by his brother John, who arrived in August, 1773. He declined intercourse with John, claiming he had been unfairly treated, and declined £500 a year which John offered him. They were reconciled in 1774, and on the death of Hockley, Richard was appointed Naval Officer by John, and accepted the

office. He was opposed to the oppressive acts of the British government. He entertained the members of the Continental Congress at his home, Washington being among the guests. He left Philadelphia in the summer of 1775, carrying with him the Second Petition of Congress to the king. He and Arthur Lee, agent for Massachusetts in London, delivered it to the Earl of Dartmouth, Secretary of State for the colonies, on September 1. He appeared before the House of Peers on November 10, 1775, to make statements concerning the Petition, and to authenticate it, and was sworn. He testified to the high character of the members of Congress, nearly all of whom he knew; that they were fairly elected; that they had only taken up arms in defence of their liberties; that the spirit of resistance was general, and it was believed by the people they would be successful; that Pennsylvania had 20,000 men under arms, and he supposed there were 60,000 fit to bear arms, who would willingly come forward; that Pennsylvania raised enough corn and could manufacture certain munitions of war in good quantities; that the colonies had great hopes of the petition he had brought over, which they styled the Olive Branch; if it were not granted they might form foreign alliances, and, if they did, would stick by them; that most thinking people thought its refusal would be a bar against all reconciliation, etc., etc. Lord Lyttleton said that Penn "betrayed throughout the whole of his examination the indications of the strongest prejudice." In England he became very poor. His attorney says that he was supported by Mr. Barclay. After the war his property improved, and John Penn agreed to pay him one-fourth of whatever he received as his share of the £130,000 named in the Divesting Act, and one-third of all the sales made by him since that act was passed. John Penn's death also, in 1795, vested in him a life-estate in the entailed property. He was a member of the British Parliament from 1796 to 1806. He resided in Queen Anne street, West Co., Middlesex. He visited Philadelphia in 1808, and his name is in the Directory for

that year as dwelling at No. 210 Chestnut Street, between 8th and 9th. He died in Richmond, County Surrey, England, May 27, 1811, in his 76th year. He married in Christ Church, May 21, 1772, Mary, daughter of William Masters, by his wife Mary, daughter of Thomas Lawrence, the Councillor. She died in London, August 16, 1829. They had four children. While he was Lieutenant-Governor, and before he was elected an honorary member of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, he was at almost every meeting of the Society as a guest, and upon the first vacancy in the list of honorary members, caused by death of William Hicks, he was elected to fill the place. His associations with the Friendly Sons were evidently of the most intimate character. [See Keith's "Councillors of Pennsylvania," p. 425.]

Richard Peters, 1787.—Was born at Blockley, near Philadelphia, June 22, 1744. He received his education in the city of Philadelphia, studied law, and met with considerable success in the profession. At the commencement of the Revolution he became Captain of a company of volunteers, but shortly after was transferred by Congress to the Board of War, of which he was Secretary from June 13, 1776, to December, 1781; and he was a member of the Old Congress, 1782–83. He was an active member of the Episcopal Church in America, and in October, 1784, was one of the lay deputies from Pennsylvania to the Convention which met in New York, and which took the steps preliminary to the organization of the American Church. He was one of the leading spirits of the Convention of the Church which met in Philadelphia in 1785, and was a member of the committee to draft an ecclesiastical constitution, and to prepare the necessary changes in the Liturgy. In the same year he visited England in the interests of the effort to obtain the consent of the British bishops to consecrate as bishops two priests of the American Church (Dr. Seabury having been consecrated Bishop of Connecticut by the Scottish bishops), so as to procure the Episcopal succession for the church here. This effort was successful. Mr. Peters was

for a number of years Secretary of Pennsylvania, and in 1789 was appointed by President Washington Judge of the United States District Court for the District of Pennsylvania, which position he occupied until his death, August 21, 1828. Judge Peters was the first President of the Philadelphia Agricultural Society, and the first officer of the company which built the permanent bridge over the Schuylkill at Philadelphia. He was the author of "Admiralty Decisions in the United States District Court of Pennsylvania (1780–1807)" in 1807. Judge Peters accompanied Washington on a visit to Western Pennsylvania in October, 1794, in connection with the Whiskey Insurrection, and presided later in the year when informations were laid against the insurgents. He was one of the organizers of the Sons of St. George in Philadelphia, and its Secretary from 1772 to 1796.

James Searle, 1771.—One of the original honorary members, was born in New York city about 1730. He engaged in business with his brother John in Madeira, and was admitted to the firm of John Searle & Co. in 1757. He left Madeira in 1762, settled in Philadelphia, and was one of the signers of the Non-Importation Agreement in 1765. He was a wine merchant and importer in 1771, when the Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick was formed, and "Searle's Madeira" was rivalled only by "Hill's Madeira" in the Philadelphia markets. He was a Manager of the United States Lottery, 1776–78, and in August, 1778, was appointed on the State Navy Board, but resigned in October of the same year, not being satisfied with the existing naval regulations. From November, 1778, to July, 1780, he was a member of the Continental Congress, serving as Chairman of the Commercial Committee, and on the Committee to apportion the quota of taxes to be paid by each State. He went to Europe in 1780 as Agent for Pennsylvania to negotiate a loan for £20,000, but did not succeed. He returned to Philadelphia in 1782, and having lost his fortune, he re-entered business and resided for several years in New York city. He

died in Philadelphia, August 7, 1797. His will, proved August 9, 1797, mentions his daughters Ann and Isabella Searle, and Edward and William Woodward Searle, and mentions the fact that he was given by the then king of England a tract of land in the Island of St. John's in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. [See Appleton's "Cyclopædia of American Biography;" "Life and Correspondence of General Joseph Reed," Vol. 2, pp. 246, 286, 293, 450 to 465.]

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THE
ORGANIZATION OF THE HIBERNIAN SOCIETY
FOR THE
RELIEF OF EMIGRANTS FROM IRELAND.

THE Hibernian Society for the Relief of Emigrants from Ireland was founded on March 3, 1790. The *Pennsylvania Packet or Daily Advertiser* of the next day says : "At a select meeting of Irishmen, summoned to take into consideration the formation of a Society for the protection and relief of Irish Emigrants, there were present—

JOHN MAXWELL NESBITT, *Chairman*,
JAMES CRAWFORD,
PATRICK MOORE,
WILLIAM FINLAY,
THOMAS LEA,
JOHN BROWN,

HUGH HOLMES,
THOMAS PROCTOR,
MATTHEW IRWIN,
WILLIAM NICHOLS,
JOHN TAYLOR,
MATTHEW CAREY.

Resolved, That the following subscription paper be circulated, in order to effect the establishment of a Society for the above-mentioned purpose :

As no object can be more laudable, so to a benevolent mind none can be more grateful than the relief of distress ; perhaps no institution can afford a more ample scope for the effectuation of this purpose than the national societies established in this country for the protection of those emigrants whom misery, misfortune or oppression has compelled to forsake their native country and fly to the "asylum" established here "for the oppressed of all nations." By these societies emigrants have been not only rendered more happy in their situations, but more useful members in society ; oppression has been punished, migration hither encouraged, misery alleviated, and consequently the temptations to wander from the paths of rectitude diminished. These reasons, and others equally forcible, have induced the subscribers, natives of Ireland, or descendants of Irishmen, to associate themselves under the title of "The Hibernian Society for the Protection of Irish Emigrants."

Of the twelve gentlemen present, who may be called the founders of the Hibernian Society, six of them were members of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, including John Maxwell Nesbitt, the President, and John Brown, the Secretary of that organization. James Crawford, Patrick Moore, Thomas Lea and Hugh Holmes were the other four. The old Society was in its decline, and the members doubtless felt that a new organization was needed with a broader scope than the other. As may be seen from the "subscription paper," the membership of the Society was intended to be confined to "natives of Ireland, or descendants of Irishmen," in accordance with the rules

of the Friendly Sons, though this was afterwards departed from when the Constitution was adopted, and the doors thrown open to all who were interested in the objects set forth in the paper. From the beginning, also, there was coupled with the idea of extending protection and relief to poor emigrants the annual assemblage of the members in friendly concourse, as in the Friendly Sons. In fact, the new Society was not only the offspring of the old, but was already regarded as its successor.

The resolve of the meeting was very quickly put into effect. An active spirit like Matthew Carey, who was energy itself personified, and who claims in his autobiography to have originated the idea of the Society, would not let the "grass grow under his feet," and, accordingly, we find a notice signed by him as Secretary *pro tem.* on March 18, 1790, stating that "on Monday next at 6 o'clock there will, pursuant to adjournment, be a meeting of the Hibernian Society for the relief of Irish Emigrants at the Indian Queen in Fourth street. As the Committee appointed to prepare a constitution intend to report one at that time, and as the appointment of officers is expected to be made, it is hoped the members will be punctual in attendance." From this notice there seems to have been an intervening meeting since the 3d of March, but as the minutes of the Society from 1790 to 1813 are unfortunately lost, or not in existence, and there is no account of it in the newspapers of the day, we are unable to find any record of it.

On Wednesday, March 24, 1790, there appeared another notice also signed by Matthew Carey, Secretary *pro tem.*, which stated that "The members of this Society are respectfully requested to advance as speedily as possible the first payment of two dollars to those gentlemen in whose lists they have entered their names, who are earnestly entreated to exert themselves to forward the collection of the whole before the next meeting of the Society (April 5), in order to promote the laudable objects of the Society." From this it would appear that a temporary organization had been effected, a number of members had been obtained, and committees or individuals had been appointed to add new names to the organization.

In the *Pennsylvania Packet* of April 1 and 3, 1790, appeared still another notice signed again by Matthew Carey, as follows—"At 5 o'clock on Monday evening, the 5th instant, there will be a meeting of the Hibernian Society for the Relief of Emigrants from Ireland at the State House. It is particularly requested that the members will be punctual in their Attendance. The chairman will take the chair precisely at 6 o'clock." This meeting, on April 5, 1790, was to be



THOMAS McKEAN.

the one at which a permanent organization would be effected, and the Society, which already included a large number of members, was called to meet in the "State House," to give it a patriotic foundation.

The permanent organization took place on the 5th of April, 1790, as advertised, as will appear by the following newspaper account :

"On Monday evening there was a numerous and respectable meeting, at the State House, of the Hibernian Society for the relief of emigrants from Ireland, at which meeting the constitution was finally ratified, and the officers of the Society elected, viz. :

The HON. THOMAS MCKEAN, ESQ., LL.D., *President.*

GENERAL WALTER STEWART, *Vice-President.*

MR. MATTHEW CAREY, *Secretary.*

MR. JOHN TAYLOR, *Treasurer.*

Physicians.

DR. JAMES CUNNINGHAM,

DR. JOHN CARSON.

Counsellors.

CHARLES HEATLY, ESQ.,

JASPER MOYLAN, ESQ.

Acting Committee.

MR. JOHN SHEA,

MR. PAUL COX,

MR. JOHN LEAMY,

MR. PATRICK MOORE,

MR. THOMAS LEA,

MR. ALEXANDER NESBITT,

MR. THOMAS PROCTOR,

MR. ROBERT RAINEY,

MR. CHARLES RISK,

MR. JOHN BROWN,

MR. JOHN STRAWBRIDGE,

MR. RICHARD ADAMS.

Committee of Correspondence.

BLAIR MCCLENACHAN, ESQ.,

J. MAXWELL NESBITT, ESQ.,

and MR. HUGH BOYLE.

As we have already stated on page 63, the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick figure prominently in this list of officers, and seem to have taken hold of the new organization. The list is a distinguished one, with such men as Chief-Justice McKean, Gen. Walter Stewart, Matthew Carey, Col. Thomas Proctor, Blair McClenachan, John Maxwell Nesbitt, John Taylor and others appearing in it. The Society certainly made an excellent beginning, and the character of the men, who composed it, undoubtedly gave it from the first that high standing in the community, which it has maintained down to the present day. We know of no other Society in America, whose rolls contain in such large numbers, so many men distinguished in civil, military and official life.

After the meeting of April 5, 1790, there appear from time to time

notices of meetings signed by Matthew Carey, Secretary, generally with the request : "The different Printers in the City are requested to insert this advertisement until the time of the meeting." These meetings were stated quarterly meetings, held in the State House on 7 June and 6 September, and at Mr. Patrick Byrne's Tavern on 6 December ; and an adjourned stated meeting at Mr. Patrick Byrne's Tavern on 13 September, and another adjourned stated meeting on 13 December. On April 23, 1790, the Secretary advertises : "The members of the Hibernian Society for the Relief of Emigrants from Ireland are requested to pay their respective subscriptions to the Treasurer, Mr. John Taylor, Front Street, in order to enable the Acting Committee to carry into effect the charitable purposes of the Society." At the stated meeting on 6 September, 1790, as we learn from the *Federal Gazette*, it was resolved "That the thanks of this Society be presented to Captain James Ewing, of the ship 'Happy Return ;' Captain Andrew Miller, of the ship 'Sally ;' and Captain George Roach, of the ship 'Alexander,' all from Londonderry, for their humane and kind treatment of the passengers, who lately arrived in their respective vessels from Ireland." At the adjourned stated meeting on 13th December, 1790, as we learn from the *Pennsylvania Packet* and the *Federal Gazette*, "the following gentlemen were re-elected officers for the ensuing year : Hon. Thomas McKean, Esq., *President* ; Gen. Walter Stewart, *Vice-President* ; Mr. Matthew Carey, *Secretary* ; Mr. John Taylor, *Treasurer* ; Charles Heatly, Esq., and Jasper Moylan, Esq., *Counsellors* ; Dr. James Cunningham and Dr. John Carson, *Physicians*."

At the above meeting the following gentlemen were unanimously elected members of the Society : "Dr. William Adams, Mr. Patrick O'Brien, Mr. John Crawford, Mr. Owen Morris, Mr. William Healy ; and the following gentlemen were unanimously elected honorary members : Mr. John Shields, Treasurer of St. Andrews Society, William More Smith, Esq., and Mr. Seth Willis." The election of these honorary members was a precedent, followed in after years, by the occasional election of officers of other charitable Societies.

The Society was now fairly launched into existence. That it was already successful is learned from the first published list of members, 219 in number, printed in pamphlet form (the Society possesses a copy) by Carey, Stewart & Co., Philadelphia, 1790, probably in April or May. We may fittingly end the chapter by reprinting the entire list, as well as the first Constitution of the Society, which appears in the pamphlet. They are as follows :

CONSTITUTION, ETC.

To a benevolent mind no object can be more grateful or more laudable than to relieve the distressed. To effect this desirable purpose few institutions have had a greater tendency than the national societies established in this country for the protection and assistance of those emigrants whom misery, misfortune or oppression has compelled to forsake their native country, and fly to "the asylum" which is here to be found for the "oppressed of all nations." By these societies emigrants have been rendered happy in their situations and useful citizens, oppression has been punished, migration hither encouraged, misery alleviated ; and consequently the temptations to wander from the paths of rectitude diminished. These reasons, and others equally forcible, have induced in the subscribers to enter into an association, and adopt the following

CONSTITUTION :

- I.—This Society shall be called "The Hibernian Society for the Relief of Emigrants from Ireland."
- II.—This Society shall hold quarterly meetings on the first Mondays of March, June, September and December in every year.
- III.—On the first Monday of April next there shall be chosen by ballot a president, a vice-president, a secretary, a treasurer, two counsellors and two physicians to serve in their respective stations until the meeting in December, 1790, at which time, and at the December meeting in every year thereafter, an election shall be held in the like manner for the said officers respectively.
- IV.—The duty of the President shall be to preside at all meetings of the Society, regulate the debates, and determine all questions of order ; and in case of an equality of voices on any contested matter he shall have a casting vote. He shall have power to draw on the Treasurer for such sums of money as the Society shall at any of their meetings order to be paid. He shall subscribe all acts and other instruments of the Society, and shall call special meetings of the Society when thereto requested by a quorum of the acting committee.
- V.—The Vice-President shall, in the absence of the President, preside at each meeting, and shall have all the powers and authorities and perform all the duties of the President ; but if the President shall be absent, the meeting shall choose a chairman

by show of hands, and the person so chosen shall preside and have all the powers and perform all the duties of the President.

VI.—The Secretary shall keep fair and regular entries of all rules and regulations of the Society, a register of the names of the members, and minutes of the proceedings of the several meetings. He shall make out and attest certificates of the admission of members, record all fines incurred, and furnish the Treasurer with an account thereof. He shall give public notice of the time and place of the respective meetings of the Society, and generally do and perform all such business incident to his office as the Society shall from time to time require.

VII.—The Treasurer shall receive all subscriptions, quarterly payments, fines, donations and other personal property of the Society, and keep fair accounts of his receipts and expenditures. He shall not pay any money but by warrant from the President, or, in his absence, from the Vice-President or chairman, or from a quorum of the acting committee, in the body of which warrant shall be expressed the use or uses for which the same was given, which warrant, with a receipt for the sum therein expressed, shall be his voucher. He shall submit his accounts to the inspection of the President or Vice-President when thereto required. He shall previously to the December meeting settle his accounts with a committee of the Society, to be for that purpose appointed at the meeting of September in every year, and he shall pay all orders drawn upon him agreeably to those rules and regulations, but not otherwise.

VIII.—A Committee to consist of twelve members, which shall be denominated "The Acting Committee of the Hibernian Society," shall be chosen by ballot at the first meeting of the Society, which committee shall be divided into three classes. The first class shall be relieved from their duty at the expiration of six months from the first Monday of March instant, the second class at the expiration of twelve months, and the third class at the expiration of eighteen months from the same time. The vacancies thus caused shall be filled up by the meetings at which they shall severally happen, and the members then chosen to fill such vacant class shall serve for the term of eighteen months from the time of their respective appointments. The like rotation shall be observed ever afterwards; but nothing in this article contained shall prevent any member who may have already served in one of the classes from being re-elected. Any five of

the said committee shall be a quorum, and have power to draw on the Treasurer for such sums of money as the duties assigned them shall from time to time require ; but no such quorum shall be formed unless each member of the committee shall have had due notice of the time and place of meeting.

- IX.—The duty of the acting committee shall be to receive applications for assistance, to send two or more members to visit all vessels arriving in this port from Ireland with passengers, to make enquiry into the character and circumstances of those who may in their judgment be entitled to relief, and to afford them such assistance as the nature of their respective cases may require and the funds of the Society will admit, and the more effectually to prevent and punish imposition and oppression of emigrants by owners, masters, or freighters of vessels, or by any other persons whatsoever, and to afford immediate aid to those who may be afflicted with sickness. They shall be empowered to call for the advice of the counsellors and physicians in their respective professions.
- X.—There shall be a committee of three members (to be balloted for, classed and relieved in the like manner as the acting committee), which shall be called the Committee of Correspondence, whose duty it shall be to correspond with institutions of a similar nature, and by such means as to them shall seem most effectual promote the establishment of others. They shall address and transmit copies of this Constitution to characters of respectability and influence in the different parts of this State, and solicit their exertions to procure donations, and shall prepare letters, which, when submitted to the inspection and sanctioned by the signature of the President, they shall transmit with copies of this Constitution to such persons at the different sea-ports in Ireland whence emigrants generally come as may most probably be instrumental in disseminating information of the intentions of this institution.
- XI.—Every member shall subscribe this Constitution, and at the time of subscribing shall pay to the Treasurer, for the use of the Society, a sum not less than two dollars, and at every quarterly meeting shall pay, for the like use, not less than three-eighths of a dollar. Any person desirous of becoming a member of this Society at or after the meeting in June, 1790, shall be proposed at a quarterly meeting and balloted for at a succeeding one, when, if there be a majority of the members present in his fa-

vor, he shall be admitted, but not otherwise ; and every member of this Society shall receive a certificate of his admission, signed by the President and attested by the Secretary.

XII.—Any member residing in this city or the liberties thereof who shall be two quarterly payments in arrears shall be fined one-eighth of a dollar, and if he shall neglect or refuse to pay such fine, and shall be four quarters in arrears, he shall be no longer considered a member. And if any member residing without the limits aforesaid shall be eight quarters in arrears, he shall be fined one-eighth of a dollar, and if he shall neglect or refuse to pay such fine, and be twelve quarters in arrears, he shall be no longer considered a member.

XIII.—The foregoing rules and regulations shall be deemed and taken as the fundamental laws of the Society, and no part of them shall be altered or amended but by motion made at a quarterly meeting (of which public notice shall be given), and agreed to at a subsequent meeting by a majority of the members present.

PHILADELPHIA, March 22, 1790.

MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY.

A

R. ADAMS,
JOHN ALEXANDER,
WILLIAM ANDERSON,
WILLIAM ARMSTRONG,
Huntingdon county.
JACOB AULD, Mont. county.

B

JOHN BARCLAY,
JAMES BARCLAY,
B. S. BARTON,
WILLIAM BROWN,
JAMES BRYSON,
ARCHIBALD BINGHAM,
ELIAS BOYS,
JOHN BARRY (capt.),
JOHN BARRY,
ROBERT BRIDGES,
REDMOND BYRNE,
PATRICK BYRNE,
HUGH BOYLE,
DANIEL BALDWIN,
FRANCIS BAILEY,
JAMES BOYLAN,
NATHAN BOYS,

PETER BENSON,
JAMES BYRNE,
B. W. BALL,
ALEXANDER BOYD,
JOHN BLEAKLEY,
JOSEPH BROWN,
WILLIAM BELL,
GEORGE BRYAN,
GUY BRYAN,
WILLIAM BARRY,
SAMUEL BAYARD,
JOHN BROWN,
ANDREW BROWN.

C

TENCH COXE,
JAMES CRAWFORD,
PAUL COXE,
MATTHEW CAREY,
JOSEPH CARSON,
JOHN CARSON,
GEORGE CAMPBELL,
SAMUEL CALDWELL,
JOHN CALDWELL,
JAMES COLLINS,
PATRICK CONNELLY,

JOHN CONNELLY,
JAMES CUNNINGHAM,
JAMES CALBRAITH,
HECTOR CALBRAITH,
ALEXANDER COCHRAN,
WILLIAM COCHRAN,
DAVID CALLIGAN
THOMAS CUTHBERT
EDWARD CARRELL,
JOHN CAMPBELL,
ROBERT CORREY,
JAMES CAMPBELL,
A. CROTHERS, Mont. co.,
ROBERT CONNELLY, do.

D

SHARP DELANY,
JOHN DUNLAP,
JAMES DAVIDSON, SEN.,
WILLIAM DELANY,
WILLIAM DIVEN,
JOHN DUNKIN,
JOHN DONNALDSON,
KINGSMILL DAVAN,
MATTHEW DUNCAN,
DAVID DUNCAN
SAMUEL DUFFIELD,
FRANCIS DONNELLY,
WM. DEAN, Montgomery county.

E

GEORGE EDDY,
JOSEPH ERWIN,
WILLIAM ELLIOTT, Franklin
county.

F

THOMAS FLAHAVAN,
ROGER FLAHAVAN, JUN.,
EDWARD FOX,
PLUNKET FLEESON,
WILLIAM FINDLEY,
Westmoreland county,
RICHARD FULLERTON,
FRANCIS ANT FLEMING,
JAMES FINLEY
STANDISH FORDE,
THOMAS FITZSIMONS,
PHILIP FRANCIS,
FLETCHER,
JAMES FARGUS,
ROBERT FITZGERALD.

G

HENRY GEDDES,
ROBERT GRAY,
JAMES GRAHAM,
JAMES GALLAGHER,
WILLIAM GRAY, Sunbury.

H

JAMES HUNTER, SEN.,
JAMES HUNTER, JUN.,
HUGH HOLMES,
CHARLES HEATLY,
EDWARD HAND, Lancaster,
ALEXANDER HENRY,
HUGH HENRY,
JAMES HAWTHORN,
WILLIAM HAYS,
WILLIAM HENDERSON,
EDWARD HANLON,
SAMUEL HARVEY,
JOHN HEFFERNAN.

I and J

JOHN JONES, M.,
MATTHEW IRWIN,
WM. IRWIN Lancaster,
DOMINICK JOYCE,
DAVID JACKSON.

K

WILLIAM KIDD,
SAMUEL KINGSLEY,
ANDREW KENNEDY,
ANTHONY KENNEDY,
ALEXANDER KENNEY,
ROGER KEAN,
JOHN KEAN,
JOHN KELLY,
JAMES KIDD, M.,
JAMES KIDD,
ANDREW KNOX, Montgomery
county.

L

JOHN LEAMY,
THOMAS LEA,
GEORGE LATIMER,
JOHN LYNCH
JAMES LITTLE,
ROBERT LOLLER, Montgomery
county
DAVID LAPSLEY,

THE HIBERNIAN SOCIETY.

THOMAS LUCAS, Franklin
county.

M

THOMAS MCKEAN,
GEORGE MEADE,
JOHN McLAUGHLIN,
BARNABAS McSHANE,
JASPER MOVLAN,
JOHN MULLOWNEY, JUN.,
JOHN MCCREA,
GEORGE MORTON,
ROBERT McCLEAY,
THOMAS MCCORMICK,
BLAIR McCLENACHAN
PATRICK MOORE,
JOHN McELWEE,
EDMUND MULLERY,
JAMES McCLURE,
JAMES MONTGOMERY,
MATTHEW McCONNELL,
JAMES MCCREA,
JOHN MORTON,
JOHN MITCHELL, JUN.,
CHARLES MCKIERNAN,
JOSEPH MAGOFFIN,
EDWARD MILNE, Montgomery
county,
RICHARD MOORE, do.,
FERGUSON McELWAIN,
JAMES MARSHALL,
SAMUEL MOORE,
WILLIAM MOORE, SENIOR,
Reading,
WILLIAM MOORE, JUNIOR,
Lancaster,
THOMAS METCALFE,
MARTIN McDERMOTT.

N

ALEXANDER NESBITT,
WILLIAM NICHOLS,
FRANCIS NICHOLS,
JOHN MAXWELL NESBITT,
JOHN NICHOLSON,
EDMOND NUGENT.

O

MICHAEL M. O'BRIEN.

P

JOHN PRINGLE,
ROBERT PATTERSON,

ROBERT PATTON,
JOHN PATTON,
THOMAS PROCTER,
JOHN PINKERTON,
WILLIAM POWER,
ROBERT PORTER.

R

ROBERT RAINEY,
WILLIAM ROLSTON,
CHARLES RISK,
HENRY RICE,
WILLIAM RICHARDSON,
JAMES RYAN,
WILLIAM ROBINSON.

S

JOHN SHEA,
JOHN STILLAS,
CHARLES STEWART,
JAMES HOOD STEWART,
ROBERT SMITH,
WILLIAM SPOTSWOOD,
HUGH SWEENEY,
JOHN STRAWBRIDGE,
JOHN SMALL,
EDWARD SCOTT,
DAVID STEWART,
WALTER STEWART,
FRANCIS SWAINE, Montgomery
county,
JOHN SERVICE,
CHRISTOPHER STEWART, Mont-
gomery county,
JAMES SMITH.

T

JOHN TAYLOR,
JOHN M. TAYLOR,
JOHN TAGGART,
HENRY TOLAND,
WILLIAM THORP,
JAMES THOMPSON,
JOSEPH THORNBURGH,
JOHN THOMSON,
ROBERT THOMSON, Montgomery
county,
DEAN TIMMONS.

W

FREDERICK WATTS, Cumberland
county,
JOHN WIGTON,

WILLIAM WATSON,
BENJAMIN WORKMAN,
JOHN WHITE,

MATTHEW WATSON,
ALEXANDER WRIGHT,
WILLIAM WILLIAMS.

N. B.—Those members whose names are not in the above list will not, it is hoped, ascribe the omission to the printers' neglect, but to their not having received the subscription papers wherein such names were entered.

THE HIBERNIAN SOCIETY FROM 1790 TO 1813.

As we have seen in the last chapter, Carey's list of members of the Hibernian Society in 1790 was published early in the year, probably in March or April. From that date to 1813 the minutes of the Society are missing, and we are unable to give an accurate list of all the members elected between 1790 and 1813. There were doubtless a large number, as the Society had made an excellent start, and already embraced on its rolls many of the most prominent citizens of Philadelphia. Fortunately there exists the Treasurer's record of payments of entrance fees, covering the period between 1802 and 1813, leaving only twelve years, 1790-1802, still wanting. To fill up this gap we have had to depend upon the reports of meetings in the Philadelphia newspapers, and the gleaning of such names as appear in the minutes after 1813, with no record of their previous election. The charter of the Society, issued in 1792, also contains some additional names, but nevertheless we are convinced that many are yet missing. As an instance, we might cite the fact, kindly drawn to our attention by Mr. J. Granville Leach, of a note in Christopher Marshall's "Remembrancer" as follows :—"Jan. 6th, 1791—Thence to John Taylor's, Treasurer of the Hibernia Society, paid him my entrance and arrearages, say 22s. 6d.," showing that Christopher Marshall was one of the missing names. In the future there may be discovered either the lost minute book or manuscript lists or memoranda among the descendants of the early Secretaries, although as yet we have been unable to find any trace of them.

A stated meeting on 7 March, 1791, was held at "Mr. Patrick Byrne's Tavern, Front st., at 6 o'clock in the evening." As the date of the permanent organization, 5 April, 1790, was considered as the date of the institution of the Society, the anniversary of that date was in the early years celebrated with special enthusiasm. Accordingly we find the following notice appearing in Dunlap's *American Daily Advertiser* of 28 March, 1791 :

The Hibernian Society for the relief of Emigrants from Ireland will dine together at Mr. Patrick Byrne's on Monday, the 4th of April, being the anniversary of their institution. Such members of the Society as mean to attend are requested to leave their names with Mr. Byrne before the 29th instant, that dinner may be provided accordingly.

Dinner to be on the table precisely at half after three o'clock.

MATTHEW CAREY, *Sec'y.*



MATHEW CAREY.



The account of this anniversary dinner was fortunately published in the *Federal Gazette* of the next day, 6 April, 1791, and we get an additional insight into the high character and standing of the Society from the presence among the guests of John Adams, Vice-President ; Thomas Jefferson, Secretary of State ; Gen. Henry Knox, Secretary of War ; Edmund Randolph, Attorney-General, and Thomas Mifflin, Governor of Pennsylvania. The following is the newspaper account :

Yesterday being the anniversary of their institution, the Hibernian Society dined at Byrne's tavern in Front street ; they were honored with the presence of the Governor of Pennsylvania, the Vice-President, the Secretary of State, the Secretary at War, and the Attorney-General of the United States, together with the officers of the other national societies. The entertainment, we are well informed, was superior to anything of the kind ever seen in America.

Having mentioned the Hibernian Society, it would be deemed tautology to say the hospitality and the utmost good humor presided at the board.

The following were amongst the toasts which were drank after dinner :

The President of the United States ;

The United States, and prosperity to them ;

The Government and people of Pennsylvania ;

The St. George's Society ;

The St. Andrew's Society ;

The Friendly Sons of St. Patrick ;

The Federal Constitution, may it live forever ;

May the distressed sons of Hibernia come to a speedy knowledge of this land of freedom, and may they crowd our shores ;

May universal toleration pervade the earth, and may the fever of liberty in the old world never abate until the nations thereof are as free as ourselves ;

The King and national assembly of France ;

The Marquis De La Fayette ;

The Hon. Henry Grattan, the Irish Patriot ;

The Immortal memory of Dr. B. Franklin.

The next meeting on 6 June, 1791, was well advertised in the newspapers by the Secretary, Matthew Carey, and must have had an extra amount of business to transact, for an adjourned meeting was held on the 14th of June following, the notice requesting "those members who are in arrears to come prepared to discharge the same."

The next notice was as follows :—

A Quarterly Meeting of the Hibernian Society for the relief of emigrants from Ireland will be held at Mr. Byrne's Tavern in Front street at half after seven o'Clock This Evening. At this meeting a member of the Corresponding and four of the acting Committee are to be chosen, and a Secretary instead of the subscriber, who proposes to resign. There is also a proposition for consideration to reduce the term of continuance in office of the acting committee to nine months.

Monday, September 5, 1791.

MATTHEW CAREY, Secretary.

At this meeting Mr. Carey must have carried his intention into

effect, for we find the next notice for an adjourned meeting on September 12th, signed by Edward Fox, Secretary. Unfortunately there is no record of the doings of the next meeting, December 19th, held by adjournment, especially as the Secretary's notice mentions that an election of officers for the ensuing year was to take place, although we know from the notices of subsequent meetings all the officers were continued with the possible exception of the Treasurer. The regular quarterly meeting of 5 March, 1792, took place, followed by a special meeting "on business of importance" (probably the incorporation of the Society), on 9 March, 1792, "at 12 o'clock, this day." As showing the amicable relations existing between the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick and the new Society, it will be of interest to reprint here the following account of the Anniversary meeting of the Old Society, whose members still maintained their organization, as we have shown on page 61. It is as follows: (Note the toast to the Hibernian Society.)

At a meeting of the Sons of St. Patrick on Saturday the 17th instant, at Mr. Hydes' Tavern for the purpose of celebrating the day, an elegant dinner was provided; after which the following toasts were drank, in Bumpers—

1. The day and many of them.
2. The memory of St. Patrick.
3. The memory of Shilah.
4. George Washington.
5. The Washington of Ireland (The Earl of Charlemont).
6. The Washington of France (De Lafayette).
7. The land we live in.
8. The land of Shilila.
9. The patriots of Ireland.
10. The Hibernian Society.
11. The Cincinnati Society.
12. The St. Tammany's Society.
13. The St. Andrew's Society.
14. The St. George's Society.
15. The volunteers of Ireland.
16. The fair daughters of America.
17. The King and National Assembly of France.
18. The King of Poland.
19. May the spirit of Freedom and Independence never cease till it pervades the earth and consumes the tyranny of the world.

This dinner was followed by the Anniversary Dinner of the Hibernian Society on 2 April, 1792, as will appear by the following notice:

The Hibernian Society for the relief of Emigrants from Ireland, will dine together

... Mr. Patrick Byrne's on Monday the 2nd of April, being the anniversary of their institution. Such members of the Society as mean to attend are requested to leave their names with Mr. Byrne on or before Thursday the 29th instant, that dinner may be provided accordingly. Dinner to be on the table precisely at half-past 3 o'clock.

March 22nd, 1792.

EDWARD FOX, *Sec'y.*

The Society had provided at its meeting on 9 March, 1792, for its Incorporation under the laws of the State, and we accordingly find that upon 4 August, 1792, a Charter was issued by the Governor. Under that charter the Society is still in existence as a corporate body. Prior to the meeting on 3 September, 1792, the Secretary advertised as follows :

A Stated Meeting of the Hibernian Society will be held at Mr. Patrick Byrne's Tavern in Front Street, on Monday, the 3rd of September, at 7 o'clock in the evening.

EDWARD FOX, *Secretary.*

“The following extract from the Act incorporating the Hibernian Society is published for the information of the members, and to show the necessity of punctual attendance at the meetings of the Society.

“And for the well governing and ordering of the affairs of the said society, the members thereof shall meet together on the first Monday in June next, and such other days, in the present year, and at such other times in each succeeding year thereafter, as the said society shall by their by-laws from time to time appoint in some convenient place ; notice being given in at least two of the daily papers published in the city of Philadelphia, at least five days before the time of such meetings ; and the said society, or as many of the members thereof as are so met, shall have full power and authority from time to time, to make, constitute, and establish such laws, statutes, orders, and constitutions, as shall appear to them, or a major part of them, so met, to be good and useful, according to the best of their judgment and discretion, for the good government, regulation, and direction of the said society, and every member thereof, and for the appointing and regulating the election and nomination of a President, Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer, and such and so many other officers, as they shall think fit, and for the limiting and appointing their trust and authority, and for admitting new members, and to do all things concerning the government, estate, goods, lands, revenues, as also of the business and affairs of the said corporation : all which laws, statutes, orders, and constitutions shall be binding on every member, and from time to time inviolably observed, accord-

ing to the tenor and effect of them : provided that they be not repugnant or contrary to the laws of this State or of the United States."

The incorporators were "the Honorable Thomas McKean, LL. D., Chief Justice of the Commonwealth aforesaid, Brigadier-General Walter Stewart, Edward Fox, Edward Carrell, Patrick Ferrall, Paul Cox, James McCrea, James Barclay, David Lapsley, Matthew Carey, Joseph Brown, Henry Toland, James Boylan, John Leamy, Archibald Bingham, John McLaughlin, William Hayes, James Alder, George Baker, William Delany, Alexander Henry, Patrick Moore, John Dunkin, Peter Benson, Richard Moore, John McClelland, John McCree, Andrew Porter, Samuel Bayard, Sharp Delany, James Crawford, John Brown, Daniel Baldwin, William Matthews, Michael Morgan O'Brien, Oliver Pollock, John Lynch, John H. Huston, Thomas Lea, John Maxwell Nesbitt, George Hughes, Jasper Moylan, George Meade, John Connelly, Samuel Kingsley, John Jones, M. Edmond Mullery, James Gallagher, James McClure, James Campbell, Robert McCleay, John Taggart, Roger Kean, Alexander Cain, Robert Rainey, Hugh Holmes, Charles Heatly, David McCormick, and John Graham, citizens of this Commonwealth, in conjunction with others."

At the meeting of the Society held 3 September, 1792,

"Doctor James Hutchinson, one of the Physicians of the port of Philadelphia, informed the Society of sundry acts of humanity and benevolence, conferred by the Reverend Mr. Keating and the Reverend Mr. Fleming, of the Roman Catholic Church, of this city, on several persons lately arrived here, in the ship 'Queen,' from Londonderry, in Ireland; and it appearing to the Society, that the unsolicited but well timed and generous exertions of those gentlemen, as well by pecuniary aid as by personal attendance, the lives of several poor persons, passengers in the said ship, have been saved from the ravages of an infectious disease, which unhappily prevailed in the ship, it was unanimously *resolved*,

That the thanks of the Hibernian Society, be presented to the Reverend Mr. Keating and the Reverend Mr. Fleming for their humane attention to several of the passengers from on board the ship "Queen," lately arrived from Londonderry in Ireland.

Extract from the minutes.

EDWARD FOX, *Sec'y*.

"The above resolution was enclosed in the following letter :

REVEREND GENTLEMEN :

It is with infinite pleasure that I have the honor to transmit to you a vote unan



GEN. WALTER STEWART.





imously passed at a very large meeting of the Hibernian Society, held the 3rd instant. This tribute of the respect of the Society is amongst the temporal rewards, which benevolent hearts like yours command from all mankind. May He whose example you have followed in "Going about and doing good" further reward you, by teaching others "to go and do so likewise."

With the highest sentiments of respect,

I am, Reverend Gentlemen, your very obedient servant,

EDWARD FOX, *Secretary of the Hibernian Society.*

The REV. MR. KEATING and The REV. MR. FLEMING.

September 4th, 1792.

"The Secretary of the Society received the following polite answer to the foregoing.

SIR:

The vote of thanks from the Hibernian Society, which you were pleased to transmit to us in so polite a manner, is a reward which we had no title to expect, for having afforded the relief in our power to some Irish emigrants lately arrived, whom our pastoral charge required us to visit in their sickness, on viewing the scenes of distress which presented themselves on these occasions, had we withheld the succour which we could afford, we should become just objects of the censure pronounced against "The Priest and the Levite" in that beautiful passage of the Gospel to which you allude. We request you, Sir, to present to the respectable Hibernian Society, at their next meeting, our acknowledgement and gratitude for so unmerited a mark of their esteem, and believe us to be

Your very obliged and humble servants,

CHRISTOPHER KEATING,

FRANCIS FLEMING.

September 5th, 1792.

Notices of the meetings continue to appear in the newspapers signed by Edward Fox, Secretary, the meetings being held as usual at "Mr. Patrick Byrne's Tavern." The meeting on 28 February, 1793, "was to receive the report of the Committee on the by-laws," and it is stated that "the members will be furnished with a copy of the report of the committee by applying to Mr. Carey or the Secretary." The new by-laws must have provided for a change in the date of the anniversary dinner from April 5 to March 17 (St. Patrick's Day), as we find the following notice in the newspapers :

The Hibernian Society for the relief of emigrants from Ireland will dine together at Mr. Patrick Byrne's in Front street on Monday, the 18th instant. Such members of the Society as mean to attend will please leave their names with the Secretary, or with Mr. Byrne, on or before Thursday next that dinner may be provided accordingly. Dinner to be on the table precisely at half past 3 o'clock. The members are desired to take notice that the Society will meet at Mr. Byrne's at one o'clock on the same day to transact business, and that such members who have commuted, or intend to commute, their yearly dues will receive certificates therefor by applying to the treasurer.

EDWARD FOX, *Sec'y.*

March 7th, 1793.

The following account of this Anniversary Dinner is found in the *Federal Gazette* of 22 March, 1793 :

On Monday last the Hibernian Society for the relief of emigrants from Ireland held a meeting at Mr. Byrne's in Front street, and proceeded to the choice of their officers for the ensuing year, when the following gentlemen were unanimously elected :

Thomas McKean, *President* ; Walter Stewart, *Vice-President* ; Alexander Henry, *Treasurer* ; Edward Fox, *Secretary* ; James Cunningham, John Carson, *Physicians* ; Charles Heatley, Jasper Moylan, *Counsellors*.

Acting Committee : John McLaughlin, Henry Toland, Robert McCleay, John Mullowney, James Ash, Thomas Cuthbert, Redmond Byrne, James McClure, Joseph Magoffin, John Reed, David McCormick, John McElwee.

After finishing their business, the Society sat down to an elegant entertainment provided by Mr. Byrne.

The following toasts were drank :

1. The immortal memory of St. Patrick.
2. The President and Congress of the United States.
3. The Governor and State of Pennsylvania.
4. The St. Andrew's Society.
5. The St. George's Society.
6. The German Society.
7. The French Benevolent Society.
8. Every prejudice which tends to promote charity and benevolence.
9. Emigration from the Old World. May the love of liberty always surmount the attachment which men feel for the place of their nativity.
10. The Republic of France.
11. The volunteers of Ireland, and all who arm in the cause of the *Rights of man*.
12. Henry Grattan, of the Kingdom of Ireland.
13. Political and Religious Freedom to all the nations of the earth.
14. The memory of the Patriots who have fallen in the cause of Freedom.
15. May the blessings of the present American government be transmitted to our latest posterity.
16. May the *Universe* be formed into one *Republican Society*, and every honest man enjoy the blessings thereof.

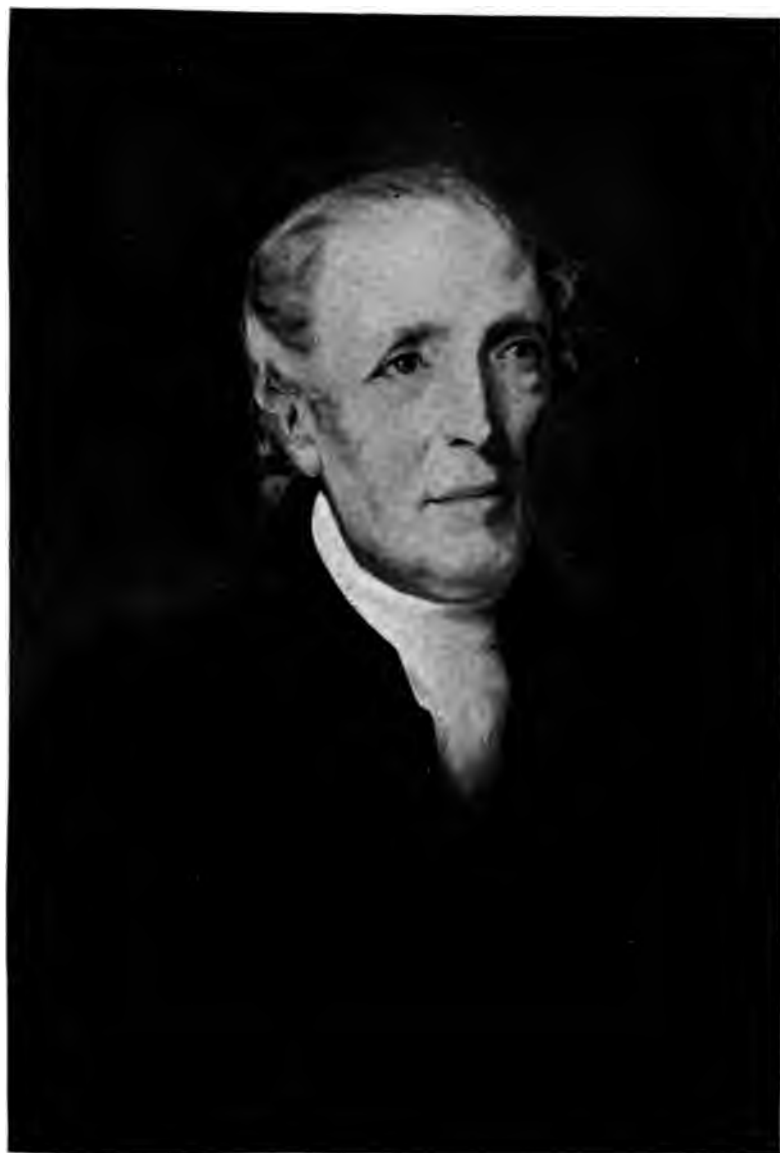
We have nothing but bare notices of meetings (signed by Edward Fox, Secretary) to be held in the remainder of 1793, and during the period from 1793 to 1796. The meeting on 17 December, 1794, was held at the "Harp and Crown Tavern in Third St." On 14 March, 1796, the Secretary advertises as follows :

Hibernian Society for the relief of Emigrants from Ireland :

The members of this corporation are hereby notified that a stated meeting of their Society will be held on Thursday next, 17th instant, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the Harp and Crown Tavern in Third Street ; and that the said Society will hold their anniversary feast at the same place on that day ; such members as mean to attend the feast will be pleased to leave their names at the Bar of the Tavern on or before Tuesday evening, that dinner may be provided accordingly.

E. Fox, *Secretary*.

Dinner to be on the table at 3 o'Clock precisely.



ALEXANDER HENRY, SR.

At this meeting, 17 March, 1796, the following gentlemen were elected officers :

Thomas McKean, *President* ; Hugh Holmes, *Vice-President* ; Matthew Carey, *Secretary* ; David McCormick, *Treasurer* ; Dr. Cunningham, Dr. Cummings, *Physicians* ; Charles Heatly, Robert H. Dunkin, *Counsellors*.

Acting Committee : Archibald Bingham, Gavin Hamilton, Samuel Watt, Doyle Sweeny, James Gallagher, James Cummings, David Graham, John M. Irwin, James Boggs, Joshua Clibborn, Thomas Stephens, Robert S. Stafford.

The meeting on September 17, 1796, was held at "Mr. McShane's Tavern in Third Street," and the Secretary, Matthew Carey, "particularly requested that the members be punctual in their attendance." On January 21, 1797, he advertises that "such members of this Society as are entitled to Diplomas are requested to apply for them to Mr. Hugh Holmes, Vice-President ; Mr. David McCormick, Treasurer ; Mr. Edward Fox, Mr. Joseph Brown, or to Matthew Carey, Secretary." And on February 7, 1797, the same advertisement appears with the name of Robert H. Dunkin, Counsellor, substituted for that of Edward Fox. The following short account of the Anniversary Meeting and Dinner of March 17, 1797, appeared in the *Daily Advertiser* of March 22 :

"On Friday last the Hibernian Society held their anniversary meeting at Mr. McShane's tavern, and chose the following gentlemen, officers for the ensuing year : President, Thomas McKean ; Vice-President, Hugh Holmes ; Treasurer, Samuel Watt ; Secretary, Mathew Carey ; Counsellors, Charles Heatly, Robert H. Dunkin ; Physicians, James Cunningham, M. D., and James Reynolds, M. D.

"They then sat down to an elegant dinner, in company with some of the officers of the other charitable societies, and other gentlemen invited on the occasion. The evening was spent in that social conviviality where 'wit, song, and sentiment' add a zest to the pleasures of the festive board, and reluctantly admit the painful idea of a midnight separation."

Matthew Carey was still Secretary in 1799, for he advertises on March 18, of that year : "Those members who are in arrears for the payment of their subscriptions are requested to attend the meeting to be held this day, prepared to discharge their respective balances." The *Philadelphia Gazette*, of March 20, contains the following account of the meeting on March 18, 1799 :

"On Monday, the 18th inst., the Hibernian Society for the relief of Emigrants from Ireland, held their anniversary meeting at Mr. McShane's tavern, when they chose the following gentlemen, officers for the ensuing year, viz.: President, Hon. Thomas McKean, Esq.; Vice President, Hugh Holmes, Esq.; Treasurer, Mr. Samuel Watt; Secretary, Mr. Matthew Carey; Counsellors, Charles Heatly, Esq., William Sergeant, Esq.; Physicians, Dr. James Gallaher, Dr. James Mease; Chaplain, Rev. Mathew Carr.

"Afterwards, in company with the officers of the other charitable societies of this city, they sat down to an elegant dinner, and spent the day in the utmost degree of perfect harmony.

After dinner the following toasts were given :

1. The glorious and immortal memory of St. Patrick.
2. The President of the United States.
3. Lieutenant-General Washington.
4. The Governor and State of Pennsylvania.
5. Commodore Barry and the navy of the United States.
6. The army of the United States.
7. The memory of the heroes who fell in establishing the Independence of America.
8. Captain Truxtun, his officers and gallant crew.
9. The German Society.
10. The St. George's Society.
11. The St. Andrew's Society.
12. The Welsh Society.
13. May information, submission to the laws, and good order, ever be the characteristic of the citizens of Pennsylvania.
14. Peace with dignity, or war with energy.
15. Old Ireland, peace and prosperity to her.
16. The American Fair.

"A private meeting" of the Society was held on December 17, 1799, and Matthew Carey's last notice as Secretary appears in the papers prior to the meeting of March 17, 1800. Joseph Tagert was elected in his place, and his notices of stated meetings regularly appear as required by the By-Laws. The latter gentleman calls a meeting for August 13, 1800, "on business of importance." This "business of importance" was probably to act upon the resignation of Chief-Justice McKean as President of the Society, who had served in that capacity from the date of its permanent organization, April 5, 1790. He was about to assume the Governorship of the State and no doubt felt that the cares of that office interfered with the performance of his duties. For the adjourned meeting on January 18, 1802, "the members are particularly requested to attend, as business of much importance to the institution will be laid before the Society on that evening." On March 13, 1802, he advertises the meeting for the 17th, "for the election of officers for the ensuing year and the transacting of the usual business. Such of the members who intend partaking of the anniversary dinner, will please to leave their names at the bar of the tavern (McShane's) or with the Secretary, that entertainment may be provided accordingly." From March 20 to 26, 1802, he advertises as follows :

"At a meeting of the Hibernian Society for the relief of Emigrants from Ireland, held at Mr. McShane's Tavern in Third Street, pursuant to legal notice on Monday, the 8th March, 1802, the following resolutions were agreed to :

"WHEREAS, by the 8th section of the bye-laws of this corporation, it was provided, 'That when the annual subscription of any member of this Society shall remain unpaid for twelve months from the time fixed for payment thereof, application for the recovery of the same, with the fines accruing for the neglect, shall be made to the delinquent member, and if within two weeks after such application, payment of such subscription money and fines, is not made, it shall be the duty of the Treasurer, to compel the payment, by legal process.

"And whereas several members of the Society are now greatly in arrear, and the well-being of the institution and the extension of the charity thereby intended, require that all the monies due to the Society be immediately collected ; Therefore

"*Resolved*, that the Treasurer state the sums due from the respective members, and apply to them respectively for the payment thereof, and in case of neglect or refusal, he shall proceed as in the said 8th Section of the Bye-Laws is directed—and that he make report of his proceedings herein, at the quarterly meeting of the Society in June next.

"*Resolved*, That the said resolution be published in two of the newspapers of this city.'

JOSEPH TAGERT, *Sect.*

"*March 12, 1802.*"

At the beginning of 1802 we learn from Robinson's "Philadelphia Directory" that the officers of the Society were as follows : President, Hugh Holmes ; Vice-President, Charles Heatly ; Treasurer, Samuel Watt ; Secretary, Joseph Tagert ; Counsellors, William Sergeant and William Porter ; Physicians, R. S. Stafford and James Reynolds. The adjourned meeting, on March 16, 1803, was held at "Mr. Kitchen's Coffee House," and the anniversary dinner, March 17, 1804, at "Mr. Hardy's Inn." Robert Taylor, instead of Joseph Tagert, signs as Secretary, in the notice for the meeting on June 17, 1805. The meeting of March 17, 1806, was held at "Vogdes's Hotel," and that of June 17, 1806, at "Cameron's, Third Street." At the meeting on March 16, 1806, "the following resolutions were agreed to :"

"*Whereas*, this Society, with a view to stimulate captains of vessels engaged in the passenger trade from Ireland, to a meritorious conduct toward their passengers, has granted approbatory certificates to several whose conduct justly entitled them thereto. *And, whereas*, it has occurred that Captains equally deserving of such honorable testimonials, have arrived in this port, and sailed thence, during the intervals between the meetings of the Society, whereby they have been deprived the opportunity of receiving the same, and this Society conceiving their acting committee to be a suitable body to confer such certificates, by which the inconvenience above stated will be removed—Therefore,

"*Resolved*, that in every case in which it shall fully appear, on due investigation, to the satisfaction of the acting committee (of whom at least seven must be assembled to decide upon the case) that any Captain engaged in the passenger trade from Ireland to this country has conducted himself with justice and humanity towards his passengers, it shall be the duty of the said committee to recommend such Captain to the President of this Society, for a certificate of their approbation of his conduct."

It was also

"Resolved, That every Captain whose meritorious conduct shall be thus ascertained, shall be admitted an honorary member of this Society.

HUGH HOLMES, *Pres.*

ROBERT TAYLOR, *Sec."*

The meeting on December 17, 1806, was held at the "Shakspeare Hotel, corner of Sixth and Chestnut Street." In *The Aurora* we find the following account of the anniversary meeting on March 17, 1807 :

"The Hibernian Society for the relief of Emigrants from Ireland held their annual meeting for the purpose of choosing officers, on Tuesday, the 17th inst. (St. Patrick's Day) at the Mansion House Hotel ; when the following members were unanimously elected officers for the current year : President, Hugh Holmes, Esq. ; Vice-President, Charles Heatly, Esq. ; Treasurer, Joseph Tagert, Esq. ; Secretary, Robert Taylor, Esq. ; Counsellors, John Sergeant, Esq., Mahlon Dickerson, Esq. ; Physicians, Dr. James Reynolds, Dr. R. S. Stafford ; Chaplain, Rev. Matthew Carr.

"According to their annual custom, the Society celebrated the day by devoting it to festivity and mirth. Accompanied by the officers of the St. George's, St. Andrew's, and Welsh Societies, and other gentlemen invited, they partook of an excellent dinner, prepared by Mr. Renshaw, and served up in an elegant style. Benevolent and patriotic toasts, interspersed with wit, sentiment and song, kept them together until they hailed the morning of Shilah's day."

This is the first appearance of the title of "Chaplain," which was not an office provided for in the Constitution, but was merely applied by courtesy to such reverend gentlemen, whom the members desired to be present at the dinners.

Relf's *Philadelphia Gazette* contains the following account of the next anniversary meeting, on March 17, 1808 :

"The annual meeting (of the Hibernian Society) for the election of officers was held at the Mansion House on Thursday, the 17th inst. The Society having received with sincere regret the resignation of the late Treasurer, Joseph Tagert, Esq., proceeded to the choice of officers, when the following gentlemen were elected, viz. : President, Hugh Holmes ; Vice-President, Charles Heatly ; Treasurer, Henry Toland ; Secretary, Robert Taylor ; Counsellors, John Sergeant, John Fox ; Physicians, R. S. Stafford, James Reynolds.

ROBERT TAYLOR, *Sec.*

"Several gentlemen invited, among whom were the officers of the other benevolent Societies, partook with the Society of an excellent dinner prepared at the Mansion House and served up in an elegant style. Dinner removed, the exhilarating juice was kept in free circulation, whilst with toast, song and conversation, emanating from hearts filled with benevolence, patriotism, and respect for the Fair, due honor was done to the memory of St. Patrick."

The notice for the meeting on December 17, 1808, says : "As an amendment of the bye-laws, with a view to render the funds of the Society more general in their distribution, as well as other important business is to be transacted, the members are earnestly requested to



REV. MATTHEW CARR, O. S. A.



be punctual in their attendance." That for the meeting on March 17, 1809, says :

"The members will please take notice that the anniversary dinner will be at the Mansion House and served up precisely at half-past 3 o'clock ; and that it would greatly assist the arrangements now making for that occasion, if those members who intend to celebrate the feast of St. Patrick would take the trouble of leaving their names with the Secretary (No. 217 High Street) on or before Wednesday, the 15th inst.

"The anniversary of this year will be particularly interesting, as the members will have the pleasure of hearing that the funds of their benevolent institution will be greatly enlarged by a very liberal donation from the trustees of the estate of the late Mr. John Keble.

ROBERT TAYLOR, Secy.

"March 9th, 1809."

The account of the meeting is as follows :

"At the anniversary meeting of the Hibernian Society for the relief of Emigrants from Ireland, held at the Mansion House Hotel, on Friday, the 17th inst., the following members were elected officers for the ensuing year: President, Hugh Holmes; Vice-President, Charles Heatly; Treasurer, Henry Toland; Secretary, Edward Fox; Counsellors, John Sergeant, Thomas Kittera; Physicians, Robert S. Stafford, Isaac Heylin; Chaplain, Rev. M. Hurley.

"After the election of their officers, the Society sat down to an elegant entertainment, at which were present the officers of other benevolent Societies, and several respectable strangers, and the following toasts, interspersed with appropriate songs, were drank :

1. The immortal memory of St. Patrick. In the celebration of this day, may we resolve, that, "where liberty dwells there shall be our country."
2. The land we live in. May the Union of these States be dear to every one of their adopted sons.
3. The land we left. May the hospitality of America be known as a refuge for the oppressed, a relief to the indigent, and a reward to the industrious.
4. The memory of George Washington. May the sons of Hibernia truly appreciate the worth of those heroes and patriots who have secured the American asylum for the oppressed of every nation.
5. The President of the United States. May all political controversies be reduced to one head, "how best to promote the interests of our common country."
6. The Governor and the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. May her canals be *sunk*, her furnaces be *blasted*, and her manufactures *consumed*.
7. The Press. May its freedom be encouraged, its licentiousness punished.
8. The union of the confederated States of America. May it be perpetuated.
9. The Militia, the Army and Navy of the United States. May the memory of those who have fallen in defense of *civil liberty* be gratefully cherished, and the services of those who survive ensure the esteem of their country.
10. The Agriculture, Manufactures and Commerce of the United States. As their true interests are inseparable, may they mutually support each other.
11. The Education of Youth. May our legislature be persuaded that the public purse can never be so well applied as in the Education of Youth, it being the best security for good morals, good laws and the preservation of our rights and liberties.
12. The People and the Laws. May the people respect the laws, and the laws protect the people.

13. Republican Governments. May we never lose sight of our rights or the practice of our duties.

14. The memory of the late Mr. John Keble.

15. The St. Andrew's, the St. George's, the German, the Welch, and all other benevolent societies.

16. The great family of mankind. May the whole human race be united by charity as a common tie, and enjoy liberty as a common inheritance.

17. The Fair Sex.

The meeting on December 17, 1809, was held at the "City Hotel," and the annual meeting on March 17, 1810, at the "Mansion House Hotel," but we find no accounts of them in the papers. In the Directory for 1811, however, we find the list of officers of the Society, no doubt elected at the latter meeting. There are no changes from the list of 1809. For the meeting on March 17, 1812, the Secretary, Edward Fox, advertises that the same would be held at the City Hotel, in South Second street, dinner to be on the table at three o'clock, and the members "to call for tickets at the Bar of the Hotel, No. 101 Chestnut St. or at No. 273 Market St."

There is no account of this meeting, but we learn from Paxton's "City Directory" the list of officers chosen, which is as follows: President, Hugh Holmes; Vice-President, Charles Heatly; Treasurer, Henry Toland; Secretary, Edward Fox; Counsellors, John Sergeant and John Fox; Physicians, Robert S. Stafford and Isaac Heylin; Acting Committee, William Boggs, John Horner, Hugh Cooper, John Colman, Edward McDermott, Hugh Calhoun, Edward Hudson, John Wm. Rogers, Edward Thursby, William Brown and David Acheson.

There is no notice after this until that for the anniversary meeting on March 17, 1813, but as we have the minute books of the Society complete, from that date down to the present time, we will close the chapter. Thanks to the newspapers, we have been enabled to give our readers some idea of the Society during the period from 1790 to 1813, and while the notices of several meetings do not appear, yet those which we have referred to in the course of the chapter show that the Society had been prospering and that it was faithfully carrying out its cardinal principles: the relief of the emigrant, the remembrance of old Ireland, and devotion to the Land of Liberty.

THE MEMBERS OF THE HIBERNIAN SOCIETY FROM 1790 TO 1813.

LIKE their predecessors of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, the members of the Hibernian Society were useful citizens of the community in which they lived. Many of them were distinguished in civil and military life, and the roll of 1790 contains the names of some of the leading citizens of the city and State. Hon. Thomas McKean, Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania and one of the most prominent public men of his day, heads the list as President, and General Walter Stewart, the Vice-President, had been a distinguished soldier in the Revolution. Commodore John Barry, General Edward Hand, Lieutenant-Colonel George Latimer, Colonel Francis Nichols, Colonel Thomas Proctor, Colonel Charles Stewart, Colonel Christopher Stuart, and others had made glorious records in the army and navy. George Bryan had been Vice-President of Pennsylvania, and Thomas Fitzsimons, a signer of the Federal Constitution; and of the public officials in 1790, Thomas Fitzsimons was a member of Congress; Sharp Delany was Collector of Customs; Robert Patton, Postmaster; Samuel Caldwell, Clerk of the United States District Court; John Donnaldson, Auditor-General of Pennsylvania; John Nicholson, Comptroller-General; George Bryan, Judge of the Supreme Court; William Nichols, Clerk of the Orphans' Court; George Campbell, Register of Wills; Matthew Irwin, Recorder of Deeds; and John Barclay and John Maxwell Nesbitt, Aldermen. Matthew Carey was one of the most active Irish-Americans in the country, and was a controlling spirit in the organization. Attorneys, physicians, merchants and tradesmen were largely represented in the list.

The organization of the Society occurred amidst stirring times. The first administration under the Federal Constitution, inaugurated in 1789, was wrestling with the new problems of government; a new constitution for the State was projected; preparations for the State Constitutional Convention were being held, and political excitement in Federal, State and city affairs ran high. The Republic had but entered upon the career which has made it the most famous in the world's history.

In all the public events of the city the names of members of the Hibernian Society will be found figuring. On Washington's Birthday, 1790, an artillery salute was fired by Captain John Conolly's company. On the Fourth of July the members of the

Society of the Cincinnati, headed by Governor Mifflin and Chief-Justice McKean, marched to Christ Church and listened to "an appropriate sermon." In 1791 John Barclay, a member of the Society, was chosen Mayor of the city. The Fourth of July, 1791, was celebrated by a *fête*, given by George Gray and Robert Gray in their gardens at Gray's Ferry. Judge McKean and John Barclay figured in 1792 in the political meetings, and Thomas Fitzsimons was re-elected to Congress. On the first anniversary of the taking of the Bastille, July 14, 1792, Colonel John Shee's Fourth Philadelphia Regiment celebrated the event by a dinner. In 1793 occurred the fearful visitation of yellow fever, which carried away so many of the people of Philadelphia, including several members of the Society. The epidemic lasted from 1st of August to the 9th of November. Rev. Francis Ant. Fleming, after heroic attentions to the sufferers, was himself a victim. On the Committee of citizens who faithfully remained at their posts while it lasted were Matthew Carey, Matthew Connolly and William Robinson, as did also Dr. Samuel Duffield. Among the members who died of the fever were John Dunkin, James Calbraith, Jr., Thomas Lea, Thomas McCormick, John Morton, Daniel Baldwin and Robert Patton.

On the Committee of Correspondence of the first Democratic Society, founded in 1793, was David Jackson, and on the committee appointed by the meeting of merchants held August 13 of the same year relating to the depredations of French privateers, we find the names of Colonel John Nixon, Thomas Fitzsimons, John Maxwell Nesbitt, and General Walter Stewart. In 1794 George Latimer, John Barclay, George Meade, Thomas McKean, Alexander Boyd and John Dunlap were six out of thirteen trustees of the fund raised by the citizens for the redemption of Americans captured by the Algerine pirates. The popular feeling against Great Britain was shown by the public celebrations in honor of the successes of the French Revolutionists. Blair McClenachan, as President of the Democratic Society, in 1794, took an active part in these celebrations.

In 1794 occurred the so-called "Whiskey Insurrection" in the western counties of Pennsylvania. President Washington called for troops to suppress it, and Major-General William Irvine was appointed to command the State contingent, about 5,000 men. Brigadier-General Thomas Proctor was appointed to the command of the division, consisting of the regiments from Philadelphia and adjoining counties. Among those who marched were the First City Troop, commanded by Captain John Dunlap. At a meeting of citizens held at the Court-House to raise funds to support the families of the soldiers

while on the expedition, William Montgomery, Israel Whelen, Andrew Bayard and John Barclay were four of a committee of eight appointed to solicit subscriptions. General Walter Stewart remained in military command of the city during the absence of the Governor. When Jay's treaty with England was made public, the French sympathizers were loud in their denunciations. On July 22, 1795, a town meeting was called and a resolution of disapproval of the treaty was passed, and a committee appointed to draft an address to the President upon the subject. Thomas McKean and Blair McClenachan were two of the committee. The committee reported to an adjourned meeting on July 24. The address was adopted, and three cheers were given "for Archibald Hamilton Rowan, the Irish patriot, who had arrived in the city a few days before." In the elections of the year George Latimer and Blair McClenachan were two of the candidates for the Assembly, and at the Presidential election in 1796 the Jefferson electoral ticket in the State was headed by Thomas McKean, and the Adams electoral ticket by Israel Whelen. On February 6, 1796, occurred the triumphal reception to General Anthony Wayne upon returning from his brilliant campaign against the Indians in the Northwest. On April 12, 1798, Common Council appointed a committee of two, of whom one was Joseph Magoffin, to prepare an address to the President of the United States on the French situation. In this year also we find Andrew Bayard figuring as a supporter of John Adams, and William Robinson as a sympathizer with the French.

The militia of the city were divided in politics. General Thomas Proctor and his division officers passed resolutions assuring support in case of a war with France, and the officers of the County brigade deprecated hasty action. The "Militia Legion of Philadelphia" was formed during 1798, with Colonel John Shee as Commandant. On June 11, 1798, a meeting of merchants was held at the City Tavern, and it was resolved to take up subscriptions for building two ships for the Government. George Latimer was Chairman of the meeting and John Donaldson, Secretary, and of the committee of five appointed to receive the subscriptions, David Hayfield Conyngham and James Crawford were two. In 1799 William Duane, Dr. James Reynolds, John Dunlap, Joseph B. McKean, Peter Miercken, and others were engaged in disputes, consequent upon the passage of the alien law, the feeling being very pronounced among the Irish-Americans. After a bitter political contest, Thomas McKean, President of the Society, was elected Governor of Pennsylvania—a gain to the State, but a loss to the Society, as he declined a re-election for the

following year, no doubt owing to his inability longer to fulfil the duties of his office. He had been President since the permanent organization, April 5, 1790. The triumph of McKean at the election gave rise to numerous celebrations by his supporters, the Democrats, and we learn that there was a union of "Irish and German interests" in his favor, throughout the State. On December 14, 1799, General Washington died, and on December 26 occurred the commemorative procession ordered by Congress, and many Hibernians were prominent in the affair, including Captain McKean's, Captain Duane's, Captain Sweeney's and Captain Dunlap's companies of militia, and upon Washington's birthday celebration, February 22, 1800, they were again prominent, including Rev. Matthew Carr, who delivered "an eloquent discourse to a large congregation" at St. Mary's Catholic Church.

During 1800 Thomas McKean, as Governor of the State, and William Duane, as editor of the *Aurora*, were two of the most prominent figures, and were the centre of fierce political contentions. Tench Coxe was also in the thick of the squabbles. Colonel John Shee's Legion also took a part. The inauguration of President Jefferson, on March 4, 1801, was made the occasion of a public procession, and we find on the Committee of Arrangements, John Smith, Andrew Kennedy, Joseph Worrell, and Robert Porter. Colonel Shee's Legion was in the line, as well as Major-General Proctor and the militia. Jefferson tendered the appointment of United States Marshal to Colonel John Shee, and, upon his declination, to John Smith. During 1801 the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce was organized, Thomas Fitzsimons being President and Robert Smith, Treasurer. Matthew Carey was prominent as a publisher about this time.

In the memorial, January 4, 1802, of the Philadelphia merchants who had suffered losses by the French Spoliations, we find the names of Conyngham, Nesbitt & Co., William Bell, George Davis, Thos. Fitzsimons, John Taggart, Joseph Brown, Walter Stewart, David H. Conyngham, Philip and Thomas Reilly and Edward Carrell. At the election in the fall of 1802, Thomas McKean was re-elected Governor. In the same year Colonel John Shee was appointed Major-General of the Philadelphia militia. At the public dinner on Washington's birthday, 1803, John Nixon was one of the presiding officers, and both the Vice-Presidents, Samuel Fox and Joseph Ball, were Hibernians. In 1805 Thomas McKean was again re-elected Governor after a fierce political campaign, in which William Duane, of the *Aurora*, opposed him. A new volunteer company of soldiers, called the



TENCH COXE.



"Republican Greens," was organized during this year and took part in the celebration of the anniversary of the British evacuation of Philadelphia; Duane was their Captain. In 1806 we find the names of William Montgomery, Robert Ralston, Thomas W. Francis, Thomas Allibone, Jacob G. Koch, Lewis Clapier, William Brown, and other members of the Hibernian Society, as prominent merchants and ship owners. Robert Patterson was President of the "Philadelphia Mathematical Society." During this year Duane's *Aurora* was in continual trouble, Duane being defendant in sixty libel suits for attacks made by him on political opponents. Governor McKean's popularity was waning, and he incurred fierce opposition by reason of his attendance at the annual dinner of the St. George's Society, at which a toast "To the King" was drunk. In 1807 another noted Irishman, John Binns, removed to Philadelphia and established a paper, *The Democratic Press*. He soon became active in the politics of the day. In the same year, in November, a dinner was given to Daniel Clark, a noted merchant of New Orleans, nephew of Daniel Clark (F.S.), Thomas Fitzsimons presiding.

In 1808 Thomas W. Francis, Robert Ralston, and Samuel Keith were three of a committee of five appointed by the Chamber of Commerce to raise subscriptions for distressed sailors. Tench Coxe, Matthew Carey, David Jackson, and Joseph Jones were on the managing and subscription committee of the Philadelphia Manufacturing Society, just organized. It is curious to note that in the list of principal manufacturers of the city about this time there are few or no Hibernians, when in recent times so very many of them attained eminence and wealth in manufacturing. The political caldron was kept boiling by William Duane, John Binns and others. More libel suits were brought against Duane, who was about this time appointed by President Madison Lieutenant-Colonel of a regiment in the regular service. In this year also a meeting of Roman Catholics was held to found an Orphan Asylum. Matthew Carey presided and Thomas Hurley was Secretary.

In 1809 the political contests continued. We find Thomas Fitzsimons and George Latimer prominent among the Federalists of the city, and Wm. Duane and John Binns among the Democrats. On July 4 the members of the Pennsylvania Society of the Cincinnati marched to the site of the monument to General Anthony Wayne, near Paoli, Pa. In this year we find Professor Robert Patterson and Callender Irvine certifying to the success of Leiper's experimental railroad. In 1810 Robert Patterson and William J. Duane figured in the new "Whig Society of Pennsylvania," and Samuel F. Bradford among

the "Sons of Washington." In this year the Federalists elected most of their candidates, including the Sheriff, Francis Johnston. In the public improvements, projected during 1811, General Francis Swain, Paul Cox, Francis Johnston and William J. Donaldson were prominent. The District Court of Philadelphia was established and Joseph Hemphill was commissioned its first presiding Judge on May 6, 1811.

The prospect of a war with England led to increased interest in the militia organization. John Smith was Lieutenant-Colonel of the new cavalry regiment organized on April 29, 1811. A sham battle was fought, the commander being General John Steel. War was declared on June 18, 1812, and immediately great excitement occurred. Public meetings were held and four days after the news reached Philadelphia, Lieutenant-Colonel John Smith, commanding the cavalry regiment, tendered its services to the Government. The merchants resolved to build a ship of war, and Jacob Gerald Koch subscribed \$5,000, saying, "if it is intended to loan the ship, I will build a ship of war myself for the Government" ("Scharf & Westcott," Vol. 1, p. 554). In July the meeting of citizens not liable to military duty resolved to form themselves into military associations to aid the civic authorities, and on the committees for the purpose we find William Wray, Robert Patterson, William Smiley and Alexander Cook. Colonel Stephen E. Fotteral was in command of one of the volunteer militia regiments, the Twenty-fourth Pennsylvania Infantry. Three of the four aids to Governor Snyder—John Bannister Gibson, John Binns, and William Duane—were members of the Society, and Henry Sergeant was also on his staff as Deputy Quartermaster-General.

At the beginning of the year 1813 the war fever was at its height. The blockade of the Delaware by British vessels created great excitement and more companies of volunteers were formed, among them the "Junior Artillerists," of whom James Madison Porter was Second Lieutenant. The "State Fencibles" were formed this year, Joseph Borden McKean and Henry C. Carey being among the number enrolled. The old people of the city formed a company for defence, with General John Steel as Captain and William Smiley as First Lieutenant. In April, Lewes, Del., was threatened by the British fleet. Colonel Samuel B. Davis, in answer to the demand for provisions, etc., returned a defiance and gallantly conducted the American forces during the bombardment on April 6 and 7. In the fall of the year a regiment of United States regulars was stationed near Darby to defend Philadelphia. The Colonel, Stephen E. Fotteral, and the Lieutenant-Colonel, Samuel B. Davis, were both



GEN. ANDREW JACKSON.



members of the Society. At the fall elections William J. Duane, Thomas Sergeant, and John Connelly were three of the five members of the legislature elected from the city.

During 1814 the war excitement was continued. The invasion of the British and the capture of the city of Washington aroused the people to fresh activity. For a time party differences were forgotten. The Federalists, who had opposed the war, joined with the Democrats, in a public meeting held August 26, 1814, in the State House yard. As Thomas McKean said, "there are now but two parties, our country and its invaders." The venerable ex-Governor, then 80 years of age, presided, and Joseph Reed acted as Secretary. A committee was appointed to organize the citizens for defence, etc. Among the members of this committee were George Latimer, Gen. John Steel, John Connelly, John Sergeant, John Geyer, the Mayor, John Barclay, John Thompson, Peter Miercken and Joseph Reed; and on the sub-committees in the wards to promote the formation of volunteer companies were Samuel Carswell, Wm. Smiley, Matthew McConnell, James Ash, Walter Ker, James Harper, Peter Lyle, Wm. Montgomery, Charles Harper, Richard Renshaw and George Morton—a goodly array of Hibernians. Others, like Matthew Carey and Silas E. Weir, were contributors to the funds raised by the committee. It is evident that the spirit of patriotism which animated the Friendly Sons during the Revolution was in full force among their successors of the Hibernian Society during the War of 1812. Among the volunteer companies formed were the "Volunteer Greens."

The retreat of the British averted all danger to the city, and many of the companies were disbanded in the winter of 1814-15. On January 8, 1815, occurred the battle of New Orleans, where General Andrew Jackson acquired such widespread fame, and it might be of interest to note that General Jackson afterwards, in 1819, became a member of the Hibernian Society and that his certificate of membership, neatly framed, now hangs in the Hermitage, Nashville, Tenn. The war ended in February, 1815. During its progress Philadelphia had loyally supported the Government, and we are pleased to record that in all the measures taken to raise money and troops, members of the Society took an active and prominent part. The record of their patriotism, commenced in 1775, was fully kept up, and has continued without interruption for nearly one hundred and twenty years.

THE HUREPAIN! SOMET FROM ST TI

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第一、要有一个明确的目的。在开始之前，先问自己：为什么要写这篇作文？是为了完成作业，还是为了表达自己的想法？明确目的可以帮助你更好地组织思路。

参考文献

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Figure 1

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

1. The first of these is the fact that the majority of the population of the United States is now living in urban areas. This is a result of the process of urbanization, which has been going on since the beginning of the 20th century. The population of the United States has increased from about 100 million in 1900 to over 200 million in 1950, and the majority of this increase has been in urban areas. This has led to a concentration of population in a few large cities, which has in turn led to a number of problems, such as overcrowding, pollution, and traffic congestion.

附：在“三三制”政权中，共产党占三分之一，国民党占三分之一，民主同盟占三分之一。

— 100 —

「阿彌陀佛」

[illegible]

1. 凡在本行開辦之各項業務，均應遵守本行所定之規章及各項辦法。

一、政治思想：政治思想是政治行为的先导，是政治行为的灵魂。政治思想决定着政治行为的性质、方向、内容和形式。政治思想是政治行为的先导，是政治行为的灵魂。政治思想决定着政治行为的性质、方向、内容和形式。

“我”的“我”是“我”的“我”

14. Social Intercourse. May the spirit of party never rise so high as to destroy private friendships, prevent the Union of good men, or endanger the Liberties and Happiness of our common Country.

15. The benevolent Societies of St. Andrew's, St. George, the Welsh and the German.

16. The Education of Youth ;—the only certain mode of securing to the Commonwealth "Virtue, Liberty and Independence."

17. The fair daughters of Columbia.

The toasts are given in full, as they are expressive of the sentiments of the members, and give an idea of the spirit animating the Society during the war of 1812. Joseph Tagert, Aaron Denman, Edward Fox, Robert Taylor, Henry Toland, John Horner, William Schlatter and William Rogers were the committee for the annual "festival" on March 17, 1814. The same officers were chosen, with the exception of Charles Heatly, Vice-President, who had died, after many years of active service. Joseph Tagert was chosen to succeed him. As showing who were among the active members in 1814, the attendance on March 17 is given as follows : March 17, 1814.

The Society then adjourned to Dinner, when the following named members attended :

HUGH HOLMES,
JOSEPH TAGERT,
HENRY TOLAND,
EDWARD FOX,
JAMES KITCHEN,
ROBERT RITCHIE,
WILLIAM KYLE,
JOHN STEELE,
GEORGE MURRAY,
PATRICK HAYES,
ALEXANDER COOKE,
CHARLES BARRINGTON,
JOHN LOUGHREY,
GEORGE TAYLOR, JR.,
WILLIAM FLINTHAM,
JAMES WILSON,
DAVID ACHESON,
JAMES MCCULLOUGH,
WILLIAM BOGGS,
EDWARD McDERMOTT,
THOMAS REILLY,
SILAS E. WEIR,
THOMAS F. BRADFORD,
WILLIAM SCHLATTER,
WILLIAM DELANY,
SAMUEL KEITH,

GUY BRYAN,
JOHN SERGEANT,
JOSEPH B. MCKEAN,
DAVID LAPSLEY, JR.,
SAMUEL C. BELL,
AARON DENMAN,
PETER MIERCKEN,
JEREMIAH DONOVAN,
AUGUSTUS CUSHING,
JAMES ROGERS,
FRANCIS SWAIN,
—— GRAY,
HENRY TOLAND, JR.,
JOHN HORNER,
EDWARD CLARK,
GAVIN HAMILTON,
GEORGE HUMES,
ISAAC HEYLIN,
WILLIAM ROGERS,
JOHN MEANY,
JACOB G. KOCH,
ROBERT CORRY,
JOHN HAMILTON,
JOHN PATTERSON,
WILLIAM PRIORSOLL,
ERNST. F. SCHUMANN,

JOSEPH R. TATEM,
 WILLIAM J. BAKER,
 JOHN BERNARD,
 MOSES YOUNG,
 SAMUEL REED,
 ROBERT TAYLOR,
 HUGH COOPER,
 PETER A. BROWN,
 RICHARD C. POTTER,
 P. S. MARCLAY,
 GEORGE LATIMER,

THOMAS KITTEK,
 JOHN SMITH, M.
 WILLIAM WILSON,
 WILLIAM YOUNG,
 SAMUEL FOX,
 WILLIAM FRANCES,
 WILLIAM DAVIS,
 WILLIAM WOOD,
 ISRAEL WHELEN,
 WILLIAM SMILEY,
 ——— HARDINGE.

The following named members who intended to be present sent their excuses :

J. P. MÜHLENBERG,
 T. W. FRANCIS,
 SAMUEL MEEKER,
 JAMES MCILHANNEY,
 ROBERT MILLER,
 WILLIAM BROWN,
 THOMAS SCOTT,

FRANCIS ARMSTRONG,
 WILLIAM WRAY,
 JOHN B. TOLAND,
 FRANCIS JOHNSON,
 LEWIS NEILL,
 HENRY SERGEANT,
 ROBERT POLK.

And the Society was honored with the company of the Right Reverend Bishop White, the Reverend Doctor Blackwell, the Reverend Doctor Abercrombie, and the officers of the Societies of St. George, St. Andrew's, The Welsh Society and The German Society.

We learn from the minutes of the meeting of March 16, 1815, that the treasury contained \$7,531.50. At the same meeting, General Thomas Acheson, of Washington, Pa., and Colonel Callender Irvine, with others, were elected members of the Society. On the next day, March 17, the Society elected officers—the same as the preceding year.

The Society were honored by the company

The Right-Reverend Bishop White.

The Reverend Doctor Blackwell.

The Reverend Doctor Abercrombie.

Major-General Scott, and the officers of the St. George's, the St. Andrew's, the German and the Welsh Societies of Philadelphia.

Among the toasts drank were the following :

The Militia of the Union : Prompt to repel invasion, and ready to support the *Laws* and put down insurrection.

The Army of the United States. They have, agreeably to our former wish, "fought themselves into public favor," and have continued to deserve it.

The Navy of the United States. Public confidence fills every sail ; public expectation fulfilled by every officer and by every sailor.

The *volunteers* who assembled for the defense of this District. May their patriotic exertions be a theme for future emulation.



GEN. THOMAS ACHESON.



1

1

The brave *Scott, Brown, Jackson, McComb* and the long list of citizen soldiers who have shown that America only wants an occasion to exhibit her heroes.

Commodores *Porter* and *Decatur*. Triumphant in defeat ; may they receive, as they richly deserve, the universal applause of their country.

The heroes of the Lakes, *Perry* and *McDonough*, names rendered immortal in the page of American History.

Peace. Thrice welcome to our shores. May she long continue to bless us with her presence and banish all contentions which might disturb her repose.

At the meeting on March 18, 1816, the following officers were elected : President, Hugh Holmes ; Vice-President, Joseph Tagert ; Treasurer, John Horner ; Secretary, Edward Fox ; Counsellors, John Sergeant and William Delany ; Physicians, Robert Stafford and Isaac Heylin ; Acting Committee, Hugh Cooper, William Boggs, John Dougherty, John Patterson, Robert Taylor, Samuel Fox, John Thoburn, Peter Lyle, and Henry Toland, Jr. Fifteen new members were elected, including Thomas Sergeant, Richard Bache, Richard Duane, and Dennis McCredy. The Treasurer was ordered to subscribe to the Philadelphia Dispensary for the amount of five annual subscriptions. The anniversary dinner was largely attended, as will appear from the following list of members present :

HUGH HOLMES,
JOSEPH TAGERT,
JOHN HORNER,
EDWARD FOX,
JOHN HAMILTON,
JAMES ROGERS,
JOHN HUMES,
WILLIAM PATTERSON,
GEORGE HUMES,
BERNARD MCCREDY,
RICHARD C. POTTER,
JOHN PATTERSON,
HUGH COOPER,
ROBERT TAYLOR,
ALEXANDER S. COXE,
SAMUEL EWING,
SILAS E. WEIR,
JAMES C. THOMPSON,
JOHN THOBURN,
RICHARD DREAN,
JAMES MCCULLOCH,
JOHN THOBURN,
THOMAS SCOTT,
JAMES KITCHEN,
JOHN MAGOFFIN,
THOMAS PASSMORE,
THOMAS KIRKMAN,

JOHN JACKSON,
JOHN G. GEORGE,
WILLIAM BOGGS,
JOHN LOUGHREY,
GEORGE MURRAY,
WILLIAM WOODS,
CALLENDER IRVINE,
PETER LYLE,
THOMAS DOBBINS,
WILLIAM CHESNUT,
JAMES WILSON,
JOHN KNOX,
JAMES NIXON,
JOSEPH CASEKEY,
EDWARD THURSBY,
WILLIAM WILSON,
WILLIAM DELANY,
WILLIAM BATT,
HENRY TOLAND, JR.,
AARON DENMAN,
CHARLES BARRINGTON,
JOHN STRAWBRIDGE,
ROBERT CALDCLEUGH,
GEORGE LATIMER,
WILLIAM DAVIS,
SAMUEL KIETH,
GEORGE TAYLOR, JR.,

WILLIAM J. BAKER,
JAMES CALDWELL,
PETER A. BROWN,
JAMES ASH,
T. B. FREEMAN,
ALEXANDER COOK,
ISAAC HEVLIN,
WILLIAM ROGERS,
P. S. MARKLEY,
SAMUEL FOX,
RICHARD BACHE,
THOMAS SERGEANT,
WILLIAM SCHLATTER,
JOSEPH B. MCKEAN,
GEORGE THOMSON,
EDWARD McDERMOTT,
BENJAMIN WILSON,
WILLIAM BROWN,

LEWIS CLAPIER,
EDWARD HUDSON,
ISRAEL WHELAN,
WILLIAM MILLER,
THOMAS KITTERA,
WILLIAM FLINTHAM,
JOHN MEANY,
THOMAS SCOTT,
JOHN MCCREA,
ROBERT ADAMS,
STEPHEN KINGSTON,
JOHN LYLE,
LEWIS NEIL,
—— ANDERSON,
RICHARD MCKINSEY,
JOHN T. SULLIVAN,
M. COCHRAN,
ROBERT MILLER.

Among the guests were Right Reverend Bishop White, the Reverend Doctor Blackwell, the Reverend Doctor Abercrombie, and the officers of the charitable societies of St. Andrew's, St. George and the Welsh.

Among the toasts were the following :

The land we live in. May it be prosperous, may it be united, and its admirable Constitution be perpetual.

The memory of George Washington. May all who revere his memory revere his maxim : "That whatever measures have a tendency to dissolve the union, or contribute to lessen the sovereign authority, ought to be considered as hostile to the liberties and independence of America."

The Militia, the Army and Navy of the United States. The great triumvirate of the nation's safety.

Americans ! protect the hardy Tar,
Be mindful of his merit ;
And when again you're plunged in war,
He'll show his daring spirit.

Public credit. The Pulse by which the health of the nation is most truly known.

The Press. The support of Liberty when conducted upon the principles of Liberty, but the instrument of despotism when conducted in the spirit of faction.

Toleration in Religion and Politics. The American rule for preventing persecution in either.

The Education of Youth. The certain means of national happiness—the best return for national expenditures.

The Ocean. Free for every Flag, not the property of any.

Our fellow-citizens, prisoners in Carthage. A speedy relief to them—peaceably, if we can ; forcibly, if we must.

Our Sister Societies. The St. Patrick's and Hibernian of New York ; the Erin and St. Patrick's Benevolent Societies of Philadelphia.

The dinner committee for March 17, 1817, were Messrs. Aaron Denman, John Homer, William Boggs, William Schlatter, William Rogers, James Rogers, Hugh Cooper, Edward Fox and Joseph Tagert. The same general officers were re-elected, excepting that



COL. SAMUEL B. DAVIS.

instead of John Sergeant, Counsellor, Peter A. Browne, who appears to have been a very active member about this time, was chosen in his place. The acting committee for the ensuing year was William Boggs, John Dougherty, John Patterson, Robert Taylor, William Wilson, John Hamilton, James Rogers, James C. Thompson, William Rogers.

On March 17, 1818, Joseph Tagert succeeded as President Hugh Holmes, who had succeeded Thomas McKean in 1800. Edward Fox became Vice-President, and James Rogers, Secretary. John Sergeant was again elected one of the Counsellors, in place of Peter A. Browne, and we find Rev. Doctors Carr and Potts named as chaplains. Among the new members elected were James M. Porter and Col. Stephen E. Fotteral. On December 17, 1818, we find the Treasury of the Society containing the sum of \$9,831.50, and Turner Camac one of the new members elected. The dinner committee for March 17, 1819, consisted of Joseph Tagert, John Horner, James Rogers, James C. Thompson, John T. Sullivan, Silas E. Weir, John Steel, Stephen E. Fotteral, Robert Toland and William Boggs.

At the meeting on March 17, 1819, among the new members elected was Colonel Samuel B. Davis, proposed by Peter A. Browne, and Major-General Andrew Jackson was elected an honorary member of the Society. The same officers were re-elected, excepting that we find five Counsellors instead of two. They were Thomas Kittera, William Delany, Peter A. Browne, Alexander S. Coxe and Charles S. Coxe. From 1815, for several years, the Society seemed to be very prosperous. At every meeting numerous prominent citizens were added to the membership rolls, the funds were steadily increasing, and the work of relieving distress among poor emigrants was well attended to.

At the meeting on December 17, 1820, Joseph Tagert, Edward Fox, John Horner and James Rogers were chosen a Committee of Finance with power "to invest the funds of the Society as they may think best for the interest of the same." About this period General Callender Irvine was very active in the affairs of the Society. On March 17, 1821, all the lawyers in the Society seem to have been chosen Counsellors, for these were chosen: John Sergeant, Thomas Kittera, Peter A. Browne, William Delany, Alexander S. Coxe, Charles S. Coxe, George W. Toland, John Keating, Jr., and David Paul Brown. A change in the list of officers was made on March 17, 1825, Silas E. Weir being chosen Vice-President, in place of Edward Fox, and Samuel Chew was added to the list of Counsellors. Four

physicians were named, viz. : Doctors Isaac Heylin, William Barnwell, Samuel Colhoun and Ezekiel C. Cook.

During 1824 and 1825 the most attentive members of the Society seem to have been Joseph Tagert, Robert Fleming, Thomas Stewart, Alexander Dougherty, John Hanson, Bernard McCredy, Hugh Cooper, Samuel Bell, Robert Patterson, John Knox, Nathaniel Burt, William Barnwell, M. D., Thomas Armstrong, John Patterson, Robert Burgess, David Correy, Edward Hudson, James McCulloch, George McCalmont, John Hamilton, Joseph Worrell, James Rogers, General Callender Irvine, William Patterson, James Gowen, Silas E. Weir, John Wiley, William Woods, William Montgomery, David Boyd, John Horner, Hugh Cooper, Henry McMahan, Robert Taylor, Alexander Cook, Thomas Reath, G. W. Toland, and Robert Ewing.

At the meeting on June 23, 1825, a legacy of \$1,000 from the estate of Mary Brandon, deceased, payable after certain life-estates, was reported, "for the use and benefit of the poor emigrants," and the legacy accepted. On March 17, 1827, George W. Toland was elected Secretary, in place of James Rogers, "who declined a re-election." The Counsellors chosen were John Sergeant, Thomas Kittera, William J. Duane, David Paul Brown, Charles S. Coxe, Peter A. Browne, Samuel Chew, and George W. Toland. The Chaplains selected were Reverend George Potts and Reverend Dr. Wylie ; and the Physicians, William Barnwell, Ezekiel C. Cook, Samuel Colhoun, and Isaac Heylin.

At the meeting on September 18, 1827, John T. Sullivan, Robert Taylor, John Knox, and George W. Toland, a Committee on By-Laws, reported a few proposed alterations. A Committee on Finance, to consist of three members, was provided for, and the admission fee fixed at twenty dollars. "Two members learned in the law and two members learned in medicine" were to be chosen at the annual meeting Counsellors and Physicians to the Society. The number of the Acting Committee was retained at twelve. Any person elected to an office and refusing to serve was to be fined five dollars. Under the new By-Laws, on March 17, 1828, the following officers were chosen: President, Joseph Tagert ; Vice-President, Silas E. Weir ; Treasurer, John Horner ; Secretary, George W. Toland ; Counsellors, Thomas Kittera and William J. Duane ; Physicians, Doctors Ezekiel Cook and Samuel Colhoun ; Committee of Finance, Silas E. Weir, William Davidson and Robert Fleming ; Acting Committee, William Wilson, Matthew Baxter, James C. Thompson, Joseph Woods, Nathaniel Burt, John M. Hood, John Patterson, James Gowen, Robert Creighton, John T. Sullivan, David Boyd, and John Knox.





JOSEPH TAGERT.



On June 17, 1828, on motion of Mr. McCredy, it was resolved, "that the cases of emigrants from Ireland who have arrived since the enactment of the Poor Laws passed at the last session of the Legislature, be referred to the Acting Committee, with authority to apply to Counsel if necessary to institute legal proceedings, and to take such other measures for their immediate relief as they may think proper." About this time General Robert Patterson, afterwards so many years President of the Society, began to take an active interest in its proceedings. General Callender Irvine, son of General William Irvine, succeeded Silas E. Weir as Vice-President, on March 17, 1829.

At the meeting on June 17, 1829, it was reported that the late Anthony Kennedy had devised to the Society a certain tract of land in Westmoreland county containing 350 acres, and the Secretary was instructed to write to Mr. John G. Barclay, of Greensburg, Pa., "who had been Mr. Kennedy's agent," to ascertain its value and if it could be sold. The same question has been repeatedly asked since, and it was only recently that the land was finally disposed of at a nominal sum. It was also reported that "Colonel Robinson, of Kentucky, had left this Society a legacy of two hundred dollars." At the following meeting, September 17, 1829, the officers of the Society were "fully authorized and empowered" to sell the tract of land already referred to, and on December 17, 1829, it was reported that Colonel Robinson's legacy had been promptly paid "by his executor, Major Walter Preston," whereupon that gentleman was elected an honorary member of the Society.

The Dinner Committee for March 17, 1830, consisted of General Callender Irvine, Gen. Robert Patterson, Robert Fleming, James Rogers, Hood Irvine, John Knox, John Patterson, John T. Sullivan, and Robert Toland. The action of one grateful emigrant about this time deserves to be recorded. "Mr. Patrick Griffin returned twelve dollars which had been some time since contributed for his relief by the Society, with a request that the same should be given to some person as needy as he had been." The Society expressed by a resolution that it "was sensible of the honorable conduct of Mr. Griffin." It is not often, outside of the reports of the Acting Committee, that the silent work of charity towards destitute emigrants, performed since the organization, comes to the surface as in this instance. Throughout its long career of usefulness many thousands of dollars have been expended in relief and many thousands of poor emigrants received pecuniary aid and advice from the agents of the Society.

By the meeting on March 15, 1831, the funds of the Society had

increased to \$11,500. On February 17, 1832, "the letter of invitation from the Chairman of the Committee of arrangements appointed at the town meeting having been read, it was unanimously resolved that this Society will heartily join in the civic procession on the 22nd inst.," and Messrs. Hood Irvine, Thomas Roney, John Knox, Robert Taylor and James Gowen were appointed a Committee to make the necessary arrangements. This action of course referred to Washington's birthday, which this year was celebrated with unusual ceremonies in various parts of the country, including Philadelphia. Whether the Society's participation in the parade attracted particular attention, or for some other reason, twenty-three new members were elected at the ensuing special meeting on March 14.

John Knox succeeded to the Secretaryship on March 17, 1832, in place of George W. Toland, who declined a re-election, and Robert Taylor to the Treasurership on March 18, 1833. Doctors Matthew Anderson and Samuel Colhoun were elected physicians on the latter date. On September 17, 1833, it was passed that "on the death of a member, if it be the desire of the relatives or friends, it shall be the duty of the Secretary to call a meeting of the Society for the purpose of attending the funeral, and that each member on such occasions wear Crape on the left arm." It was also agreed at this meeting that nominations for office should take place at the quarterly meeting prior to the annual election. Samuel Hood was one of the members elected at this meeting. He continued until his death to be one of the most active and useful members of the Society. Resolutions of sympathy upon the deaths of Hood Irvine and Robert Murphy, two of the Acting Committee, were passed on December 17, 1833. On March 14, 1834, there was a request for the use of the Society's banner to carry in front of the Hibernia Fire Company "on the 27th of March," signed by James McDonald, President of the fire company. The request was "complied with." What has become of the banner we are unable to say. That the copper plate from which are printed the certificates of membership had been in existence for a long time is evident from the authority granted June 17, 1834, to have the same "altered and retouched." On March 13, 1835, a legacy was reported of five hundred dollars, "left to the society by a Mr. Ford." On March 17, 1835, three chaplains were elected, viz. : Rev. George C. Potts, Rev. Samuel B. Wylie and Rev. John Hughes. On the same date the report of the Acting Committee gives us a picture of the relief work of the Society. The report is as follows :

Although the strictest economy was exercised by the Committee, that a due regard



REV. SAMUEL B. WYLIE.



to the benevolent object of the Society would warrant, yet they are constrained to admit that from a prevalent and increasing mercenary disposition on the part of many who falsely represent themselves as Emigrants in distress, their best efforts were unavailing in some instances to protect the Society from imposition. This growing evil, if not timely watched and corrected, will lead to encouraging the idle and profligate to lean on the Society as a source to supply the means which their own industry and economy should provide, and consequently diminish the fund that is intended for the truly deserving.

The great influx of destitute Emigrants during the second quarter, and the difficulty of finding employment for them, gave to the Sub-Committee for that period an unusual degree of labor and anxiety, and led to the large disbursements reported for that quarter, whilst the unprecedented severity of the last winter taxed the sympathies of the Committee for the quarter ending the 16th Instant, to draw to the entire extent of the charity fund at their disposal. The Acting Committee have, however, the satisfaction to believe that, if they could not relieve each deserving applicant to the extent of their exigencies, they dismissed none that were considered worthy without some pecuniary relief, and never denied to any such advice and services as were best calculated to promote their future comfort and prosperity. All which is respectfully submitted.

JAMES GOWEN,

March 17th, 1835.

Chairman of Acting Committee.

Dr. John Holmes was elected one of the physicians on March 17, 1836. Tyrone Power, the actor, was elected on March 14, 1837, a member of the Society, and it was resolved "that a certificate of membership, handsomely framed, be presented to Tyrone Power." On December 18, 1837, the Secretary, John Knox, resigned, as will appear by the following letter :

Copy.

To the President and Members of the Hibernian Society :

D'R SIRS : It will be within your recollection that in December, 1833, I tendered my resignation as Secretary of your Society, and although in consequence of the gentlemen nominated as my successor having declined being candidates for the appointment, and my re-election at the next annual meeting were to me such gratifying expressions of your desire that I should continue to discharge the duties as then induced me to relinquish pressing the subject further upon your attention, I must now beg that you will accept my resignation, as it will no longer be in my power to attend to the duties devolving on the appointment.

Permit me to assure you that in retiring from an active part among you, I do and ever shall retain the warmest interest in the welfare of the Institution, and personal respect for its individual members.

D'r Sirs, Most truly & Sincerely Yours,

Philad'a, December 18, 1837.

(Signed) JOHN KNOX.

The resignation of Mr. Knox was, accordingly, accepted, and a vote of thanks passed by the meeting expressive of the Society's obligation to him for his assiduous attention to the duties of the Secretaryship during his continuance in office, and Robert Taylor, Joseph Jones & William H. Scott were appointed a committee to communicate the same to Mr. Knox on behalf of the Society.

Joseph Jones was elected Secretary *pro tempore*, and re-elected at the following annual meeting.

The old officers were re-elected on March 17, 1838, excepting that Rev. Edward Barron was chosen one of the chaplains, in place of Rev. John Hughes. On this day the Society sat down to dinner in the United States Hotel at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 4 o'clock to the number of sixty, "and were honored with the company of the Presidents of the Welsh Society, the French Society, the Mayor of the City, and other distinguished guests."

During the evening the following *Toasts* (written by Joseph Jones) were given from the chair, interspersed with pleasing and appropriate *Songs* from the Company:

1. The immortal memory of St. Patrick.
2. Ireland. Ever as fresh in our remembrance as the shamrock is green in her beautiful valleys.
3. The memory of Washington—fadeless and imperishable.
4. The United States of America—the country of our adoption, the asylum of the oppressed.
5. The President and Constituted Authorities of the United States.
6. The Commonwealth and Governor of Pennsylvania.
7. The City of Philadelphia—*fair and square*.

"There's no home like *our own home* to be met with *anywhere*."

8. The Army and Navy of the United States.

". . . their country's stay
In the day and hour of danger."

9. Agriculture, Commerce and Manufactures—the three great pillars of our National prosperity; United they stand, divided they fall.

10. Universal Education—the surest foundation for our "Virtue, Liberty and Independence."

12. Social Intercourse. May party feeling never poison the fountain of good fellowship.

13. The Benevolent Societies of Philadelphia. Fellow laborers in the field of Philanthropy.

14. Woman—the guardian angel of our domestic comforts.

"When a cup to the smile of dear Woman goes round,
Remember the smile that awaits you at home."

The illness of the Vice-President having deprived the Society of his company at Dinner, the following toast was presented to the meeting and drank with much enthusiasm:

General Callender Irvine—an American by birth, an Irishman at heart. May a speedy restoration to health enable him shortly to resume his station as Vice-President of this Society.

Deputations were received from the "Montgomery Hibernia Greens," dining at the "Star Hotel," Harmony Court, and from associations of Gentlemen celebrating the day at "Hogan's" and at "Fagan's," which were reciprocated by the Society; and "after spending the evening with the highest degree of social enjoyment, the company retired at a late hour."

The minutes of this period, during the Secretaryship of Joseph

Jones, are the perfection of neatness, precision and accuracy. That gentleman was one of the best Secretaries the Society ever had. At the meeting on December 17, 1838, the Treasurer reported the sum of \$14,400 in the funds. At the same meeting the following resolutions relative to the deaths of Rev. George C. Potts and Charles Johnson, Sr., were read, adopted unanimously, and ordered to be printed in the daily newspapers :

WHEREAS, since the last meeting of the Society we have been called upon to attend to the cold and silent tomb the remains of two of our most esteemed and worthy members, the Revd. George C. Potts and Mr. Charles Johnson, Senr., the former standing high on the list of our *oldest* members, and having for a long time officiated as a Chaplain of our Society, being universally known and beloved ; the latter enjoying the respect and confidence of the whole community, acquired by many years of active and useful public services ; and both possessing in an eminent degree the private virtues of good citizens, which entitle their memories to public and private respect : Therefore,
Resolved,

That this Society deeply lament the decease of their late fellow members, the Revd. Geo. C. Potts and Mr. Chas. Johnson, Senr., and that a committee be instructed to convey to the families of the deceased the sympathy of the Society in their mournful bereavement.

On March 18, 1839, the company assembled to the number of 70 and upwards, and sat down to a splendid entertainment prepared by Mr. Sanderson. Among the guests were the Presidents of the St. George's, St. Andrew's, the German, and Welsh Societies ; the Rev. Mr. Barron, and Mr. John Summerville, of Nashville, Tenn.

Among the toasts drunk were the following :

Ireland and America. While we cherish a fond remembrance of the "Emerald Isle," we shall ever be foremost to protect and defend the country of our adoption, "the land of the free and the home of the brave."

The Shamrock. Emblem of unity and good fellowship,

"Chosen leaf of bard and chief,
Old Erin's native shamrock."


The memory of Ireland's Patriots. Unborn ages will revere the memory of her Flood, and Grattan, Burke, and Curran. May their patriotic deeds be successfully emulated.

General Education. Its enlightening beams dispelling the clouds of ignorance, and revealing the arts of designing demagogues and selfish partisans.

Philadelphia and her multiplied benevolent associations. Pre-eminent in her support of those bonds of Union and Christian Charity ; may the same enlightened spirit, like the Prophet's mantle, descend and rest on her inhabitants forever.

At the meeting on September 17, 1839, action was taken on the death of Matthew Carey, one of the twelve founders of the Society, on March 3, 1790, and its first Secretary.

The death of Matthew Carey, Esq., being announced to the meeting, Messrs. Cochran and Robinson were appointed a committee to ascertain when the funeral would take place, in order that the Society should be duly notified to attend.



The Committee reported that 3 o'clock, P. M., on Thursday, the 19th inst., had been fixed upon for the funeral, when it was then

Resolved, That printed notices should be furnished by the Secretary to each member of the Society, requesting their attendance at the funeral of their late fellow-member, Matt'w Carey, and that notices to the same effect be published in the daily papers.

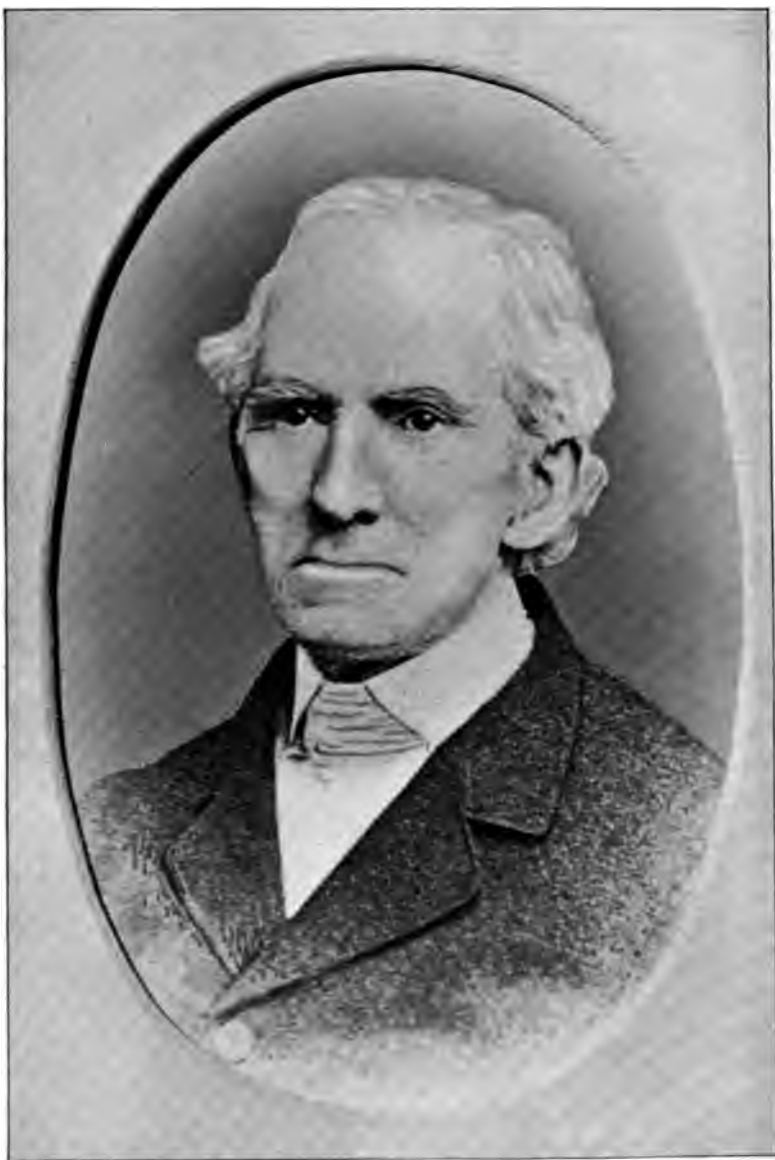
Adjourned to meet at the funeral of M. Carey, Esq.

An explanation of the term "Chaplain of the Society," used for many years in the minutes, appears in the following action at the meeting of December 17, 1839: The charter recognizing no officers of the denomination of "Chaplains," and the Society ever having held itself free from all *sectarian*, religious or political influences, the meeting conceived it improper to go into any nominations of that nature; however, as the members of the Society on former occasions have been in the habit of signifying at the annual elections their wish that several Reverend gentlemen should be invited to officiate in the capacity of Chaplains at our annual celebrations, the following named were submitted, from which the members are requested to select, on the day of the election, such *three* as they may desire to have invited on such occasions:—Reverend Sam'l B. Wylie, D. D.; Reverend Edward Barron; Reverend Alexander Macklin; Reverend P. E. Moriarty; and the Reverend William Loughbridge.

William W. Haley and Samuel Hood were elected Counsellors on March 17, 1840, and at the dinner on that day the following members were present:

JOSEPH TAGERT,
CALL'R IRVINE,
ROB. TAYLOR,
JNO. MCCOY,
RT. E. GRAY,
THOS. MCKEEN,
FR'S TIERNAN,
THO. A. EDWARDS,
JOHN OAKMAN,
NATH'L BURT,
DR. H'Y PATTERSON,
JOHN HEWITT,
MICH'L TRACY,
SAM'L HOOD,
WILL. B. REED,
AND. O'KANE,
EDW'D WATERS,
A. E. DOUGHERTY,
GEN'L R. PATTERSON,
JNO. HOLMES,
JNO. WILLIAMS,

CH'S JOHNSON,
JNO. L. STEEN,
DAN'L DEAL,
WM. HAMMILL,
WM. AGNEW,
WM. WHELAN,
JNO. BINNS,
JOHN K. MITCHELL,
DENNIS KELLY,
HUGH O'DONNELL,
ROB. STEEN,
PAT'K BRADY,
JAS. BROWN,
JNO. DARRAGH,
JAS. HINDMAN,
EUG'E CUMMISKEY,
JAS. O'CONNOR,
DAVID BOYD,
DAVID RANKIN,
MICH'L MCGRATH,
GEO. MCCALLMONT,



WILLIAM J. DUANE.

HUGH CAMPBELL,
ROBT. LAIRD,
JAS. GALBRAITH,
H. CATHERWOOD,
ROBERT EWING,
JAS. HARPER,
JNO. REYNOLDS,

WM. W. HALLEY,
WM. YOUNG,
JNO. MCGUIRE,
JOS. RICHARDS,
JOHN ROBINSON,
ARCH'D CAMPBELL.

Honored with the company of the Mayor of the City, Colonel JOHN SWIFT;

MR. JOHN VAUGHAN, Pres't, } St. George's Society;
" ELIJAH DALLETT, V.-Pres't, }

" Q. CAMPBELL, Pres't St. Andrew's Society;

" THOS. P. ROBERTS, V.-Pres't Welsh Society;

" M. A. FRENAYE, Pres't French Society;

REV'D MR. BARRON and REV'D MR. LOUGHBRIDGE;

Singers: MR. MAYWOOD, MR. BURTON, MR. BRUCE, DR. CUNNINGTON, MR. KILLINGSWORTH and MR. STANLEY.

Among the toasts drunk were the following :

Ireland. The land of gallant spirits and warm hearts. When was an Irishman false to his friend?

America. The emigrant from other lands seeks in it an asylum or a resting place ; the Irishman makes it his home.

The Army and the Navy of the United States. They have " raised its banner to the sky, and fixed its stars in glory there."

The Union of the States. Founded in common necessities, cemented by common interests, hallowed by sympathies of blood and identity of fame.

Liberty of Conscience, political as well as religious. " Error of opinion may be safely tolerated where truth is left free to combat it."

The Benevolent Institutions which adorn while they characterize our city. Gems of priceless though unobtrusive beauty.

At the quarterly meeting on June 17, 1840, a resolution was unanimously adopted expressive of the high respect in which the Society has ever held their distinguished and worthy member, William J. Duane, Esq., and the Secretary of the Society was instructed to convey to him the assurances thereof, and to explain to him the reason why his name does not appear as a Counsellor of the Society as heretofore.

The following is a copy of the Secretary's letter to that effect :

(Copy.)

Philad'a, June 29, 1840.

WILLIAM J. DUANE, ESQ. :

Dear Sir: The members of the "Hibernian Society" having learned, with sincere regret, that they had unfortunately wounded your feelings by omitting, at their last annual meeting, to elect you a Counsellor as heretofore, at a numerous and respectable meeting of the Society, held on the evening of 17th Inst., of which Mr. B. McCredy was Chairman & Mr. Hugh Campbell, Secretary, a resolution was unanimously adopted expressive of the very high respect & esteem in which you have ever been held as one

of its most distinguished and worthy members, and the Secretary of the Society was instructed to convey to you the assurances thereof, and to explain to you the reason why y'r name does not appear as Counsellor as heretofore.

In compliance with this Resolution I beg leave respectfully to state that, judging from the reasons assigned by Dr. Samuel Colhoun for resigning the office of Physician to the Society (as mentioned in his letter receiv'd & read at the time of the election), namely, his long services and his other numerous & pressing professional engagements, your friends were impressed with the belief that, by omitting *your* name also on the same grounds, they would only be relieving you from duties which, tho' you might continue promptly & kindly to discharge, you would nevertheless doubtless be gladly excused from, and which might more properly be laid upon some junior practitioner. This, Sir, I am instructed to say is the only reason your name was omitted by your friends; and they desire me to assure you that in doing so they by no means contemplated the slightest *disrespect*, but on the contrary intended to add an additional mark of their regard for one of their most beloved and valued fellow-members.

Permit me further, Sir, unofficially to say that tho' absent from the City on the day of election, and of course not participating in the business thereof, I am fully satisfied no other motive could have operated to produce such result, and I am perfectly confident there is not a single individual in all our Society, of whatever sect or party, but esteems you worthy of all honor & respect. I remain, Sir,

Y'r Mo. ob'd't Serv't, Jos. JONES, *Sec'y.*

About this date Alderman John Binns became a prominent figure at the Society's meetings. William J. Duane must have consented again to act as one of the Counsellors, for we find him and Samuel Hood elected at the meeting on March 17, 1841. Dr. Henry Patterson was chosen as one of the Physicians, along with Doctors Matthew Anderson and John Holmes. Judge John K. Kane wrote the toasts for the anniversary dinner on that date.

There were present at that dinner the following members :

JOSEPH TAGERT,
ROB'T TAYLOR,
JOSEPH JONES,
WM. J. DUANE,
JOHN MAGUIRE,
DR. JOHN HOLMES,
JAMES BROWN,
JOHN R. BAKER,
JOHN REYNOLDS,
JAMES MCCANN,
WILL'M V. BOYLE,
MICH'L TRACY,
D. MCCREDY, JR.,
JOHN LINDSAY,
MORTON MCMICHAEL,
WM. J. LEIPER & FRIEND,
HUGH CRAIG,
AND'W YOUNG,
JOHN OAKMAN & FRIEND,

JOHN H. HORN,
ROBERT LAIRD & FRIEND,
JAMES HARPER,
ROB'T BURGESS,
THOMAS MCKEE,
ALEX. DIAMOND,
JOS. R. ANDREWS,
SAM'L HOOD,
JOSEPH DIAMOND,
MICH'L MCGRATH,
WM. WHELAN,
GEN'L R'T PATTERSON,
A. R. MCHENRY }
AND HIS FRIEND, }
MR. MURPRATT, }
of Liverpool,
JOSEPH WORRELL,
ROBERT STEEN,
THOS. PENN GASKELL,

JOSEPH PATTERSON,
CHARLES KELLY,
THOS. MANN & FRIEND
WM. W. HALEY,
WM. E. WHELAN,
HON'BLE JAMES MADISON PORTER,
HUGH CAMPBELL,
CHARLES JOHNSON,
DAVID RANKIN,
JOHN WILLIAMS,
JNO. COCHRAN,
JOHN BELL,
DENNIS KELLY,
DR. H'Y PATTERSON,

THOMAS RONEY,
JOHN PATTERSON,
FRANCIS TIERNAN,
EDWARD WATERS,
JAS. O'CONNOR,
H. CATHERWOOD,
ARCH'D CAMPBELL,
DAVID BOYD AND FRIEND,
JUDGE BLYTHE,
WILL'M HAMILL,
JOHN K. WYLE,
JOHN TUCKER
AND HIS FRIEND, MR.
PATTISON, of Glasgow, Scotland.

Guests.—THE PRESIDENT OF THE SAINT ANDREW'S SOCIETY, Q. CAMPBELL, ESQ.,
THE PRESIDENT OF THE FRENCH BENEV'T SOCIETY, M. A. FRAYNAYE,
ESQ.,
THE VICE-PRES'T OF THE SAINT GEORGE'S SOCIETY, ELIJAH DALLETT, ESQ.

Among the toasts drunk were the following :

The Land of our Ancestors. As bright in our affections as the sunshine on her own green fields.

America—the land of our choice, Our Country.

The Federal Union. It must be preserved by the same spirit of mutual concession that first gave it birth.

The Judiciary. Independent, fearless, inflexible—uninfluenced by popular excitement at home, or by menace from abroad.

The Army and Navy, gallant guardians of a Nation's honour.

Agriculture, Commerce and Manufactures. Sisters of one family, entitled to the same regard and to equal protection.

At a special meeting on April 16, 1841, the following preamble and resolution was unanimously adopted, and directed to be entered on the minute book of the Society :

WHEREAS, the members of the Hibernian Society deeply sympathise with their fellow-citizens in the National bereavement occasioned by the death of William Henry Harrison, late President of the United States, in commemoration of which event the public authorities of the City of Philadelphia have set apart Tuesday next, the 20th Inst., for a funeral procession and other public ceremonies ; and *whereas, very many* members of this Society are attached to civil, military and other public bodies with whom they are desirous of assembling on that occasion, whereby they would be prevented from joining the ranks of the "Hibern'n Society" should it unite in the procession as a separate body ; therefore,

Resolved, That it is inexpedient for the Society to join in the procession Tuesday next ; but it is respectfully recommended that such of the members as are attached to civil or military bodies shall show their respect to the memory of the late Chief Magistrate by parading on that day with the bodies to which they respectively belong, and that those in private life shall unite in the procession with the body of their fellow-citizens of the same description.

In the minutes of April 16, 1841, we find evidence of another attempt to sell the Westmoreland lands devised to the Society by Anthony Kennedy, and in a letter from William Brown, of Greensburg, Pa., the Society is advised not to sell until further information concerning them is obtained. "I am desirous," he writes, "that the *poor Irish* shall not be outwitted by a land speculator." The Secretary notes that he has been informed "of the intended removal, by direction of the Legislature of Delaware, of the remains of Colonel John Hazlett, a distinguished Irishman and gallant soldier of the Revolution, from their present resting place in the burial-ground of the First Presbyterian Church in this city to the burial-ground of the Presbyterian Church at Dover, Del.," and expresses a desire that the Society should take part in the ceremonies upon the occasion, and at the meeting on June 17, 1841, "the Society being desirous of paying due respect to the memory of that gallant soldier and distinguished Irishman, unanimously agreed to assemble on the 2nd day of July next, with the appropriate insignia of mourning, to escort the remains to the place of embarkation for Delaware; and, that a deputation from the Society should proceed to Dover to witness their reinterment on the following day." A committee consisting of the following gentlemen (in connection with the officers of the Society) was appointed with full powers to make arrangements for a public procession and such other ceremonies as may be deemed necessary on the occasion:

Committee.—Hugh Campbell, James Harper, John Maguire, David Boyd, Alex. Diamond.

On September 17, 1841, on motion of D. J. Cochran, it was resolved "that the members of this Society since their last meeting, have heard with much regret of the death of their late fellow-member, John Knox, formerly Secretary of this Society, which office he long faithfully filled, and that they sympathize with his widow and family in their great bereavement."

The following quaint note in the minutes of December 17, 1841, explains itself:

The Treasurer regrets very much to have to communicate, That at the time his store was broken open in September there was taken from his fire-proof either \$20 or \$40 of the money of the Society, along with \$360 of his own. It was the contribution of either one or two new members, and which he has not yet ascertained. He was in the habit of putting the name of the payer on the back of the notes & checks paid to him and putting them into a drawer used only for the papers of the Society, and of entering the money to the credit of the payer when he made the deposit of it in Bank. These sums are not noticed in the account now furnished, but will be entered as soon as he can ascertain whether it be one or two that have paid.



GEN. CALLENDER IRVINE.

The Society, at a subsequent meeting, resolved : "That the Treasurer be, and he is hereby exonerated from the payment of the money of the Society lost at the time his store was robbed in September last, and that the Sec'y be instructed to notify him to that effect." At the same meeting "Mr. Binns brought to the notice of the meeting the loss the Society had sustained since their last quarterly meeting, in the death of their Vice-President, General Callender Irvine, and suggested the propriety of taking a suitable notice of that event ;"—Whereupon Messrs. J. Binns, H. Campbell & And'w Young were appointed a Committee to prepare a Resolution to that effect, who, after an absence of a few minutes, presented the following :

The Hibernian Society with deep and sincere regret lament the death of their late Vice-President, Gen. Callender Irvine—

While in common with their country and their countrymen, they mourn over the loss of a distinguished public officer, and a highly respectable fellow-citizen, the Society would also mingle their tears with those of his widow and his son, who have lost a beloved husband, and an affectionately esteemed father,

Resolved, that the Secretary of the Society be, and is hereby requested to send a copy of the above to the family of our late Vice-President, accompanying it with the sincere condolence of this Society for the loss which they have sustained.

The preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted.

At a meeting March 14, 1842, Mr. D. J. Cochran stated that some cases of hardship had come within his knowledge where admittance to the Alms House had been denied to destitute Irish Emigrants, in consequence of their having been landed at Wilmington, in the State of Delaware, instead of at the Port of Philadelphia. Captain Diamond also stated his knowledge of similar cases, and thought the Society should take the matter under their charge, Whereupon Captain Jos. Diamond and the Secretary were appointed a Committee to investigate the matter, and ascertain whether any injustice was done to the emigrants by landing them as above stated.

On March 17, 1842, General Callender Irvine, who had been Vice-President for many years, having died, Robert Taylor was elected Vice-President, Joseph Jones, Treasurer, and Valentine Holmes, Secretary. At the anniversary dinner on that day the following gentlemen sat down to dinner in the afternoon at the Union Hotel, Chestnut street :

JOSEPH TAGERT,
ROBERT STEEN,
JOHN LINDSAY,
JOS. R. ANDREWS,
JOHN R. BAKER,

WM. E. WHELAN,
THOS. MCKEE,
JOS. JONES,
PAT'K BRADY,
DAV'D RANKIN,

MARK DEVINE,
JOHN TACK,
WM. MARONEY,
JOHN REYNOLDS,
THOS. CRILLY,
JOS. DIAMOND,
WM. J. DUANE,
JOHN MCCOY,
JAS. H. HORN,
G. MULHOLLAND, JR.
H. CAMPBELL,
WM. J. LRIPEE,
WM. A. PORTER,
ROBT. TAYLOR,
DR. M. ANDERSON,
JNO. WILLIAMS,
CH'S KELLY,

CHRIST. FALLON,
JOHN FALLON,
THOS. BARNETT,
ROBT. LAIRD,
DENNIS KELLY,
ROBT. PATTERSON,
THOS. RONEY,
ROBT. E. GRAY,
JOHN MOSS,
VAL'TE HOLMES,
JAS. BROWN,
T'S P. GASKELL,
MR. TIERNAN,
DAV'D BOYD,
H. CATHERWOOD,
JOHN MAGUIRE.

The President of the St. Andrew's Soc'ty, Q. CAMPBELL, ESQ.;

" " " French Soc'ty, M. A. FRENAYE, ESQ.;

" Treasurer of the Welch Soc'ty, CH'S. HUMPHREYS, ESQ.;

" Vice-Pres't of the Welch Soc'ty, JAS. GLENTWORTH, ESQ.;

" Secretary " " " S. B. LASALLE, ESQ.;

CHAS. I. DUPONT, ESQ., one of the Committee appointed by the State of Delaware to
superintend the removal of the remains of "Haslet" in July last;

<p>CAPT'N GEO. CADWALADER, LIEUT'T HASTINGS, and LIEUT'T VANCE, LIEUT'T RUSSETON, of the Wash'n Grays,</p>	<p>} of the Phil'a Grays,</p>	<p>{ The Commission'd officers attached to the military escort that accompanied the Com'ee of the Society to Dover with the remains of "Haslet" in July last.</p>
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Among the toasts drank were the following :

The Emerald Isle. Renowned in song, in fable, in poetic interest, in chivalry and in genius.

The United States of America. May they ever continue free and united, unharmed by domestic anarchy or foreign foe.

The memory of Montgomery, Haslet, and the other noble martyrs, who nourished with their blood the infant tree of Liberty, under whose wide-spread branches *we* now repose. (Drank standing.)

The memory of our late distinguished and lamented Vice-President, Gen'l Callender Irvine. "An honest man—the noblest work of God." (Drank standing and in silence.)

The State of Delaware and the memory of her "Haslet." She has still Irish hearts and hands able and ready to protect and defend her, should necessity require it. (Responded to in a very handsome and appropriate manner by Ch's I. DuPont, Esq.)

The military escort of the Philad'a and Washington Greys and their gentlemanly commander, who accompanied the Com'ee of the Hibernian Soc'ty to Dover with the remains of "Haslet;" the Society appreciates their worth and services. (Which was responded to in a very neat and appropriate speech from Capt. Cadwalader.)

At the meeting on September 17, 1842, the Treasurer reported :

As the funds of the Society are *extremely low* and no immediate prospect of their being increased by dividends on stock or contributions from new members; and as from present appearances the applicants claiming assistance at our hands are likely to be much more numerous and distressed during the coming winter than on any former season, I present this statement (at the request of several members of the Society) that this meeting may take measures for the increase of the charity fund, should it be considered necessary so to do.

(Signed) JOS. JONES, *Tr. Hib'n So'y.*

After discussing the subject it was, on the motion of Mr. McHenry,

"*Resolved*, That a committee of six be appointed to solicit aid from the members of the Society and others friendly to the cause, to increase the means of the Charity fund." Whereupon, Mr. Hugh Campbell, Mr. Rob. Steen, Mr. D. Boyd, Mr. Hugh Catherwood, Mr. Alexander Diamond and Mr. A. R. McHenry, were appointed a committee for that purpose, with instructions to report at the next quarterly meeting.

This Committee was successful, for on the 17th December, 1842, it reports :

"Having called on Joseph R. Chandler, Esq., relative to a claim for printing in the *U. S. Gazette*, he not only relinquished the amount of the bill, but in the most delicate manner made a donation to the Charity fund. Such generous and benevolent conduct deserves, in the opinion of your committee, some respectful notice from the Society.

"While discharging the duty of soliciting donations, your committee encountered such obstacles as might naturally be expected in these distressing times. It must, however, be a source of gratification to know that the sum of \$211.00 has been contributed and is now paid over to your treasurer, as the results of the efforts of your committee. The liberality of the contributors has thus given most seasonable aid to the pure and exalted object of the Society, yet it is earnestly hoped that as this is the first, it will also be the last application of similar character to its members."

The Treasurer complains, on the same date, that much delay is experienced in collecting the sums due by members for the anniversary dinners. He stated that "on enquiring of the other (sister) societies of our city, I find it is the custom of their members to pay for their tickets on or before the day of the dinner. Should such be adopted by us it would save the Treasurer much trouble and the Society considerable expense." Here, no doubt, was the origin of the custom of paying in advance, which obtains in the Society at the present day. Joseph R. Chandler was elected an honorary member at this meeting.

At the meeting of March 14, 1843, it was provided that after that date three members should be elected annually by ballot at the December meeting, to serve as the Committee on the following anniversary dinner.

At the anniversary dinner, March 17, 1843, at Sanderson's Franklin House, the following gentlemen were present :

JOSEPH TAGERT,
ROBERT TAYLOR,
JOSEPH JONES,
VAL. HOLMES,
ARCH'D CAMPBELL,
HUGH CAMPBELL,
WILLIAM J. LEIPER,
ROBERT E. GRAY,
DENNIS KELLY,
JAMES HARPER,
JNO. REYNOLDS,
THOS. MCKEE,
JNO. MAGUIRE,
A. C. CRAIG,
JNO. LINDSAY,
A. E. DOUGHERTY,
HUGH CATHERWOOD & FRIEND,
JNO. FALLON,
SAMUEL HOOD,
JUDGE CAMPBELL,

MARK DEVINE,
DANIEL BARR,
DAVID BOYD,
AND'W YOUNG,
JNO. SAVAGE,
WILLIAM A. PORTER,
ROBERT STEEN,
WM. E. WHELAN,
JNO. TACK,
STERLING WILSON,
GEORGE NEILES,
JAMES MILLIGAN,
NATH. GORDON,
A. R. MCHENRY,
JNO. R. BAKER,
EDWARD R. WYLE,
DAVID RANKIN & FRIEND,
JNO. ROBINSON,
FRANCIS TETE.

Guests.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY, Q. CAMPBELL, ESQ.,
" " " ST. GEORGE'S " THOS. DALLETT, ESQ.,
" " " FRENCH " M. A. FRENAYE, ESQ.,
" REVEREND MR. LOUGHBRIDGE,
J. T. S. SULLIVAN, ESQ.,
VALENTINE, ESQ.

Among the toasts drank were the following :

Ireland.

"With the ocean's tide between us,
Time can never wean us."

The United States of America—the first legitimate offspring of Freedom.

The memory of Washington. True to his country and his God (standing).

The Potatoe. The root of health, strength and increase.

Music. The foundation-stone of the *Temple of Refinement*.

The memory of *Swift, Burke, Sheridan, Goldsmith, Emmet, Grattan and Curran*, distinguished Irishmen.

At the quarterly meeting, June 17, 1843, the Treasurer reported having received \$600 on account of the legacy to the Society by the late Dr. Blenon. An additional sum of \$400 was afterwards received.

At the same meeting Mr. Samuel Hood read to the Society a correspondence between Francis Hopkinson, Esq., and himself, rel-



SAMUEL HOOD.

ative to a minute book of a Society called the "Friendly Sons of Saint Patrick," commencing on September 17, 1771, and ending about March 17, 1796, by which correspondence it appears that said Book had been found among the papers of the late David Caldwell, Esq., by Mr. Hopkinson, the Clerk of the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Caldwell's successor in that office, who with the approbation of the widow Caldwell, made a donation of the same to the Hibernian Society. Whereupon, *on motion of Mr. Hood*, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted, to wit :

Resolved, that the thanks of the Hibernian Society be tendered to Mrs. David Caldwell for her valuable and interesting Donation to this Society of the original minutes of the Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick.

Resolved, that the thanks of this Society are due to Francis Hopkinson, Esquire, who had possession of the minutes of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, for his kind offices and communications in reference to them.

On motion of Mr. Fallon, Mr. Hood was requested to take charge of the minutes above referred to in order to have them carefully bound, and that they then be deposited with the Secretary of the Society.

On motion it was ordered that the correspondence relative to the minutes of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, with extracts from said minutes and the proceedings of this Society in relation thereto, be published under the direction of Mr. Samuel Hood.

At the following meeting, September 18, 1843, on motion of Hugh Campbell, it was

Resolved, That Joseph Jones & George Campbell be associated with Samuel Hood in the publication of 500 copies of an introduction and extracts from the minutes of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick lately presented to this Society ; and that the expenses of publication be paid from the contingent fund, and that copies be afterwards sold to the members of this Society.

The committee did their work well, and the little volume known as "A Brief Account of the Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick," of which an edition of 750 copies was published, soon became widely known, and was so much sought after that it was "out of print" in a short time, and for many years it has been a scarce book in the stores. It was an interesting and valuable little publication. That the Society appreciated the work of Mr. Hood and his colleagues will appear by the following resolution adopted at the meeting March 14, 1844 :

WHEREAS, the Committee appointed to prepare and publish an account of the

Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, and its members, &c., have discharged their duties in a manner highly satisfactory and appropriate; and *whereas*, the neat and well-written volume thus published by the Society descriptive of the patriotism, bravery and liberality of our predecessors, furnish conclusive evidence of the talent and diligence of its authors; therefore,

Resolved, that the thanks of this Society be, and they are hereby, tendered to Samuel Hood, George Campbell and Joseph Jones, Esq's, for their efficient and valuable services.

Resolved, that fifty copies of the publication be presented to the committee.

Resolved, that the committee take such measures as they may deem proper to prepare for sale and superintend the disposal of the edition now published, with a view to reimburse to the Society the expenses of publication.

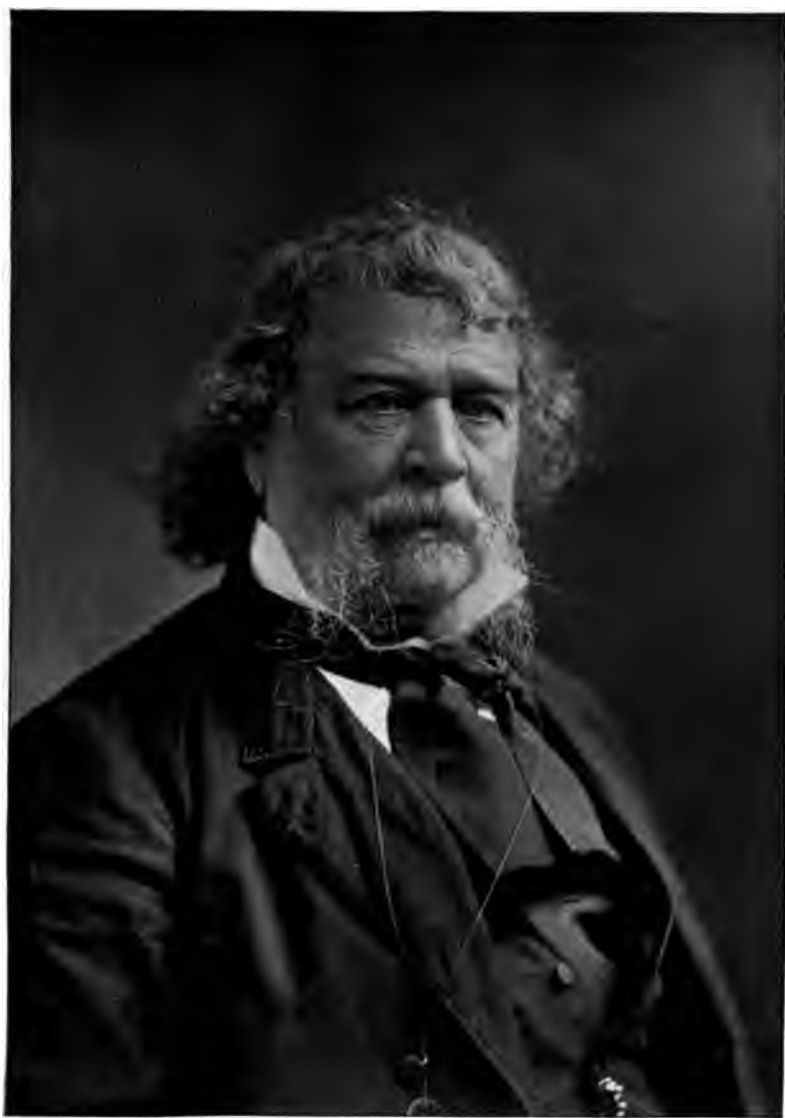
At the meeting on March 18, 1844, resolutions of condolence were passed on the death of Edward Waters, "an esteemed and respected member of the Society." The old officers were re-elected, the Finance Committee consisting of General Robert Patterson, Hugh Campbell and Robert Steen. At this meeting Richard Vaux joined the Society as a protest against the "Native-American" spirit of hostility against foreigners. He has been a member ever since (now nearly 50 years), and his familiar figure has been frequently seen at the anniversary dinners.

At the anniversary dinner at the Mansion House (Head's) on March 17, 1844, the following gentlemen sat down to dinner :

JOSEPH TAGERT,
ROBERT TAYLOR,
DR. R. M. PATTERSON,
FRANCIS TETE,
JNO. TUCKER,
WM. J. LEIPER,
ROBT. E. GRAY,
ARCH'D CAMPBELL,
GEO. CAMPBELL,
NATH'L GORDON,
WILLIAM ARBUCKLE,
JNO. DARRAGH,
HUGH SCOTT,
'THOS. PENN GASKELL,
ROBERT REED,
AND. C. CRAIG,
JOS. JONES,
JAMES CAMPBELL,
JNO. REYNOLDS,
SAM'L KIRKPATRICK,
JNO. R. BAKER,
WM. V. BOYLE,
D. A. MCCREDY,
JNO. G. THOMPSON,
WM. E. THOMPSON,
JOHN MOSS,

HUGH CAMPBELL.,
CHRIS. FALLON,
JAMES STUART,
HUGH CATHERWOOD,
ROBERT STEEN,
DAVID BOYD,
WM. A. PORTER,
MORTON MCMICHAEL,
MARK DEVINE,
CHAS. KELLY & MR. HAY,
DAN'L J. COCHRAN,
GEO. W. MCMAHON & MR. ASH,
VAL. HOLMES,
WM. E. WHELAN,
JAMES BROWN,
DR. JNO. HOLMES,
THOS. MCKEE & FRIEND,
THOS. RONEY,
JNO. MAGUIRE,
JNO. OAKMAN,
DENNIS KELLY,
MICH'L MALONE,
DAVID RANKIN,
SAM'L HOOD.

53 members and their friends.]



RICHARD VAUX.

Guests.

Pres't of St. Andrew's Society, Q. CAMPBELL,
 " *St. George's* " E. DALLETT,
 " *Welsh* " WORRALL,
 J. GLENTWORTH, *Vice-Pres. Welsh Society,*
 MR. HASWELL,
 REV. MR. LOUGHBRIDGE.

[6 guests.]

Among the toasts drank were the following :

Ireland and Irishmen. Our Mother and Brethren. Music, "The Sprig of Shillelah."

The United States of America. The abode of freedom and the home of the oppressed exile of every land. Music, "Hail Columbia" and "Yankee Doodle."

The Memory of Washington. The name which Patriotism has adopted and consecrated as her own. Music, "Roslin Castle."

The Army and Navy of the United States. Standard bearers of the stars, and like them full of glory. "The Star Spangled Banner."

Agriculture, Commerce and Manufactures. Three columns supporting our structure, we cannot give strength to either by weakening the rest. "Speed the Plough."

The memory of our predecessors of the Revolutionary time. "The Friendly Sons of St. Patrick," a Society (in the language of Washington) "whose members were distinguished for their firm adherence to the glorious cause of American Liberty." "Last Rose of Summer" and "Rory O'More."

The Memory of Callender Irvine. A more gallant soldier, a truer gentleman or warmer friend never traced back his lineage to the soil of our forefathers. "Coulin."

The Memory of Dr. Anthony Blenon. He filled the cup which the Benevolent Societies of Phila. administer for the relief of sorrow and suffering. "Angel's Whisper."

Woman. Our first friend in infancy, our dearest friend in manhood, our best friend ever. There could be no Paradise without her. "Love's Young Dream" and "Fly Not Yet."

His Honor, the Recorder, sent this toast :

"The Irish Shamrock and the American Star." May the former never fade till the latter ceases to guide the oppressed of every nation to a land of liberty.

At the meeting on June 17, 1844, George Campbell, Hugh Campbell, Samuel Hood, James Brown and A. R. McHenry were appointed a Committee to revise the By-Laws. This committee reported at the following meeting, September 17, 1844, a set of By-Laws which the Society adopted. The funds of the Society were divided into the Permanent Fund, the Contingent Fund and the Charity Fund. Applicants for membership had to receive three-fourths of the votes of the members present at a meeting. The other changes were unimportant.

At the meeting on December 17, 1844, a proposition to purchase the sword of General Richard Montgomery was declined. Chief-Justice John Bannister Gibson was elected a member at the meeting on March 14, 1845. At the anniversary dinner on March 17, of the same year, one of the toasts was to "Alexander Henry, the

last survivor of the gentlemen who founded (organized) the Hibernian Society. May he live long to approve its usefulness, and illustrate by the example of his benevolence its origin and design." The permanent fund on December 17, 1845, amounted to \$16,850. At this meeting Dr. John Holmes, Robert E. Gray and Thomas McKee were elected a Committee for the next anniversary dinner. On March 13, 1846, Robert Campbell, of St. Louis, Mo., "brother of our esteemed fellow-member, Hugh Campbell," was elected an honorary member for his attention to collecting and exchanging certain bonds owned by the Society. At this meeting one of the members was reported as having been "reduced to poverty and in very bad health," and the widow of another member "was also in very reduced circumstances, the only cases of the kind that had ever come to the notice of the Society," and it was resolved that the sums paid by them "on their becoming members of the Society should be refunded with interest from the time of their respective payments." It was thought that this was a ready way of extending relief.

The officers chosen at the annual meeting, March 17, 1846, were as follows : President, Joseph Tagert ; Vice-President, Robert Taylor ; Treasurer, Joseph Jones ; Secretary, Valentine Holmes ; Finance Committee, Gen'l Robert Patterson, Hugh Campbell and Robert Steen ; Counsellors, Wm. J. Duane and John Fallon ; Physicians, Doct. Matthew Anderson and Henry Patterson ; Acting Committee, 17th March to 17th June, Tho's A. Edwards, David Rankin, and Mark Devine ; 17th June to 17th September, Hugh Catherwood, James Brown, and Jos. Diamond ; 17th September to 17th December, John Robinson, Hugh Craig, and John Maguire ; 17th December to 17th March, David Boyd, Jno. Reynolds and Jos. Richards.

The anniversary dinner on the same date, March 17, 1846, was held at the "Columbia House." The following gentlemen sat down to dinner at 6 o'clock :

MR. JOS. TAGERT,
 " ROBT. TAYLOR,
 HON'BLE JUDGE GIBSON,
 " JUDGE BURNSIDE,
 " JUDGE PORTER,
 RECORDER VAUX,
 SHERIFF McMICHAEL,
 MR. WM. A. PORTER,
 " JOHN MOSS,
 " VAL. HOLMES,
 " JAS. STEWART,
 " JAS. CAMPBELL,

MR. JOHN MAGUIRE,
 " HENRY CRILLY,
 " ROBT. E. GRAY,
 " MARK DEVINE,
 " HU. CATHERWOOD,
 " DAVID BOYD,
 " WM. ARBUCKLE,
 DR. R. MCGRATH,
 MR. JOHN REYNOLDS & FRIEND,
 " SAM'L. HOOD,
 " HU. CAMPBELL & FRIEND,
 " WM. E. WHELAN,

MR. THOS. SMITH,
 " GEO. CAMPBELL,
 " DAVID RANKIN,
 " THOS. RONEY,
 " FRs. TIERNAN,
 " THOS. PENN GASKELL,
 " GEO. W. TOLAND,
 " THOS. MCKEE,
 " JAS. BROWN,
 DR. JNO. HOLMES,
 ALDERMAN BINNS,
 ALDERMAN CLARK,
 MR. WM. J. LEIPER,
 " JAMES HARPER,
 " DAN'L BARR,
 " THOS. S. STUART,

MR. ANDW. YOUNG,
 " JAS. DIAMOND,
 " JAS. HANNA,
 " JOHN LINDSAY,
 " JOHN DARRAGH,
 " WM. BARNWELL,
 " DENNIS KELLY & FRIEND,
 " CHS. KELLY,
 " FRs. TETE,
 " WM. E. THORNTON,
 " JOHN HENDERSON,
 " SAM'L F. REED,
 " LEWIS CARR,
 " THOS. EAKIN,
 " DAN'L COCHRAN,
 " B. MCCREDY.

Guests.

HIS HONOR THE MAYOR,
 DOCTOR CHAPMAN,
 MR. DALLETT,
 MR. GLENTWORTH,
 MR. BREMOND,
 MR. BURTON,

MR. J. T. S. SULLIVAN,
 " C. OAKFORD,
 " DEMPSTER,
 " SAMUEL JONES,
 " C. DAVY, of Missouri.

The toasts were similar to those of preceding year, except the following :

Washington—His services were given to his country, his example to the world, and his memory to all time. (Drank standing.)

The memory of the 12,000 emigrants who landed in Pennsylvania in 1774. The Pennsylvania Line owed many of its laurels to their exploits, and their blood. Though their names are lost, their services should never be forgotten.

From the Treasurer's report of December, 1846, it appears that the income of the Society for the year was \$1,040.19, and of this sum \$789.10 had been distributed in charities. Notice of the Irish Famine was taken at the meeting on March 10, 1847, as will appear by the following action :

The Committee appointed to make arrangements for the anniversary dinner then made the following report :

That in consequence of the distress that now pervades all Ireland, a convivial celebration on St. Patrick's day is deemed inappropriate, and therefore recommend that the customary anniversary dinner be omitted this year, Whereupon Mr. Hood moved the following preamble and resolutions, which were passed unanimously :

WHEREAS, most of the members of the Hibernian Society are connected by blood and nativity with the people of Ireland, and all of them are bound to the inhabitants of that land by the strongest ties of sympathy ; and,

Whereas, the melancholy condition of that country forbids the celebration of the anniversary of St. Patrick with the customary festivities ; therefore,

Resolved, that the dinner of the 17th of March be omitted ; and

Whereas, The members of this Society have already freely subscribed to the fund now being raised for the relief of the suffering poor of Ireland ; and

Whereas, the unprecedented distress in Ireland is expected greatly to increase the emigration to this country during the present year ; therefore

Resolved, that instead of the expenses usually incurred by a Dinner on that occasion, each member be requested to pay into the Charity Fund, such sum as he may think proper, to enable the Acting Committee to meet the extraordinary call upon them which may be expected to arise from the large number of emigrants likely to arrive here during the ensuing season.

John Collins was elected an honorary member at this meeting as "a compliment justly due to him, from his handsome and generous conduct in giving his professional services in behalf of the Irish Relief Fund, by which the sum of \$430 was realized." The same general officers were re-elected for the ensuing year, and it was resolved to send a circular to the members asking for contributions to the Irish Famine Fund. It appears by the Treasurer's report at a subsequent meeting that the members generally responded promptly to the appeal. At the meeting on June 17, 1847, resolutions of condolence were passed on the death of John Moss, referring particularly to his "humanity and benevolence." The famine in Ireland continued to enlist the sympathies of the members, and on December 17, 1847, Mr. Hugh Campbell, after calling the attention of the meeting to the subject of the "Irish Relief Fund" which was raised in this city during the present year, and to the labors and exertions of the gentlemen who served on the several committees thereof, presented the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted :

WHEREAS, the valuable services of the "Receiving and Forwarding Committee" in this city, for the relief of the suffering poor of Ireland, deserve the warmest gratitude of every friend of that afflicted country ; and,

Whereas, while some of the members of that Committee who were actively engaged in that work of benevolence and mercy are already members of this Society, there are others who acted with them with untiring zeal in the good cause who are not of this Society, and to whom some token of our grateful appreciation of their efficient and disinterested labors is due ; therefore,

Resolved, that Allen Cuthbert, Thomas Robins and Thomas Allibone, Esqrs., be, and they are hereby elected honorary members of the Hibernian Society.

Resolved, that the Secretary be requested to furnish each of the gentlemen named with a certificate of membership and a copy of these proceedings.

It is interesting to note in the minutes of March 13, 1848, the active participation in the proceedings of Judge Thomas Burnside. On March 17, 1848, resolutions were passed concerning the death of John Lisle, "who for more than thirty-three years was a member of this

Society, and who through his whole life as a public officer, extensive merchant and private citizen, maintained a high character for integrity and honour." At this meeting, also, the practice of printing ballots for the annual elections was begun.

After the meeting "the following gentlemen sat down to dinner" at the Columbia House :

JOSEPH TAGERT,
CHIEF-JUSTICE GIBSON,
ROBERT TAYLOR,
ROBERT E. GRAY,
JNO. MAGUIRE,
THOS. FAYE,
THO'S MCKEE,
VAL. HOLMES,
JOSEPH JONES & FRIEND,
HUGH CAMPBELL,
DAVID BOYD,
WM. E. WHELAN,
DR. JNO. HOLMES,
J. H. HORN,
FRANCIS TETE,
JNO. BINNS,
MARK DEVINE,
WM. J. LEIPER,
JOSEPH PATTERSON,
HUGH CATHERWOOD & FRIEND,

WILLIAM ENGLISH,
RICHARD VAUX,
JAMES HARPER,
ROBERT STEEN,
CHRISTOPHER FALLON,
JNO. REYNOLDS,
S. S. BISHOP,
N. GORDON,
JUDGE BURNSIDE,
JOHN HENDERSON,
WILLIAM WALLACE,
FRANCIS TIERNAN,
JNO. MAGUIRE,
JOSEPH DIAMOND & FRIEND,
WM. ARBUCKLE,
THOS. RONEY,
CHARLES KELLY & FRIEND,
ALEX. DIAMOND,
THOMAS LOONEY,
DAVID RANKIN.

Guests.

JOSEPH SILL, PRESIDENT OF ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY.
MAYOR SWIFT, OF PHILA.
THOS. ROBINS, DO.
WILLIAM GARVIN, LOUISVILLE, KY.
JNO. T. S. SULLIVAN, CITY.
CHAS. OAKFORD, DO.
MR. APPLE, DO.
MR. BURNTON, DO.

Among the toasts drank were the following :

Ireland—the land of hospitality and affection. May the night of adversity which now overshadows her be speedily followed by the sunrise of prosperity and the meridian splendor of her ancient glory.

The United States of America. Pre-eminent in all the attributes of greatness ; subduing at the same time one nation by the right arm of her power, and another by the outpourings of her benevolence.

The memory of Washington. (Drank standing.)

The Army and Navy of the United States. Buena Vista, Vera Cruz and Mexico will be proudly remembered with Bunker Hill, Lake Erie and New Orleans.

The Sons of Erin.

"Although they love beauty and golden store,
Yet still they love honor and virtue more."

Horace Binney. Philadelphia proudly claims him as her son. His eloquence was never more nobly exhibited than whilst pleading the cause of the suffering Irish poor. The Harp of Erin. Like the hearts of her children—sad even in mirth.

Thomas Moore—the first of living poets. His songs portray the character of his countrymen as faithfully as his history does their wrongs.

The following toast was offered by the President of the St. George's Society, and drunk with great enthusiasm :

Father Mathew. Though Ireland has the honor of his birth, and he is a sectarian in religion, he is now claimed as a brother by Christians of every country, and is honored and revered all the world over.

At the meeting on December 18, 1848, the Treasurer, Joseph Jones, paid the following tribute to the Acting Committee :

"Great praise is due to the excellent gentlemen composing that Committee for their unwearied attention to the duties assigned them. The pleasurable feelings derived from administering to the relief of suffering humanity, and from the impartial distribution of the funds committed to their charge, constitute their best and highest reward ; and it is only to be regretted that the limited means of the Society compelled them to divide so sparingly among the many cases of want that came under their consideration."

The Treasurer, Joseph Jones, having declined a re-election, the Committee appointed to audit his accounts reported, in addition to the usual matter, the following :

TO THE PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS OF THE HIBERNIAN SOCIETY :

The undersigned Committee appointed at the last meeting to audit the accounts of the Treasurer for the year ending December 15, 1848, respectfully report that they have examined these accounts, and compared them with the vouchers and books submitted to their inspection by the Treasurer, and find the same, in all respects, correct.

The Committee cannot refrain from remarking at this time when the Society is about to be deprived of the services of that officer, that during the seven years that he has held that office, and the five years during which he was Secretary, he has rendered essential services to the Society, as well by attention to other duties as by the admirable clearness, accuracy and neatness which characterize his books and accounts.

These will be a safe guide and excellent model to all future Treasurers and Secretaries. For this, and his devotion generally to the interests of the Society, he deserves the thanks of its members.

(Signed) JAMES BROWN, }
SAM'L HOOD, } *Committee.*
JOHN HOLMES, }

The report was accepted and the Committee discharged.

It was then, on motion,

Resolved, that the thanks of the Society be tendered to Mr. Jones for his valuable services, and for the satisfactory manner in which he discharged his duties during the time he was Secretary and Treasurer.



JOSEPH JONES.



Mr. Jones was prevailed upon to withdraw his declination, and he was re-elected on March 17, 1849, but carried his intention into effect at the following annual election.

A special meeting of the Society was held on May 12, 1849, to take action upon the loss of the ship "Swatara," bound for the port of Philadelphia, "having on board a large number of passengers, mostly Irish." The ship went ashore below Lewistown, Del., and many of the emigrants being in distress, it was resolved to send a committee to that place "and render them such aid and relief as their necessities may require and this Society has the power to bestow." The Committee, consisting of Joseph Jones, James Brown, A. R. McHenry, David Boyd and William Watt, went to Lewistown, investigated the causes of the wreck, attended to their duties in a thorough fashion, and reported at length to the next meeting.

On June 18, 1849, resolutions were passed concerning the death of Thomas A. Edwards, "for many years a member of the Society, and one of the most efficient of the Acting Committee, whose exemplary character was well known and duly appreciated by us."

The Society, a short time afterwards, sustained a serious loss in the death of Joseph Tagert, its President. In fifty-nine years, since the organization, April 5, 1790, there had only been three Presidents—Chief-Justice Thomas McKean, 1790–1800; Hugh Holmes, 1800–1818; and Joseph Tagert, 1818–1849; and no President since has equalled the length of service of President Tagert. It was natural that the Society should feel his loss, and this feeling was expressed in the following action:

At a special meeting of the Hibernian Society, held at the Columbia House on Saturday, August 4, 1849, the following preamble and resolutions having been offered by Joseph Jones, Esq., and seconded by Wm. J. Leiper, Esq., were unanimously adopted, viz.:

The members of the Hibernian Society have heard with deep regret of the death of their late President, Joseph Tagert, Esq., who, for the last thirty-one years, presided over their business and social meetings with such kindness, urbanity, and dignity as greatly to endear him to each of them; and whose character for integrity, benevolence, and hospitality, exemplified through a long and useful life, secured for him the esteem and confidence of his fellow-citizens; therefore,

Resolved, That the Hibernian Society has sustained a severe loss in the death of their President.

Resolved, That the Society attend the funeral with appropriate badges of mourning.

Resolved, That the members of the Society respectfully tender to the family of the deceased their sincere condolence on the bereavement they have suffered.

Resolved, That a copy of the preamble and resolutions be presented to the family of the deceased by the officers of the Society.

Resolved, That these proceedings be published.

The officers reported at the meeting on September 17, 1849, as follows :

TO THE HIBERNIAN SOCIETY :

The officers of the Society respectfully report that in compliance with instructions they presented to the family of the late President, Joseph Tagert, Esq., through Fra's G. McCauley, Esq., his son-in-law, a copy of the preamble and resolutions passed at the meeting held August 4, 1849, with a letter as follows :

PHILAD'A, AUG'T 7, 1849.

DEAR SIR :

We beg to enclose to you a copy of the preamble and resolutions adopted by the Hibernian Society on the death of their late President, which you will please communicate also to the other members of his family. In performing this duty, we may be permitted to add, that during the many years we have had the privilege of being associated with him as officers and members of the Society, and of enjoying his friendship, our affectionate regard and esteem for him continued to increase to the hour of his death ; indeed, he was regarded by us, as by the members generally, in a light rather parental than official, and his loss will be lamented as long as any of them shall continue to attend these meetings, where his presence was ever the harbinger of harmony and enjoyment.

With great Respect

Your Obd't Servt's,

(Signed)

ROBERT TAYLOR, *V.-Pres.*

JOS. JONES, *Treas.*

VAL. HOLMES, *Sec'y.*

TO FRA'S G. MCCAULEY, Esq.

In reply to which the Vice-President received a communication from Mr. McCauley, which is herewith submitted.

(Signed)

ROBERT TAYLOR, *Vice-Pres.*

JOS. JONES, *Treas.*

VAL. HOLMES, *Sec'y.*

September, 1849.

PHILAD'A, AUG'T 10, 1849.

GENTLEMEN :

I have received and communicated to the other members of the family of my late father-in-law, Joseph Tagert, Esq., the highly complimentary proceedings of the Hibernian Society. It is a source of peculiar gratification to receive this proof of affection and respect from an association with which he was so long identified, and to the members of which he was so attached.

The compliment thus paid to the memory of the deceased is enhanced by the kind and courteous terms in which the proceedings have been communicated. Be pleased to present the heartfelt thanks of every member of Mr. Tagert's family to the Society, and accept for yourselves, gentlemen, their gratitude. With sentiments of esteem and respect, I remain

Your most Obd't Serv't,

FRANCIS G. MCCAULEY.

TO ROBERT TAYLOR, Esq., *Vice-President,*

JOSEPH JONES, Esq., *Treasurer,*

VAL. HOLMES, Esq., *Secretary.*



ROBERT TAYLOR.

THE SOCIETY FROM THE DEATH OF PRESIDENT TAGERT IN 1849 TO THE DEATH OF PRESIDENT PATTERSON IN 1881.

At the meeting on December 17, 1849, Robert Taylor, who had been Vice-President of the Society for nearly eight years, was nominated to succeed Joseph Tagert, deceased, and General Robert Patterson was nominated as Vice-President. Joseph Jones declining a re-nomination for Treasurer, David Rankin was named for his place. The Secretary, Valentine Holmes, after a service of eight years, also declined, and John G. Thompson was named for his place. Mr. Holmes was a first-class Secretary and his minutes were full and accurate. The Counsellors, William J. Duane and John Fallon, and the Physicians, Doctors Matthew Anderson and Henry S. Patterson, were again nominated. David Boyd, William E. Whelan and Joseph Diamond were elected the Committee for the anniversary dinner, and John Binns and Samuel Hood were appointed a committee to prepare the toasts.

A special meeting was called for March 14, 1850, to take appropriate action concerning the death of "Nathaniel Burt, an old and highly estimable member of the Society."

At the anniversary dinner at the "United States Hotel," on March 18, 1850, the following gentlemen were present :

ROBERT TAYLOR,
JOHN G. THOMPSON,
A. J. CATHERWOOD,
ROBERT LOONEY,
WILLIAM DIVINE,
JOHN SAVAGE,
MARK DEVINE,
WILLIAM E. WHELAN,
JOHN C. CLARKE,
DENNIS KELLY,
JAMES C. NEGUS,
JOHN REYNOLDS,
WILLIAM AGNEW,
HUGH BARR,
CHAS. KELLY,
WILLIAM C. PATTERSON,
HON. JOHN K. KANE,
HUGH CRAIG,
MICHAEL KEENAN,
JAMES C. COLLINS,
FRANCIS TIERNAN,

FREDERICK TETE,
THOS. MCKEE,
WILLIAM J. LEIPER,
HUGH CAMPBELL,
SAM'L RIDDLE,
HON. JAMES HARPER,
GEORGE W. DEWEY,
ALEX'R DIAMOND,
FRANCIS DIMOND,
JOSEPH JONES,
WILLIAM ENGLISH,
ROBT. F. WALSH & FRIEND,
JOSEPH DIMOND,
ROGER BROWN,
DR. R. M. PATTERSON,
HUGH CATHERWOOD,
JOHN DIVINE & FRIEND,
ROBERT E. GRAY,
WILLIAM HAY,
JOHN MAGUIRE,
ROBERT STEEN,

DAVID SCOTT,
DAVID BOYD,

JOHN HENDERSON,
GEO. W. EDWARDS.

Guests.

CHIEF-JUSTICE GIBSON,
JUDGE BURNSIDE,
JAS. GLENTWORTH, ESQ., Pres't of Welsh Society.

Among the toasts drunk were the following :

Ireland. May her children find food and employment in the cultivation of her soil, the working of her mines, and the improvement of her fisheries.

The Land we live in. May it ever continue to be the pride of her sons and daughters, and a noble example to the world.

Union. "The main pillar in the edifice of our independence, the support of our tranquility at home and peace abroad, of our safety, prosperity and liberty." (Washington's Farewell Address.)

The Army and Navy—the Militia and the People. May they ever as now have a common interest and a common feeling, as they have a common country.

Philadelphia. Beautiful, Benevolent and Prosperous.

The Memory of our late President, Joseph Tagert. (Drunk standing.)

Kossuth, and the Cause of Freedom in Europe. Liberty, though now crushed and trampled on, is not dead. She but sleeps. Her exiled champions will find that this land is her favorite home. Here bide your time !

The Fair Sex.

The world was sad, the garden was a wild,
And man, the hermit, sighed till woman smiled.

By James Glentworth, Pres't of the Welsh Society :

The Benevolent Societies of Philadelphia. May they never want funds to carry out their benevolent designs.

At a meeting on June 17, 1850, appropriate resolutions were passed concerning the death of Matthew Hood (father of Samuel Hood), "for many years one of the Society's most efficient members, whose exemplary character was well known and duly appreciated by us, whose loss we lament and whose memory we desire to respect and honour." The Westmoreland tract of land turned up again at the meeting on September 17, 1850, and the Committee "reported progress." Resolutions on the death of John Patterson, "an old and highly estimable member of the Society," were adopted at this meeting. At the meeting on December 17, 1850, it was resolved that the Anniversary Dinner Committee should be appointed by the President instead of being elected. James Brown was elected Treasurer to succeed Daniel Rankin on March 17, 1851. Among the toasts at the dinner of this date were the following :

Ireland—May the dawn of her prosperity which is now breaking on her horizon, shine more and more unto the perfect day.

The Union of the States—Like the bow in the clouds, in whose radiant arch varied

and opposite colors blend in beautiful harmony—it stands and shall stand, the sign of a perpetual covenant for the safety, prosperity and glory of the country.

The Judiciary—The scales of justice and the Judge's ermine—The man who dares to hold the scales with a firm and steady hand will wear the ermine without a stain.

Education—While we cherish and support our public seminaries, let us never forget that the right education of the feelings, the most valuable impressions, are only to be acquired in a well-regulated home.

The Flag of our Country—May it forever wave in triumph over a united and happy land, and not a star be lost from its brilliant galaxy.

The Sons of Erin on the Soil of America—Their estimate of the blessings of civil and religious liberty is best exhibited by the faithful performance of their duties as good citizens.

By Joseph Sill, Esq., Pres't of St. George's Society :

Ireland on its Western Coast—May it soon have plenty of Iron Rails and Iron Horses, and plenty of canals and steam to communicate with this Western World.

By Hon. James Harper :

Gen'ls Bennet Riley and James Shields—With their own good swords they have engraved an imperishable record of their gallant achievements on the Tablet of their country's annals.

By John McCall, Esq. :

The Irishman's Table—Which has always a corner while there is a guest in the room.

At a special meeting of the Society held at the Globe Hotel, on Saturday evening, March 27, 1851, the following preamble and resolutions offered by John Binns, Esq., were, on motion, unanimously adopted :

WHEREAS, the Hibernian Society has heard with deep regret of the death of the Hon. Thomas Burnside, an old and much valued member of this Society, the meetings of which he regularly attended, and failed not by his cheerfulness, urbanity of manners, and friendliness of deportment to increase the general hilarity ; therefore,

Resolved, That while the Bench and the Bar are deploring the loss of a distinguished associate, and doing homage to the integrity and independence of the late Judge Burnside, it becomes the melancholy duty of the Hibernian Society to make tender of their deep regret for the loss of an esteemed member, and their sincere sympathy with his relatives and friends.

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to communicate to the family of the late Judge Burnside the regret and sympathy of this Society for the loss of one so deservedly dear, and whose worth and patriotism had been repeatedly honored by the suffrages of his fellow-citizens, and the highest appointments conferred upon him by the Governor of the country of his adoption.

Resolved, That the above preamble and resolutions, signed by the officers of the meeting, be entered on the minutes, and published in the newspapers ; When Messrs. John Binns, Robert Taylor, James Brown, Joseph Jones and Samuel Hood were duly appointed said Committee.

The following letter in reply to the resolutions was received :

BELLEFONTE, April 3, 1851.

GENTLEMEN :

Your letter, with the Resolutions of the Hibernian Society, expressive of the sympa-

thy of the Society with the family of my father in their affliction, and their deep regret at his death, has been received. Pennsylvanian as my Father thoroughly was, laboring as he did for nearly half a century in forwarding her interests, her Statute Book bearing the impress of his energetic mind, and her Judiciary elevated by his stern integrity, he never forgot the land of his birth, and he hailed every worthy son of the Emerald Isle as his Brother. Let me add that his son has inherited the feelings of his Father, and is proud of his Irish descent. It may gratify you to learn that on my Father's death-bed, the proceedings of your Society at their last anniversary were read to him by one of his daughters, and both in his words and manner, he evinced for his Brethren of the Society that interest and friendship so characteristic of the sons of the "Green (Emerald) Isle." Your festive board (pardon me the expression) will never again be honoured by his presence, but the void is greater, far greater, at his own fireside. For your sympathy in our desolation, and for the kind manner in which it is expressed, both in your Resolutions and in your letter, accept for yourselves and the "Hibernian Society" the heartfelt thanks, not only of myself, but of all my Father's family.

Very Truly & Respectfully,

Yours,

JAMES BURNSIDE.

TO MESSRS. ROBERT TAYLOR,
JOSEPH JONES,
JOHN BINNS,
JAMES BROWN,
SAMUEL HOOD, ESQRS.

The Treasurer of the Society, James Brown, in his report on December 17, 1851, referred to the deaths of several members, as follows: "The decease of several of the most active and efficient members during the year has cast a shade over the otherwise prosperous circumstances of the Society. The deaths of Judge Burnside, Messrs. William E. Whelan, Alexander Diamond, Francis Dimond, Joseph Dimond, and John Maguire must be deemed a positive loss to the Society, not only on account of their warm attachment to its interests, but on account of the qualities which rendered it agreeable to their fellow-members to transact the business of the Society in connection with them."

Among the members present at the anniversary dinner on March 17, 1852, were Robert Taylor, William A. Porter, Charles Kelly, James Harper, Richard Vaux, James Campbell, George McHenry, James M. Porter, Morton McMichael, John K. Kane, John Bannister Gibson and Dr. J. K. Mitchell. The Arctic explorer, Dr. Elisha Kent Kane, was one of the guests. One of the toasts was: "The Health of Valentine Holmes, late Secretary of this Society, and now American Consul at the Port of Belfast, Ireland." On December 17, 1852, a communication was received from Joseph Sill, President of the St. George's Society, asking the Society to join with the other charitable organizations in procuring a suitable room, in which the meetings of all of them could be held in turn, but after considering



JOHN BANNISTER GIBSON.

the matter at a subsequent meeting, it was deemed inexpedient to change the usual place of meeting. At the meeting on March 17, 1853, John Binns, Chairman of a committee appointed to consider the advisability of contributing a block of marble to the Washington monument at Washington, D. C., reported a recommendation to the members to raise the cost of the same by private subscription. The recommendation was adopted. Andrew C. Craig was elected Secretary at this meeting to succeed John G. Thompson. At the anniversary dinner the same day Chief-Justice Jeremiah S. Black was one of the guests. "The utmost harmony and good-feeling prevailed, and the pleasures of the evening were enlivened by songs from several members of the Society and invited guests. The company separated at an early hour, wishing each other many returns of Saint Patrick's Day."

A special meeting of the Society was held on May 6, 1853, to take action on the death of Chief-Justice Gibson. The President, in a feeling manner, stated the object of the meeting, which was to pay a tribute of respect to the memory of our late fellow-member, the Hon. John Bannister Gibson, for many years Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of Pennsylvania.

John Binns, Esq., offered the following resolutions, which were seconded by Wm. J. Leiper, Esq., and unanimously adopted :

WHEREAS, it has pleased the Giver of every good, and every perfect gift, the wise Disposer of all things, to call hence to be no more seen of men, our highly honored and esteemed friend and fellow-member, the Hon. John Bannister Gibson. His wit and his humor and his cheerful laugh have often made our hearts joyous, but alas! his place shall know him no more! Judges and barristers, the learned and the eloquent have poured forth the homage of their high consideration to his legal acquirements, his powerful and discriminative mind, and his ardent love of justice, and their deep regret that his voice will no more delight the learned, instruct the ignorant, and be a terror to evil doers. He died, full of years and of honors, carrying with him to the grave not only the sorrowing hearts of all who knew him intimately, but of the whole community, who feel that in him they have lost a humane and judicious friend, and an able and faithful guardian of their rights.

Resolved, That the chair of the President of the Hibernian Society be craped for thirty days, as a slight evidence of their sense of the loss they have sustained in the death of Judge Gibson.

Resolved, That a Committee of Five be appointed to communicate to the family of the deceased the feelings of sorrow entertained by the Society, and their deep commiseration for the bereavement his family have suffered by the death of so dear and so valued a relative and friend.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published, signed by the Chairman and Secretary.

The meeting was eloquently addressed by Samuel Hood, Esq., in

which he paid the memory of Judge Gibson several high and well-merited compliments.

The following named gentlemen composed the Committee to carry the above resolutions into effect, viz.: John Binns, Esq., Samuel Hood, Esq., Alex'r McHenry, Hugh Campbell, David Boyd.

On motion adjourned.

Among the toasts at the anniversary dinner on March 17, 1854, was one proposed by Joseph Sill, President of the St. George's Society, who was present as a guest :

"All hail to the gallant Irishman, Captain Robert John McClure, who, in the ship 'Investigator,' solved the problem of the existence of the North West Passage between the Eastern and Western worlds."

Col. Wm. C. Patterson, Col. Wynkoop, Judges Sharswood, Thompson and others responded to various toasts. Judges R. C. Grier and J. S. Black, and Mayor Gilpin were present among the guests. John Drew, the actor, was one of the new members elected on December 18, 1854.

At the dinner on March 17, 1855, speeches were made by General Patterson, Judge Burnside, Judge Wm. D. Kelley, John Binns and others. Mr. Binns proposed the following toast :

"The State which in 1812 furnished more men and more money than any other State in the Union, yet never had her soil polluted by the footstep of an enemy, except as a prisoner—the State of Pennsylvania."

In the course of the evening "toasts were received by telegraph from the St. Patrick's Society, of New York, and the Hibernian Society, of Baltimore, both of which were responded to in proper manner."

On June 18, 1855, appropriate resolutions were passed on the deaths of Alexander D. Ewing and George Campbell. On December 17, 1855, General Robert Patterson was nominated as President, to succeed Robert Taylor, whose failing health compelled him to decline a renomination. Mr. Taylor had been a member of the Society for more than fifty years, and had filled the positions of Secretary, Treasurer, Vice-President and President, serving as an officer for nearly the entire period of his membership. He sent the following letter to the Society :

PHILADA., 17th December, 1855.

MY GOOD KIND FRIENDS OF THE HIBERNIAN SOCIETY :

As the meeting of this evening is that at which nominations are made for the officers for next year, I regret very much that the state of my health will not permit me to

join you on this occasion, and I fear will not enable me to undertake the performance of any Official Duties at the next Anniversary Meeting. I have not language enabling me to express, as I wish to do, my gratitude to my kind friends of the Society for their constant manifestations of friendship, esteem and good-will, during all my associations with them, since I first became a member in 1802. As I find myself unable to attend to the duties of President as I ought, I now decline a renomination, and wishing you all many happy meetings,

I remain very Respectfully, your friend,

ROBERT TAYLO

A Committee was appointed to take action on the letter, and they replied as follows :

DEAR SIR :

The undersigned have been appointed a Committee to convey to you the sincere regret of the members of the "Hibernian Society" at the loss of your presence as their presiding officer, and to assure you that nothing but your ardent desire to be relieved from the duties of the office would have induced their acceptance of your resignation. When we call to mind the many happy hours spent in your Company at the meetings of the Society, we cannot suppress our sorrow at losing you from among us. You have served the Society many years in *all* its various offices, faithfully and honorably, and your devotion to the interests is gratefully remembered.

In conveying to you the assurance of our highest esteem and respect, we but express the feelings of the community in which you have passed a long and useful life, beloved and respected for your amiable and gentle manners, your high honor, and strict integrity.

To know that you are thus esteemed and respected must be to you a source of the sweetest pleasure. That the remainder of your days may be happy is the sincere wish of those we represent, and of, Sir,

(Signed)

Yr. friends and Obd't Serv'ts,

JOS. JONES,

HUGH CAMPBELL,

HUGH CATHERWOOD.

PHILAD'A, Jan'y 12th, 1856.

Before the next anniversary meeting Mr. Taylor had departed this life, and the Society was called together in special meeting on March 6, 1856, to take appropriate action. Earnest resolutions of regret were passed, and the members voted to attend his funeral in a body. A letter from his son, James L. Taylor, stated that Mr. Taylor had intended to reply to the Society's gratifying communication to him, but had been prevented by his death.

General Robert Patterson was elected President at the meeting on March 17, 1856, and James Harper was chosen Vice-President. Most of the other officers were continued. Judges Grier, Lewis, Sharswood and Thompson were among the guests at the anniversary dinner, and the recently deceased President was not forgotten in an appropriate toast to his memory. On December 17, 1856, a committee was appointed "to have the plate from which the certificates of membership are printed re-engraved, or to substitute a new one in its place." At

the meeting on March 10, 1857, resolutions of sympathy were passed upon the death of Dr. Elisha Kent Kane, and they were conveyed to his father, Hon. John K. Kane, one of the Society's most prominent members. Judge Kane responded as follows :

MY DEAR SIR :

I beg my brethren of the Hibernian Society to accept my heartfelt thanks for the honor they have done my son's memory, and for the kind and grateful sympathy they have expressed for my bereavement, and I tender you, sir, as their organ, my acknowledgments for the manner in which you have announced the Society's action.

I am, Sir, faithfully yours,

JNO. K. KANE.

On March 17, 1857, at 5½ o'clock, at Jones' Hotel, "the company assembled and sat down to a dinner which was sumptuous beyond any that the Society has had for years. The wines and viands were of the choicest qualities and it is needless to say that the Company did them ample justice."—So records the Secretary, Andrew C. Craig. The President being absent, "Daniel Dougherty, Esq., then proposed the speedy return to health and to his family of our President, Major-General Robert Patterson, which was responded to with full bumpers and three cheers." The usual toast to "The President of the United States" had appended to it the observation, "one of the results of Irish emigration," referring to the fact that President James Buchanan was of Irish descent.

On March 8, 1858, the Secretary was instructed to have printed 300 copies of the Constitution and By-Laws, with a complete list of the names of the members up to that time. At the anniversary dinner on March 17, 1858, General Patterson occupied the chair. On his right sat Rev. Dr. Blackwood, and on his left, Rev. Father O'Brien, Professor in St. Charles' Borromeo Seminary. The Judges of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania as usual were represented, Chief-Justice Walter Lowrie being among the guests. Judges William A. Porter and James Thompson were also present. James Madison Porter, Judges Thompson and William A. Porter, Col. John W. Forney and Daniel Dougherty were the principal speakers. The officers chosen on March 17, 1859, were as follows : President, Gen. Robert Patterson; Vice-President, James Harper; Treasurer, James Brown; Secretary, Andrew C. Craig; Finance Committee, Col. William C. Patterson, Robert Steen and Joseph Jones; Counsellors, William J. Duane and Samuel Hood; Physicians, Doctors Robert A. Given and Thomas S. Harper; Acting Committee, John Robinson, Mark Devine, A. R. McHenry, David Boyd, Hugh Catherwood, James Gay, James Black, John Woodside, Nathaniel Gordon, Henry Crilly, Hugh Craig and



JOHN. K. KANE.



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James L. Taylor. At this meeting attention was called to the fact that John Binns, who was present, "was celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of his election as a member," and that gentleman was immediately called upon for a speech. He made a few remarks acknowledging the compliment. At the anniversary dinner on the same date, Judges Cadwalader, Lowrie, Sharswood and Thompson were among the guests. The Secretary complains that "the dinner was by no means such as the Society has been in the habit of having served up. The wines were poor and scarce at that, the attendance was mean, the waiters were few and impertinent. The whole thing was contemptible." Nevertheless, notwithstanding the Secretary's ire, the toasts were responded to "in a very eloquent and happy manner" by Judge Thompson, Daniel Dougherty, and others.

From the Treasurer's report it appears that the annual income of the Society for a number of years was about \$1,100, and of this sum there was usually disbursed by the Acting Committee between \$900 and \$1,000. The funds had increased very slowly, some investments not having been very profitable, but nevertheless there was in the treasury on December 17, 1859, the sum of \$21,074.

James L. Taylor succeeded Andrew C. Craig as Secretary on March 17, 1860, and the anniversary dinner of that date was given in the Continental Hotel. There was present "the largest company we have had for some years," says the Secretary. The list is as follows:

Full list of persons present at dinner :

Guests.

REV. DR. BLACKWOOD,
THE PRESIDENT OF THE ST. GEORGE SOCIETY,
" " " ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY,
" " " ST. DAVID'S SOCIETY,
JUDGE THOMSON,
" SHARSWOOD,
" THOMPSON,
" LEWIS,
MR. McDONOUGH,
MR. LAFITTE.

Members.

GEN. ROBERT PATTERSON, <i>President,</i>	JAMES BLACK,
HON. JAMES HARPER, <i>Vice-P.,</i>	M. BULL,
JAMES L. TAYLOR, <i>Secy.</i>	JNO. CLARK,
HUGH BARR,	JNO. B. COBURN,
JAMES AULL,	A. C. CRAIG,
MR. ALCOCK,	HUGH CRAIG,
DAVID BOYD, SR.,	J. B. CRAIG,
DAVID BOYD, JR.,	HUGH CATHERWOOD,
	H. W. CATHERWOOD,

JOS. COLLINS.
 WM. COLLINS.
 JOHN CLARK.
 MICHAEL CANTILL,
 HUGH CASSIDY,
 A. J. CATHERWOOD,
 A. P. COLEMAN,
 DAN. DOUGHERTY,
 MARK DEVINE,
 WM. DIVINE,
 J. G. CONNELLY.
 JOHN CATHERWOOD,
 MR. DONOVAN,
 COL. WM. ENGLISH, FRIEND OF
 MR. CRAIG'S,
 JOHN FESLON,
 PATRICK FAYE,
 JAMES GAY,
 J. G. GILKEY & FRIEND,
 WALTER GRAHAM & FRIEND,
 T. HALEY,
 JNO. HUNTER.
 ADAM HILL.
 JNO. HOLMES.
 WM. HAY,
 ALEX' R HERON, JR.,
 VALENTINE HOLMES,
 JOHN HENDERSON,
 M. F. KEENAN,
 PH F. KELLY,
 CHAS. KELLY,
 JAS. KIRKPATRICK,
 ROBERT LUGGER,
 WM. J. LEPPER,
 ROBT. LITTLE,
 ROBERT LOONEY,
 F. P. MAGEE,
 MICHAEL MAGER,
 JOHN T. MAHONEY,
 JOHN MILLS.

FRANCIS McMANUS,
 MICHAEL McGEERTY,
 JNO. MCCOY.
 JAS. MAGUIRE & FRIEND,
 AND. McBRIDE,
 PAT'K McBRIDE,
 JERE. McKINNEY,
 J. P. MURTRA,
 WM. MORGAN,
 GEORGE McHENRY,
 JAS. W. McCABEN,
 JAMES ORNE,
 THOMAS O'NEILL,
 HUGH O'DONNELL,
 WM. H. PATTERSON,
 COL. PAYSTER,
 ROBT. L. REILLY,
 EVAN RANDOLPH,
 SAM'L RIDDLE,
 ROBT. REED,
 J. M. SMILEY,
 JAS. SMITH & FRIEND,
 H. G. TAYLOR,
 RICHARD VATT,
 MARK WILLCOX,
 JOHN WOODSIDE,
 JAS. WOODSIDE & FRIEND,
 H. WAFFINGTON,
 ALEX. McHENRY,
 G. C. MITCHELL, FRIEND OF A
 McBRIDE'S,
 D. WINTERBURNER,
 G. C. RICE,
 HUGH RANKIN,
 JOHN G. REPPLE,
 MESSRS. McMICHAEL & WAT-
 SON representing the Firm
 forming one of the largest com-
 panies we have had for some
 years.

"At 8 P. M.," says the Secretary, "the President proposed the first regular toast—The Immortal Memory of St. Patrick—which was drunk standing, in silence, after which Mr. David Boyd sang, in his usual happy manner, St. Patrick's Day." Rev. Dr. Blackwood responded to the next toast, which was "Ireland." The other toasts were as follows:

3. The Memory of Washington. Drunk in respectful silence, the manner in which the toast is always received.

4. The United States. Responded to by Hon. James Thompson, of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.



JAMES L. TAYLOR.



5. The President of the United States. "This was received with nine cheers." The President read a letter from President James Buchanan regretting his inability to be present, and saying, "My heart has ever been true to my father's countrymen. They are warm-hearted, generous, and brave, and their friendship is an evergreen which defies the northern blast."
6. Pennsylvania. Responded to by Judge Sharswood.
7. The City of Philadelphia. Responded to by Richard Vaux.
8. The Army and Navy. General Patterson was called to reply, but, instead of responding, "he read some eloquent and complimentary letters from Generals Scott, Jessup, Cass and Lawson, and from Commodores Charles Stewart and Geo. C. Read."
9. The Judiciary. Judge Oswald Thompson, of the Court of Common Pleas, responded.
10. The Press. Responded to by Judge Lewis.
11. Our Deceased Brethren. In silence.
12. Our Sister Societies. Responded to by Messrs. Allen, Thomas and Milne.
13. Woman. Responded to by Chas. McDonough.

At the meeting on June 16, 1860, a design for a new Certificate of Membership was adopted. The tract of land in Westmoreland county, like Banquo's Ghost, intruded itself again at this meeting, and a committee of three was appointed "to attend to the interests of the Society in connection with these lands." A communication from Samuel Hood was read, announcing the death of John Binns, "the senior member of the Society, having joined in the year 1809." Appropriate resolutions were passed, and the Society resolved to attend his funeral.

On September 17, 1860, the Secretary, James L. Taylor, presented the following letter, which explains itself:

TO JAMES L. TAYLOR, ESQ.

DEAR SIR: Several weeks ago Mr. Hugh Campbell, formerly of this city, but now of St. Louis, Mo., requested that I would, on his behalf, present to the Hibernian Society a gold medal, which had belonged to one of the original members of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, from one of whose descendants Mr. Campbell had procured it. He requested that the Hibernian Society should accept the medal from him as a token of remembrance of the many pleasant hours which he had spent with its members at the business and festive meetings in days of Auld lang Syne. I comply with the request all the more readily, because, as we all know, the Ancient Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick was the Parent of our Society, and an heirloom descending from such ancestry could have no more fitting repository than the Archives of its living offspring. The medal belonged to George Campbell, one of the original members of both Societies, and his name is inscribed on the edge, and the date, 1771, the year in which the Society of the Friendly Sons was formed. It is the same medal which was loaned to the Hibernian Society for a short time, in order to have a facsimile of it made, to be prefixed to a Brief Account of the Society of the Friendly Sons, prepared and published in 1844, by order of the Hibernian Society. This facsimile is the frontispiece of that little book, and in it (pp. 22, 23) there is a description of the medal, and at page 27 a biographical sketch of its owner, George Campbell. I enclose the medal together with its case. The case savors of antiquity, more than the medal, which is in fine condition, considering that it has been through three generations,

during nearly 100 years. It would have given me pleasure to have attended the September meeting of the Society, but as I shall be out of town on that evening, I use the privilege of a friend to put on you the trouble, or rather let me say, the pleasure of presenting the medal on behalf of Mr. Hugh Campbell.

I remain, very truly yours,

247 S. 6th St., 15 Sept., '60.

SAMUEL HOOD.

The letter having been read, it was, on motion, *Resolved*: "That the Medal be deposited and carefully preserved in the Archives of this Society, with the original minutes of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, and that in communicating this resolution to Mr. Hugh Campbell, with the thanks of this Society, the Secretary be requested to inform him that the members appreciate the rare and interesting gift the more highly that it comes to them from one of its most esteemed members as a souvenir of the days of Auld lang Syne spent among them."

At the meeting on December 17, 1860, Colonel William C. Patterson offered an amendment to the by-laws, proposing to prohibit "all speechmaking" at the Society dinners, not only on the part of members, but also on the part of guests. The amendment was laid over for future action, but seems, for a time, to have been abandoned. At this meeting the Secretary reported an invitation to join the St. George's Society in a demonstration of respect to the Prince of Wales. The invitation was declined by the Society. The same officers were re-elected on March 18, 1861. The Anniversary Dinner on that date was not numerously attended, but forty-five members being present. The guests were Rev. Dr. Blackwood, William Frazier and the Presidents of the St. George's, St. Andrew's, St. David's and Albion Societies. On June 17, 1861, Mr. Daniel Mershon, of Westmoreland county, the attorney for the Society to look after the Kennedy tract of land, was elected an honorary member, in compliment to his attention to the matter. At this meeting resolutions concerning the Southern Rebellion, which had broken out in April, 1861, were passed. We will refer to them in a subsequent chapter.

The same officers were re-elected on March 17, 1862. The dinner on that date was well attended, Governor Andrew G. Curtin being among those present. He made "an excellent speech" in response to the toast, "Pennsylvania." On June 17, 1862, Commodores Charles Stewart (Old Ironsides) and George C. Read were elected honorary members, on motion of General Robert Patterson. Commodore Stewart replied to the notification as follows:

BORDENTOWN, N. J., July 22nd, 1862.

J. L. TAYLOR, Secretary H. S.

SIR: I am in receipt of your kind note of the 17th inst., together with the highly



COM. CHARLES STEWART.



embellished certificate that the Hibernian Society of Philad. has honored my name, by adding it to those of the honorable members composing that distinguished body of our Fellow Citizens. Permit me here to tender to them, through their estimable Secretary, my thanks for the honor conferred on me.

To the distinguished and Patriotic President, who has done me the honor to move the Society to the enrolment of a name I could scarcely hope to be deemed worthy of a place amongst so many distinguished and patriotic men, who through their Virtues and Valor have contributed so largely to the Independence and progress of this Western Empire, to him, I pray you, tender my grateful thanks.

Respectfully,
CHS. STEWART.

A similar note to that addressed to Commodore Stewart was sent to Commodore George C. Read. Mrs. Read called on the Secretary of the Society to express the gratification the compliment of the Society had given the Commodore. And it was his intention to have made a formal acknowledgment, by letter, of his thanks. This purpose was frustrated by the death of Commodore George C. Read, leaving us, together with the whole people of his adopted country, to mourn the loss of one who, through a long life, nobly sustained the character of a brave officer, and of an Irish gentleman.

The Secretary was directed to enter his report on the minutes.

The President of the Society, General Robert Patterson, being then in active service in the field, the Vice-President, Hon. James Harper, presided over the Anniversary Dinner of March 17, 1863. Eighty-one members and guests were present. On June 17, 1863, a resolution was passed requiring thereafter printed notices of meetings to be sent to the members. The Acting Committee, having too much territory to cover, owing to the growth of the city, a committee was appointed on September 17, 1863, to consider some better plan of distributing relief; but the committee, at a subsequent meeting, reported in favor of the old method, and the matter was for some years laid aside. On March 10, 1864, on motion of A. J. Catherwood, it was ordered that "no person be allowed to dine with the Society unless a member who has paid his dues (except he is introduced by a member who will be responsible for his conduct), and the guests of the Society."

The same officers were re-elected on March 17, 1864, and forty-eight members and six guests were present at the Anniversary Dinner on that date. General Patterson, who had returned home, presided. On March 17, 1865, appropriate action was taken on the deaths of Dennis and Charles Kelly, "our much esteemed fellow members." The same officers were again elected. Major-General William B. Franklin was a guest at the dinner on this date. Mayor Alexander Henry was elected an honorary member on September 18, 1865. On

this date another report was made about the Westmoreland lands, which were estimated to be worth \$2,000. On December 18, 1865, the entrance fee for new members was raised from \$20 to \$30, at which latter sum it yet remains. After many years of service as one of the Counsellors of the Society, William J. Duane (ex-Secretary of the Treasury) was succeeded on March 17, 1866, by Samuel L. Taylor; the other Counsellor, Samuel Hood, being again elected. There were no other changes. Judge William S. Peirce and Rev. John Chambers were among the guests at the dinner on this date.

No changes in the officers were made on March 18, 1867. Rev. John Chambers acted "as Chaplain," and "about seventy members and guests sat down to dinner at the Continental Hotel." General Patterson read an interesting letter from Commodore Stewart, stating that "his father was one of the founders of the Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, from which the Hibernian Society originated." (This was a mistake.) At the meeting on June 17, 1867, the Finance Committee recommended that "an earnest and persistent effort be made to increase the membership of the Society and create a charity fund sufficiently large to warrant the erection of a suitable building, to be called Hibernia Hall, the income of which shall be devoted exclusively to the purposes for which the Society was founded, so long as Ireland shall offer, and America shall invite immigration." This was the first effort made to procure a permanent hall for the Society. Several unsuccessful attempts have been made since, and the project of erecting a hall has been temporarily abandoned, but is still active in the minds of many members. It is to be hoped that the publication of this volume, by portraying to the members the glorious history of the Society, will prove an incentive to another and successful effort to erect a Hibernian Society Hall. On September 17, 1867, a committee reported proposed alterations in the by-laws. The Secretary records that "after the business of the evening was over the Society spent some time in social enjoyment. The entertainment was presided over by the President, assisted by the Vice-President, who, although in his eighty-seventh year, favored us with a song, and showed us that, although the burden of many years were upon him, his heart still beat warmly with affection for Ireland and the Irish."

At the meeting on December 17, 1867, the proposed alterations in the by-laws were considered, and they were amended substantially as follows:

At the annual election the polls shall be opened at 4 P. M. and close at 5 P. M.

All speech-making is prohibited at the Anniversary Dinners and other festive meetings of the Society, and it shall be the duty of the presiding officer for the time being to enforce the observance of this by-law on its guests as well as on its members.

Applications for membership must be in writing, setting forth the name and residence of the applicant and the name of the member who proposes him. The votes of three-fourths of the members present shall be required for his election. On election he shall pay an initiation fee of thirty dollars.

A special meeting was held on February 20, 1868, to take action on the death of David Boyd, "whose connection with the Society was so long, so intimate, and so active that he had become the familiar friend of almost all its members; whose ever-flowing kindness of heart, not contented with a mere acquaintance with its new members, prompted him to embrace them with warm cordiality, and of whom, when at the festive meetings of the Society, his hearty greetings were mingled with his favorite Irish songs (which he sang with taste, humor and pathos), it might be said an Irishman all in his glory was there." Resolutions were adopted and communicated to the family, who returned a suitable reply.

General Robert Patterson was re-elected President on March 17, 1868, on which day the annual dinner was held at the Continental Hotel, sixty-seven members and guests being present. A telegram of greeting was received from the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, of New York city, and a return telegram sent. At the meeting on March 17, 1869, Andrew C. Craig was elected Treasurer in place of James Brown, and Dennis B. Kelly was elected Secretary to succeed Mr. Craig. Samuel Hood and Samuel L. Taylor were again elected Counsellors, and Doctors R. A. Given and Thomas S. Harper, Physicians. Of course General Patterson was re-elected President and James Harper, Vice-President. Among the guests at the annual dinner was James Thompson, Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. The permanent fund of the Society amounted to \$36,406.88 on December 17, 1869. At the meeting on that date a letter was received from Hon. James Harper, declining a renomination for Vice-President "owing to the increasing infirmities of old age," and, upon motion, it was resolved to appoint a committee to convey to Mr. Harper "the assurance of the high appreciation of his long and valued service to the Society as a member and officer." Messrs. James L. Taylor, Hugh Craig and Philip Powell were appointed the Committee. This Committee performed the duty assigned to it by addressing a communication to Mr. Harper, in

which they expressed the great regret of the Society upon losing him from its list of officers.

At the meeting on March 17, 1870, it was resolved "that if the presiding officer, after having called a member to order twice, shall find it necessary, he may request the member offending to leave the room, and if the member refuse to obey, he shall be expelled from membership." This resolution was intended to meet the case of a person who misbehaved himself at any of the banquets. Fortunately there has been no necessity of exercising the power conferred by the resolution. At the same meeting Andrew C. Craig was elected Vice-President to succeed the Hon. James Harper, who had declined a re-election. William Morgan was elected Secretary and Philip Powell Treasurer. General Patterson was continued, as usual, in the office of President. The Mayor, Daniel M. Fox, was a guest at the annual dinner following the meeting.

The annual meeting on March 17, 1871, was a notable one. General U. S. Grant, President of the United States, was present as the guest of the Society. The dinner was held at the St. Cloud Hotel, and at the moment of President Grant's entrance, says the Secretary, the members arose and "three times three cheers might have been heard at some distance." President Grant responded briefly to one of the toasts, and remained until the end of the entertainment. He was accompanied by General Horace Porter, Hon. Adolph E. Borie and Mr. Anthony J. Drexel. Addresses were made by Messrs. Borie and Drexel, Mayor Fox, General Robert Patterson and others; and Messrs. John Huggard and Thomas E. Harkins sang appropriate songs. The Presidents of the Albion, St. Andrew's, St. George's and St. David's Societies were also present as guests. There were in all sixty-eight members and guests present.

The presence of General Grant at this meeting evidently enlivened the Society, for we find at the following meeting on June 17, 1871, an unusual number of members present, as follows :

ANDREW C. CRAIG, *Vice-Pres.*,
 PHILIP POWELL, *Treas.*,
 JAMES L. TAYLOR,
 R. H. BEATTIE,
 WILLIAM HOLMES,
 HUGH CRAIG,
 HUGH CRAIG, JR.,
 THOMAS OWENS,
 DAVID BOYD, JR.,
 SAMUEL L. TAYLOR,
 THOMAS J. TOWN,

THOMAS BELL,
 FRANCIS MCMANUS,
 RICH. H. BOLSTER,
 EDWARD LAFFERTY,
 P. DEVINE,
 JOHN SULLIVAN,
 WILLIAM E. MORGAN,
 THOMAS A. MCREAN, M. D.,
 THOMAS FISHER,
 WM. M. BRUNER,
 JOHN DUROSS,



GEN. U. S. GRANT.





PATRICK HEALY,
JOHN A. KELLY,
DENNIS HEENAN,
THOS. E. HEENAN, M. D.,
WILLIAM PORTER,
ROBERT LIGGET,
TIMOTHY FITZPATRICK,

MICHAEL F. KEENAN,
HUGH GAMBLE,
JOHN MANDERSON,
P. EDWARD ROBINSON,
DOMINICK MURPHY,
WILLIAM MORGAN.

At this same meeting General Grant was elected an honorary member of the Society, and the officers were directed to furnish him with a framed certificate of membership.

At the meeting on September 18, 1871, the Westmoreland tract of land came to the front again, and a committee was appointed to inquire into its "status." On December 18, 1871, the By-Laws were altered so as to increase the entrance fee from thirty to fifty dollars.

During the annual dinner on March 18, 1872, the following telegram was received from New York :

"The Friendly Sons of St. Patrick send their cordial greeting and wish you many happy returns of the day."

To which the Society directed the following reply to be made :

S. O. A. MURPHY, Esq., *Secretary of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick,*
Hotel Brunswick, New York.

The Hibernian Society cordially reciprocate your friendly greetings, and hope that ... the future, as in the past, the Sons of Ireland may do honor to the country of their birth, and the country of their adoption.

(Signed)

ROBERT PATTERSON, *Pres't.*

Among the guests present at the dinner were the members of the Japanese Embassy to the United States. The Secretary records their names and titles in full as follows (p. 368) :

KEIGIRO NAGANO (jadis Tateish Onogero),	Seconde Secetaire de l'Ambassade.
T. T. OSHIMA,	de la cour Imperiale Japonaise.
H. ABE,	} departement de l'Agriculture de l'Empire Japonaise.
N. K. OKI,	
N. K. EWAYAMA,	
SEIGSHI TEGIMA,	} Attachés de l'Ambassade.
H. T. ORISTA,	

As one of the papers in reporting the dinner said, "the distinguished ambassadors seemed to enjoy the festivities as much as our Celtic friends." "The meeting on September 17, 1872," says the Secretary, "though not a large one was pleasant, and after some good songs the company adjourned at an early hour"—whether in the evening or the following morning we cannot say. On December 17, 1872, the

Treasurer, Philip Powell, reported the permanent fund to be \$35,171.32. No changes were made in the general officers at the annual election on March 17, 1873. At the dinner following the meeting short addresses were made by ex-Governor Andrew G. Curtin, Hon. James H. Campbell, Judge Daniel Agnew and General Robert Patterson, the President. Rev. Dr. Blackwood, Horatio Gates Jones, George G. Pierie, William V. McKean, and Judges George Sharswood, Henry W. Williams and Ulysses Mercur were also present. The same officers were re-elected upon March 17, 1874, and again on March 17, 1875. On the latter date, Governor John F. Hartranft, Judge Sharswood and Rev. Dr. Blackwood were among the guests at the Annual Dinner. The printed list of toasts blossomed out as usual with sundry poetical quotations, and "after the usual pleasant time the meeting adjourned at an early hour." No quarterly meeting was held on June 17, 1875, "on account of the extreme heat of the weather, the President, General Patterson, having given directions to dispense with the call." The Finance Committee of this period, James L. Taylor, Robert H. Beattie and William Brice, were noted for their full and accurate reports, which the Secretary recorded in full upon the minutes. The reports of the Treasurer, Philip Powell, were also excellent. On December 17, 1875, the following resolution was adopted :

Resolved, that Samuel Hood and Joseph Jones, the surviving members of the Committee appointed June, 1843, who prepared an account of the Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, be requested to prepare and publish, for the use of the Society, an enlarged edition of one thousand copies of the same work.

David Boyd, Jr., Robert H. Beattie and Samuel Riddle were appointed to make arrangements for the Anniversary Dinner, and Samuel L. Taylor, Hugh Cassidy and Charles Rogers were appointed a committee on toasts. At the meeting on March 17, 1876, "Frank McManus and Dennis B. Kelly were appointed a committee at the meeting prior to the dinner, to inquire into the expediency of making arrangements for the reception of emigrants arriving from Ireland in the American Steamship Line, or other ships arriving at this port." This seems to be the first indication of a belief on the part of the members that some more direct method of relieving emigrants upon landing than that afforded by the Charity Committee was needed. Rev. Dr. Blackwood, Colonel John W. Forney, Chief-Justice Daniel Agnew, Hon. Joseph R. Hawley, Judge George Sharswood and ex-Governor Andrew G. Curtin, were among the guests.

In response to toasts, William Massey, President of the St.

George's Society, spoke of the harmony existing between the Hibernian and Sister Societies in high terms; as also did Horatio Gates Jones, representing the St. David's Society, on the same subject. General Hawley spoke in high terms of what Philadelphia had done towards the Centennial Exhibition, and Colonel John W. Forney mentioned in his remarks about the great encouragement he had received abroad from Irishmen towards making the World's Fair a great success. Chief-Justice Agnew, Judge Sharswood and others also contributed largely to the enjoyment of the company.

A special meeting was held on September 5, 1876, in response to the following call, under Article VI. of the By-Laws, by direction of General Patterson, at No. 136 Chestnut street :

ROBERT PATTERSON, ESQ.,

President of the Hibernian Society,

DEAR SIR : Please call a meeting of the Society at as early a day as possible, at such time and place as you think desirable.

R. H. BEATTIE,
PH. POWELL,
JAMES HAY,
WILLIAM BRICE,
P. DEVINE.

On motion of Mr. Powell, it was resolved that the President, General Patterson, be instructed to invite the Dublin University boat crew, and the Irish rifle team, now in this city, and such others as he may think proper, to a dinner. Messrs. Beattie, Brice and Powell were appointed a committee to carry this resolution into effect.

The Committee decided upon September 9, 1876, at the Continental Hotel, for the dinner, and the Secretary's minutes contain the following account :

Complimentary dinner given by the Hibernian Society to the Dublin University Boat Club, and Irish Rifle Team, at the Continental Hotel, held on Saturday, September 9, 1876.

Members.

GEN'L ROBERT PATTERSON,
ANDREW C. CRAIG,
PHILIP POWELL,
ROBERT H. BEATTIE,
WILLIAM BRICE,
HUGH CRAIG, JR.,
JAMES HAY,
PATRICK DEVINE,
HENRY S. HANNIS,
THOMAS R. PATTON,

MORTON MCMICHAEL,
H. W. CATHERWOOD,
JAMES S. MARTIN,
JOHN BOYD,
JOHN C. HURST,
FRANCIS MCMANUS,
MARK DEVINE,
NATHAN BROOKE,
MICHAEL L. SCANLAN,
R. SHELTON MACKENZIE.

Invited Guests.

GOVERNOR CURTIN,
 AUGUSTUS MORRIS,
 Australian Commissioner,
 DOCTOR DARMFELT,
 Swedish Commissioner,
 MR. JAMES M. FERGUSON,
 Schuylkill Navy,
 JOHN HUGGARD,

C. B. BARRINGTON, N. M. BARRINGTON, G. HICKSON, CROKER BARRINGTON, G. M. FERGUSON, WILLIAM BAILY, Ireland, WILLIAM MASSEY, Pres't St. George's Society, MAYOR STOKLEY, REV. DR. BLACKWOOD.	} Dublin Univer- sity Boat Club.
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Other Gentlemen Present.

WILLIAM M. BAUGH,
 GEORGE G. PIERIE,
 HENRY W. CRAMP,
 DR. J. W. WHITE,
 ALEXANDER WHITTEN,

JOHN T. BAILEY,
 SAMUEL BRADBURY,
 STEWART WILSON,
 WILLIAM MONEYPENNY,
 A. O. TRISTMAN.

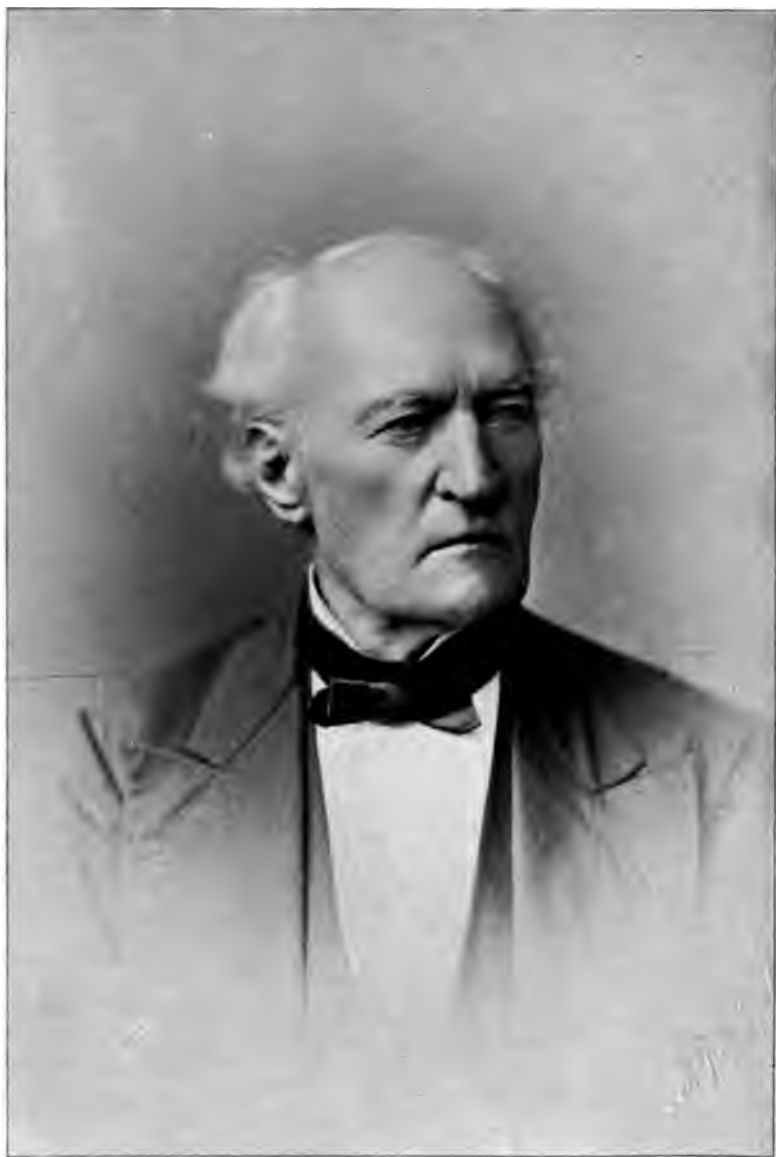
Governor Curtin and Mayor Stokley each made a short address, as also the Rev. Dr. Blackwood. Thanks were returned from the University Boat Club, and the Swedish and Australian Commissioners. Both expressed thanks for the pleasant manner in which they had been entertained, and the kind reception they had received. During the evening John Huggard and several other gentlemen enlivened the company with songs, &c. The evening's entertainment continued from 6¼ P. M. until 11½ P. M., at which time the company dispersed.

A special meeting was held on March 6, 1877, and a resolution was adopted providing for the appointment of a committee "to devise a plan and make a selection of some building or lot that may be suitable" for a permanent hall for the Society. Unfortunately, nothing has yet resulted from this attempt to procure a Society Hall, although other attempts have since been made. At the meeting on March 17, 1877, Charles A. McManus was elected Secretary in place of William Morgan, who had declined a renomination, and, on motion of David Boyd, Jr., it was

Resolved, That the thanks of the Hibernian Society be tendered to William Morgan, the late Secretary, for his efficient services during the last seven years, and that he be presented with a copy of this resolution.

Only twenty-five members were present at the annual dinner on March 17, 1877, and in all thirty-eight persons, but the dinner, which was at the Girard House, says the Secretary, "was highly enjoyed by all present." In the absence of Gen. Patterson, the Vice-President, Andrew C. Craig, presided.

About this period the attendance at the meetings was very small. At the quarterly meeting on September 17, 1877, held at "Augustine's," 1105 Walnut street, only thirteen members were present, viz.:



GEN. ROBERT PATTERSON.

Gen. Robert Patterson, Andrew C. Craig, Philip Powell, Samuel L. Taylor, P. Devine, Thomas Owens, Edward Lafferty, William Morgan, Charles A. McManus, William Devenny, James S. Martin, James M. Ferguson and Daniel Dougherty. A communication was received from Samuel Hood, Esq., stating that he hoped to complete the revised edition of the "History of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick." Unfortunately, Mr. Hood's declining health and subsequent death prevented him from carrying his intention into effect. Two new members were elected at the meeting and one was proposed. At the meeting on December 17, 1877, fourteen members were present. The total amount disbursed for charity during the year was reported to be \$866.20, and the Permanent Fund was reported to be \$39,159.71. David Boyd, Jr., Robert H. Beattie and Samuel Riddle were appointed a committee on the ensuing anniversary dinner. The following memorial was read by the Secretary, C. A. McManus :

PHILA., *December 5, 1877.*

GEN. ROBT. PATTERSON :

Sir—Your conduct through the years allotted to man has been such as to establish in the minds of those who have witnessed it, a perfect reliance on your probity and honor. We are unwilling, revered sir, that you should pass from amongst us, our President, without an expression of our esteem and regard as members of the Hibernian Society. We wish to have your countenance represented upon canvas, and ask you to sit for your portrait, a memento of our long and pleasant intercourse.

Respectfully Yours,

ANDREW C. CRAIG,	ED. LAFFERTY,
DAVID BOYD, JR.,	W. A. MILLAR,
JAMES S. MARTIN,	C. A. MCMANUS,
PHILIP POWELL,	ROBT. LAUGHLIN,
SAM'L L. TAYLOR,	ROBT. H. BEATTIE,
JAMES HAY,	WM. MORGAN.

The request was acceded to, and a fine portrait in oil of General Patterson was painted by order of the Society, and is now in its possession.

There is no record of attendance at the annual dinner upon March 17, 1878. Twelve members were present at the meeting preceding the dinner. The officers elected were mostly the same as the preceding year. The list is as follows : President, Gen. Robert Patterson ; Vice-President, A. C. Craig ; Treasurer, Philip Powell ; Secretary, Charles A. McManus ; Counsellors, Samuel Hood and Samuel L. Taylor ; Physicians, Robert A. Given and Thomas S. Harper ; Finance Committee, James L. Taylor, Robert Beattie and William Brice ; Charity Committee, Samuel Macky, P. Devine, P. Powell, E. Lafferty, H. Cassidy, Thomas Owens, John Boyd, Hugh Craig, William Morgan, David Boyd, Jr., James Rooney and F. McManus.

The attendance at the meetings continued to be small about this period of the Society's existence. On September 17, 1878, there were seventeen members present, and on December 17, 1878, sixteen. The reports of the Treasurer and of the Finance and Charity Committees and communications concerning the Westmoreland tract of land, which still was an elephant on the Society's hands, take up the greater part of the minutes. During the year the entrance fee of only one new member was received. The members who attended the meetings, however, were faithful to their duties and continued to meet regularly and keep alive the memory of St. Patrick. James S. Martin was elected Secretary at the meeting on March 17, 1879, and the Society lost the services of Samuel Hood as one of its Counsellors, Daniel Dougherty being elected in his place. Mr. Hood had served the Society long and faithfully, until death removed him from its roll of living members. He died regretted by all who knew him—to the last one of the most useful members who had ever belonged to the organization. Dr. John F. Donnelly was chosen one of the Physicians to succeed Dr. Thomas S. Harper. There were but ten members present at the business meeting on this day. There seems to have been no meeting on June 17, 1879, and on September 17, 1879, seventeen members were on hand. On the latter date the following minute in reference to the death of Samuel Hood was presented by Samuel L. Taylor, and promptly passed :

Resolved, The members of the Hibernian Society desire to place upon their records the expression of their esteem and high respect for the character of Mr. Hood. His years had attained man's allotted span, and he leaves to his associates the contemplation of a well-spent life.

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of the Society, and that a copy of the same be sent to the family of Mr. Hood.

Seventeen members were present at the quarterly meeting on December 17, 1879. The Charity Committee reported having expended but \$490.75 for relief during the year. The permanent fund amounted to \$42,325.63. On February 26, 1880, a special meeting was called to consider the matter of the famine which was then devastating Ireland. Vice-President Andrew C. Craig occupied the chair. "Mr. Brice, in a few brief and feeling words, presented the following preamble and resolutions : "

Whereas, gaunt famine with all its appalling privations and horrors stalks thro' Ireland, especially the South and West, a land endeared to us by many hallowed associations, as well as kindred and blood, Therefore, be it *Resolved*, that the sum of one thousand dollars (\$1,000) be, and is, hereby appropriated out of the funds of the Hibernian Society in aid of the famine-stricken poor of Ireland.



P. S. DOONER.

After a full discussion of the matter, in which several of the members participated, Mr. Fitzpatrick moved to amend by making the amount one thousand pounds sterling (£1,000). Mr. Brice offered to amend the amendment by directing the President and officers of the Society to pay one-half (£500) immediately, and the other half, say five hundred pounds (£500), on the first day of May, proximo. These amendments carried, and the question with amendments were, on motion, unanimously adopted. Several addresses were made by the members present, and the best feeling prevailed. Many touching remarks were made respecting the dear old fatherland.

After a full discussion, "during which many touching remarks were made," on motion of Mr. Fitzpatrick, it was unanimously carried to send one thousand pounds sterling (\$5,000) to Ireland for the relief of the famine-stricken people.

On March 17, 1880, there were twelve members present at the business meeting. The same officers were re-elected. The meeting is particularly noticeable for the election to membership of Peter S. Dooner, through whose exertions so many new members were soon to be added to the rolls, and new life infused into the organization. The Secretary, James S. Martin, was also particularly active about this time in proposing new members. After the meeting on March 17, 1880, the annual dinner was held at the "League House," where thirty members and fifteen invited guests participated on the occasion. Judge John Trunkey, of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, Mayor William S. Stokley and ex-Governor Andrew G. Curtin were among the guests. The Secretary records that "after a delightful evening, enlivened with song and story—feast of reason and flow of soul—the meeting adjourned finally at 11.40 P. M. in peace and harmony."

On June 17, 1880, evidence of increased interest in the Society's proceedings was shown by the attendance of twenty-five members, and the following important action was taken, upon motion of William Brice :

WHEREAS, it being one of the chief objects of the Hibernian Society to assist and advise emigrants arriving here from our native land, and this being a season when their numbers, and the distress of many of them, require our most active aid and sympathies ; Be it therefore *Resolved*, That a special committee of three be directed to employ a competent man, to be present on the arrival of each emigrant ship or steamship, and to render such relief, under the supervision of said committee, as he may find necessary, and that a full record of all his transactions be kept, viz. : the names of all to whom relief or advice has been extended, where from, where going, the amount of pecuniary aid given ; the same to be reported at each quarterly meeting of the Society, so long as the Society deem it necessary to employ him.

The chair appointed Messrs. Brice, Fitzpatrick and Giltinan.

Mr. McAleer also presented the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted :

Resolved, That Messrs. Brice, Fitzpatrick and Giltinan be requested to ascertain the cost of procuring a suitable room for the use of the Society, and the President be re-

quested to call a special meeting of the Society for the purpose of taking action upon the same, when notified by the Committee that they are ready to report.

This was the beginning of the present method of extending relief to emigrants arriving at this port, and which has been carried on so successfully ever since. The Committee organized shortly after their appointment and selected Philip Barry as the special agent of the Society at the wharf where the foreign steamers landed their passengers, and his initial work was of such a highly satisfactory character that at the following meeting on September 17, 1880, he was elected an honorary member of the Society. His work at the wharf afterwards led to the abolition of the Charity Committee. On March 17, 1881, the same officers were re-elected, including the venerable President, General Robert Patterson, who had been President since March 17, 1856. It was his last election, for the Society was hastily called together on August 10, 1881, to take action upon his death, which occurred on August 7th of that year.

At this meeting Messrs. Rogers, Taylor and Martin were appointed a committee to prepare a minute expressive of our great loss. They reported the following preamble and resolution, which, after eloquent addresses on the virtues and eminent services in the field, forum and business walks of life of the deceased, by Messrs. James L. Taylor, Giltinan, Brice, McMenamin, Riddle and Rogers, were unanimously adopted, viz. :

WHEREAS, our stately President, General Robert Patterson, sleeps—he rests in peace. His rare, useful, commanding life is ended ; we shall never meet him again this side of eternity. His noble sense of right ; his exalted comprehension of honor ; his just, exact, courageous intellect, equally large and gracious, toned and influenced all with whom he came in contact, and gave dignity, distinction and elegance to our organization as our presiding officer for a quarter of a century. We meet to-day to declare our sadness, and to place upon record our reverence for the illustrious dead : therefore, *Resolved*, That we deeply sympathize with the family of our deceased President in their sad bereavement, and will attend his funeral ; and send a copy of the above, duly engrossed, to his children.



WILLIAM BRICE.



THE SOCIETY FROM THE DEATH OF GENERAL PATTERSON TO THE PRESENT TIME, MARCH 17, 1892.

THE Vice-President, Andrew C. Craig, occupied the chair at the meeting on September 17, 1881. Mr. William Brice offered an amendment to the By-Laws looking to the creation of an Executive Committee, who should have charge of all matters of extending relief to emigrants. At the meeting on December 17, 1881, the question of nominations for officers for the ensuing year excited the liveliest interest. Many of the members were of the opinion that a new departure should be made, while others were in favor of a continuation of the old policy. That a new spirit of activity was beginning to exhibit itself was shown in the proposal of thirty-three new members, nine of them by Mr. Dooner. The Treasurer, Philip Powell, reported the assets of the Society to be \$51,336.64. The annual meeting, on March 17, 1882, was largely attended, owing to the exciting canvas for officers, and, after a warm contest, William Brice was elected President over Andrew C. Craig, and William J. Nead, Vice-President. Nicholas J. Griffin was elected Secretary and Philip Powell was re-elected Treasurer. The other officers elected were as follows: Physicians, Doctors John F. Donnelly and William K. Brown; Counsellors, Daniel Dougherty and Robert H. McGrath; Finance Committee, James L. Taylor, Robert H. Beattie and David Giltinan; Executive Committee, Thomas D. Ferguson, William McAleer and Philip Fitzpatrick. The Counsellors of the Society were directed to apply to court for an amendment to the charter, increasing the capital of the Society, and thirty-six new members were proposed by P. S. Dooner, William J. Nead, William Brice, N. J. Griffin, William Gorman, Francis McManus, Jr., David Giltinan, B. F. McFillin, William McAleer and Joseph H. Hookey.

On June 17, 1882, the new Executive Committee, which replaced the old Acting Committee of the Society, reported having organized by the election of Philip Fitzpatrick as Chairman and Thomas D. Ferguson as Secretary, and that the agent, Philip Barry, was working under its supervision. The thanks of the Society were voted to the Dinner Committee of March 17, Messrs. P. S. Dooner, James M. Ferguson and William Gorman, "for the able manner in which they had attended to the duties assigned them." Mr. Philip

Powell offered, and the Society adopted, a resolution deploring the decease of William Miller, "an esteemed and venerable member." Suitable action was also taken on the decease of Andrew C. Craig, who had died on June 3, 1882. Mr. Patrick Devine, Mr. Craig's partner, spoke feelingly of Mr. Craig's character and services. He had been a member for more than forty years, and had successively been Secretary, Treasurer and Vice-President of the Society. "In the death of Mr. Craig the Hibernian Society has lost an able and disinterested officer, who inspired the warmest regard and admiration in the hearts of all who knew him." The memorial offered by Mr. Devine was ordered to be recorded in full upon the minutes.

On September 18, 1882, another loss to the Society was reported in the death of David Boyd, Jr., and Messrs. William Morgan, James L. Taylor and William Gorman were appointed to draft appropriate resolutions. At the subsequent meeting, on December 18, 1882, the Committee reported, their report being unanimously adopted. Among other things, they said of him : "His ability and integrity of character won for him the confidence and respect of all with whom he had dealings ; he was true to his friendships, and his genial manners and proverbial good humor attracted favor and good-will on every occasion." The Committee appointed at a previous meeting to collate the records of the Society was continued, with Louis N. Megargee as Chairman. At the same meeting the Treasurer reported having received entrance fees from eighty-four new members, the largest number elected in any one year for very many years.

At the annual meeting on March 17, 1883, the same general officers were re-elected. Samuel L. Taylor and William Gorman were chosen Counsellors, and John P. McGrath took the place of James L. Taylor on the Finance Committee, Mr. Taylor having declined to serve. The Society was highly prosperous, the funds were increasing, and the new boom in its affairs was progressing with great rapidity. New men were taking part in its affairs, and the new officers were doing their utmost to increase the membership and efficiency of the Society. The new President, Mr. Brice, had taken hold of affairs with an amount of energy which had already had an excellent effect, and not a voice was raised against his unanimous re-election. The anniversary dinner was numerously attended and an air of activity pervaded the meetings.

On June 18, 1883, Louis N. Megargee having tendered his resignation as Chairman of the Committee to collate the Records of the Society, on motion of John H. Campbell the Committee was increased to five, and was made a Committee on the History of the



WILLIAM J. NEAD.

Society. The President appointed on the Committee, John H. Campbell, Chairman ; James M. Ferguson, Rev. James G. Bolton, I. F. Sheppard and N. J. Griffin. On motion of John H. Campbell, the President was empowered to appoint a committee of five to make a complete revision of the By-Laws of the Society, and William F. Harrity, James S. Martin, William Gorman, Samuel L. Taylor and Thomas D. Ferguson were appointed the Committee. The thanks of the Society, on motion of William F. Harrity, were voted to police officer Joseph Adams, for humane conduct towards a poor Irish emigrant, and by further vote, a silver watch and chain were ordered to be procured, and were subsequently presented to him. Philip Fitzpatrick, Chairman of the Committee on Hall, reported that the Committee recommended the opening of subscription books, preliminary to the formation of a joint-stock company to erect a hall. The recommendation was adopted and a number of subscriptions obtained, but unfortunately, like preceding hall projects, resulted in nothing. Record was made of the adoption of the important amendment to the By-Laws, limiting the term of office of President to two years. The President, Mr. Brice, warmly advocated the amendment. At the meeting on December 17, 1883, Mr. Brice's term about expiring, William J. Nead was nominated without opposition to succeed him. Thirty-six new members were proposed, and the Treasurer reported having received entrance fees from fifty-three new members during the year. The funds of the Society had increased to \$55,912.15.

The election on March 17, 1884, for Vice-President excited some little feeling, and resulted, after a lively ballot, in the election of James M. Ferguson. With the election of William J. Nead as President, the boom which the Society was experiencing continued. Mr. Dooner proposed twenty-two new members, Mr. Nead five, and others seventeen, making forty-four proposed at this meeting. The Executive Committee, composed of Philip Fitzpatrick, William McAleer and Thomas D. Ferguson, had been doing great work, and were engaged in an endeavor, resulting successfully, in getting the Board of Public Charities to distribute the United States emigrant tax fund collected from emigrants in a manner that would give greater relief to emigrants. On motion of Philip Barry, the Society elected as an honorary member, Henry J. Jackson, Secretary of the Commissioners of Immigration of New York, for services rendered to the Society in obtaining information concerning emigrants, weekly lists of vessels arriving at New York, etc. At this same meeting, March 17, 1884, on motion of John H. Campbell, the old Committee on History of the Society was discharged and a new Committee with

power to employ clerical help was appointed, viz. : John H. Campbell, Chairman, James S. Martin, William Gorman, Robert H. Beattie and P. S. Dooner. This was the beginning of the work which has resulted in the publication of this volume at so much labor on the part of the Committee and expense on the part of the Society. On motion, it was voted that the Committee prepare at once one thousand copies of a list of members from the organization of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick in 1771 to date. This list was prepared by the Committee and published by the Society. William F. Harrity offered resolutions eulogistic of the good work performed by Mr. Brice during his two years' incumbency of the office of President. They were unanimously adopted and ordered to be handsomely engrossed, and were afterwards presented to Mr. Brice.

Mr. Brice retired from office to the universal regret of the members. During his term the membership of the Society had been more than doubled, the Executive Committee had been thoroughly organized, and the work of relieving emigrants carried as near to perfection as it was possible, and the whole Society rejuvenated and started on a renewed term of activity. The Society might well pass complimentary resolutions concerning so faithful an officer.

At the meeting on June 17, 1884, eleven new members were proposed. On motion of John H. Campbell, Chairman of the Committee on History, the thanks of the Society were voted to James E. Hood, Esq., for his kindness in granting to the Society the use of the papers of his father, the late Samuel Hood, Esq., and for the gift of a copy of the First Constitution and list of members, printed in 1790. It was also voted that there be procured a suitable roll-book, in which the members would affix their names to the Constitution of the Society. On motion of William Brice, President Nead was authorized to represent the Society in the recently proposed Board of Presidents of the Charitable Organizations of Philadelphia. On September 17, 1874, William F. Harrity, from the Committee on Revision of the By-Laws, reported a complete set of By-Laws. It was ordered to be printed and sent to the members prior to the next meeting. The Counsellors, William Gorman and Samuel L. Taylor, reported the amended Charter of the Society, and the thanks of the Society were voted to them for their services in obtaining it.

On December 3, 1884, the Society was called together in special meeting to take action concerning the death of its Treasurer, Philip Powell. William Brice, David McMenamin and Rev. James G. Bolton were appointed a Committee to prepare resolutions. The Committee performed its duty and reported a series of resolutions which



REV. J. GRAY BOLTON.



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were ordered to be engrossed and presented to Mr. Powell's widow as a testimonial of the respect in which the late Treasurer was regarded by the members. They were also published in the daily newspapers. John G. R. McCorkell was elected Treasurer to fill the vacancy, his bond as Treasurer being fixed at \$20,000, which was duly entered. On December 17, 1884, the deaths of Thomas Costigan, Daniel Allen, Thomas H. Dooner and James McGeogh were announced. At this meeting the revised By-Laws were adopted with some slight changes in the report of the Committee. The Dinner Committee under the revision being now five members, President Nead appointed Louis N. Megargee, Chairman, Hugh J. Hamill, James M. Ferguson, William F. Harrity and Charles F. King, as the Committee for the ensuing Anniversary Dinner. The new Treasurer reported that since December 17, 1883, the entrance fees of 106 new members had been paid.

At the meeting on March 17, 1885, there was a large attendance. The officers of the preceding meeting were re-elected. No record was kept of the attendance at the Anniversary Dinner, but it was a large and successful one. The new By-Laws were ordered to be printed and distributed among the members.

On June 17, 1885, the deaths of William V. McGrath and James Duross were announced, and appropriate action taken. On December 17, 1885, the Executive Committee was empowered to issue a circular to be distributed in Ireland, giving advice and instruction to "intending emigrants." The deaths of Mark Devine, Thomas Fisher, J. Wilson Morrison and John Fallon were announced. On December 16, 1885, a special meeting was held to take action on the death of the Vice-President, James M. Ferguson. James L. Taylor presided, and a Committee, consisting of William Milligan, James S. Martin, Solomon Foster, Louis N. Megargee and Henry Phillips Coleman, was appointed to prepare resolutions. The resolutions were unanimously adopted, and a copy ordered to be engrossed and sent to Mr. Ferguson's widow. Mr. Ferguson was a popular officer, greatly esteemed by the members, and his untimely death was a shock to all. Appropriate action was also taken upon the death of James O'Brien.

On December 17, 1885, the Hall Committee reported having given careful consideration to the subject and "regret to report it impracticable at present," and asked to be discharged. The Committee was discharged, and thus ended another attempt to procure a hall for the Society. James S. Martin was elected Vice-President for the unexpired term of Mr. Ferguson.

At the meeting on March 17, 1886, Mr. Nead was succeeded as President by John Field. The other officers elected were as follows :

Vice-President, Nicholas J. Griffin ; Secretary, Thomas D. Ferguson ; Treasurer, Charles Phillips ; Counsellors, William Gorman and Samuel L. Taylor ; Physicians, Doctors William K. Brown and John F. Donnelly ; Finance Committee, B. K. Jamison, David Giltinan and John P. McGrath ; Executive Committee, William McAleer, Edward J. Heraty and Philip J. Walsh. The administration of the retiring President, William J. Nead, had been a successful one. The policy inaugurated by his predecessor, and the active members who had co-operated with him, was continued, and the condition of the Society was highly prosperous. At this meeting the following resolution offered by John H. Campbell, after a lively discussion, was adopted :

Resolved, that we return thanks to the people of Philadelphia for their hearty and generous support of the efforts of Mr. Charles Stewart Parnell and his colleagues in the struggle to secure the legislative independence of Ireland.

Mr. Philip J. Walsh was appointed Chairman of a Committee of Five on procuring a permanent hall for the Society, with power to select his associates.

At a special meeting held April 28, 1886, Philip Barry was elected Treasurer in place of Charles Phillips, who had declined to enter security. The death of Thomas Horan was announced. With the election of the new President occurred another large number of proposals for membership. Seventeen were elected at the meeting on June 17, 1886. The new Secretary, Thomas D. Ferguson, made a new departure by recording at length, with great minuteness, the names, addresses, occupations, etc., of all the new members proposed. In fact, from this time on to the present, the Society can congratulate itself in possessing minutes of its meetings which can scarcely be rivalled. The Committee on History reported that progress of the work which had been interrupted by the illness of the Chairman was now resumed. The Committee further reported the presentation to the Society by the First City Troop (through Mr. Joseph Lapsley Wilson) of a copy of the History of the Troop, "whose early history is so intimately associated with that of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick." The thanks of the Society were voted for the gift. The death of Joseph P. Kennedy was announced.

An important departure was made upon September 17, 1886, in the adoption of certain amendments to the By-Laws proposed at the preceding meeting by John H. Campbell. These amendments simplified the Treasurer's duties by abolishing the different accounts into which the funds were divided, and providing for but two accounts (principal



WILLIAM A. PORTER.

and income)—the Permanent and Contingent Funds. The principle of minority voting was introduced in the election of the Finance and Executive Committees. The Secretary was made a salaried officer, and his duties strictly defined and enlarged. In case of non-payment of the life-membership fee of \$30 for three months after election, the Secretary was required to strike the newly elected member's name from the roll. Security was required from the Secretary and Treasurer, and control of the Society's securities and assets strictly regulated. At this meeting, also, the deaths of Hon. William A. Porter, William Arrott, Dr. John Holmes and Ellwood Shannon were announced.

The President (Mr. Field) also stated that the Governors of the thirteen original States were holding a meeting in Philadelphia this date, with a view towards making arrangements to celebrate, one year hence, the adoption of the Constitution of the United States, and that he had extended to them "an invitation to join us at a Banquet to be given at Dooner's Hotel, on the adjournment of this meeting." The Chair appointed the following named gentlemen as a Committee on Reception: Messrs. B. K. Jamison, Richard P. White, William Brice, William Milligan, Colonel Thomas J. Grimeson, Edwin S. Stuart, Philip J. Walsh, Dr. W. Joseph Hearn and John A. Carr. The Secretary's account of the subsequent dinner is as follows:

"The regular business meeting of the Society being over, and as is our usual custom on such occasions, we gathered around the festive board at Dooner's Hotel, Tenth street above Chestnut, about sixty of our members, and thirty-five invited guests. Most all of the visiting Governors accepted our invitation, and many of them brought members of their staff. On this occasion our friend and fellow-member, Mr. P. S. Dooner, outdid all previous efforts, and in saying this it can only be understood by those who have sat at his table before. The bill of fare having been gone through with, the President, Mr. Field, in a few well-chosen words, welcomed our guests, and ran over a number of names of prominent men, who, during their lives, adorned the roll of membership of our Society, and closed by saying that among our first was General George Washington, the Father of our Country, and among our last, General U. S. Grant, the Saviour of our Country. Speeches were made by Governor Stockley, of Delaware, Governor Henry Lloyd, of Maryland, Governor H. D. McDaniel, of Georgia, and Governor Fitzhugh Lee, of Virginia; also by Congressman N. J. Hammond, of Georgia, and ex-Congressman Benjamin T. Biggs, of Delaware."

On December 17, 1886, the funds of the Society were reported to be \$61,581.79. The Finance and Executive Committees made admirable, itemized reports, showing that they had faithfully attended to their duties. The Executive Committee (William McAleer, E. J. Heraty and Philip J. Walsh) reported that they had succeeded in inducing the American Steamship Company to abolish the drinking saloon on their wharf, the saloon being "a source of great temptation to the emigrants and their friends who met them on their arrival, and was instrumental in getting them to spend freely what little means they had, that they needed for actual necessities." The Committee also reported having fixed the amount of the bond to be given by the Secretary at \$500, and that by the Treasurer at \$10,000. Also that the Secretary's salary be \$300. All of their recommendations were adopted.

At the meeting on March 17, 1887, long opinions from the Society's Counsellors, Samuel L. Taylor and William Gorman, upon the subject of organizing a Stock Association to build a hall were received, and a resolution recommended by Mr. Gorman was adopted. The action of the President, in having called together the officers of the various Benevolent Societies of Philadelphia to devise some plan whereby emigrants may be better cared for by the Commissioners of Emigration, was approved. The general officers were re-elected, and Messrs. Henry Phillips Coleman and William Gorman were chosen Counsellors; and Doctors Michael O'Hara and Joseph Martin, Physicians.

After the business meeting occurred the Anniversary Dinner (at Dooner's Hotel), one of the most successful in the history of the Society. The event was commemorated by the publication of the proceedings, speeches, etc., in pamphlet form, from which we take the following :

THE DINNER OF MARCH 17, 1887.

Present Officers :—President, John Field ; Vice-President, Nicholas J. Griffin ; Secretary, Thomas D. Ferguson ; Treasurer, Philip Barry.

Dinner Committee :—William Brice, Chairman ; Philip J. Walsh, William McAleer, William W. Hanna, Hugh J. Hamill.

MENU.

Blue Points on Half Shell.

Sauterne.

SOUP.

Green Turtle, French Style.

Consommé Royal.

Sherry.



JOHN FIELD.



RELISHES.		
Fresh Radishes.	Fresh Tomatoes.	Queen Olives.
	Small Pâté à la Parnell.	
FISH.		
Boiled Kennebec Salmon, Irish Style.		
RELEVÉ.		
	Filet of Beef à la Financière.	
	French String Beans.	Claret.
ENTREES.		
Spring Lamb Braisé au Printaniere, Mint Sauce.		
	Sweetbreads Lardé en Casse, with French Peas.	
	Stuffed Fresh Tomatoes, Parisian Style.	
Fresh Asparagus.	Potato Croquettes.	
	Diamond Back Terrapin, à la Dooner.	
	Sorbet Hibernian.	
ROAST.		
	English Snipe on Toast.	
	Watercress.	Morizet Sec.
	Dressed Lettuce.	Perrier Jouet.
	Dressed Celery.	Pommery Sec.
		Duc de Montebello.
DESSERT.		
Roquefort and Brie Cheese.	Fruits.	
		Burgundy.
	Strawberries and Ice Cream.	
	Charlotte Russe.	
French Coffee.	Cigars.	
		Cognac.

TOASTS AND MUSIC—ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

Music by Simon Hassler's Orchestra.

"Exile of Erin."

"Moore's Melodies."

1. The Immortal Memory of St. Patrick—
"The Harp That Once Through Tara's Halls."
2. Ireland—"God Save Ireland."
3. United States—"The Star Spangled Banner."
4. The Immortal Memory of Washington—"Hail Columbia."
5. The Judiciary—"I Dreamt I Dwelt in Marble Halls."
6. Pennsylvania—"Down in the Coal Mines."
7. Philadelphia—"Flow Gently Sweet Schuylkill."
8. Civil and Religious Liberty—Christmas Hymn.
9. The Press—"There's a New Coon in Town."
10. Our Sister Societies—"A Man's a Man for a' that."
11. Woman.

At the close of the dinner, Mr. Erastus Brainerd, George G. Pierie and William Henry Lex, members of the Clover Club, were announced by the President, Mr. John Field. As these gentlemen deposited a harp composed of flowers, Mr. Brainerd addressed the members of the Hibernian Society as follows :

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Hibernian Society.—Within a few squares another club is celebrating St. Patrick's Day in their way. Their emblem is the twin sister of the shamrock—the clover. As a representative of that Club, with Mr. Pierie and Mr. Lex, also members of the Club, I have been delegated by the President to come here to-night and present their kind regards and also this token of their respect and esteem for the Hibernian Society, and to say that on motion of Mr. Erastus Brainerd, seconded by Mr. S. G. Hetherington, the Clover Club at its meeting to-day voted with tumultuous cheers that the following sentiment be sent to the Hibernian Society :

The clover and the shamrock, twin types of the triple emblem of liberty, loved alike by Irish and Americans. Let them ever be united in the sentiment best expressed in the words of a poem which every true Irishman knows :

And will Ireland then be free?
Says the Shan Van Vogh.
Will Ireland then be free?
Says the Shan Van Vogh.
Yes! Ireland *shall* be free,
From the centre to the sea;
Then hurrah for liberty!
Says the Shan Van Vogh.

Mr. William Brice said :

I move on behalf of this Society that a vote of thanks be returned, Mr. President, to the members of the Clover Club for their very handsome token of esteem and their kind regards which they have just presented to us.

President Field then said :

Now, gentlemen, if you please, for a moment let us have order while Mr. McWade responds to the congratulations of the Clover Club.

Mr. Robert M. McWade said :

We extend to the gentlemen of the Clover Club our sincere thanks for their splendid expression of their kind regards and esteem for this Society. This is the first time in the experience of any member of this organization that a great social club like the Clover Club has joined with us in any patriotic sentiment like this which has just been conveyed to us by our particular friend, Mr. Brainerd, and which he states was unanimously concurred in by all the members of the Clover Club. In response, on the part of the Society, I have only to propose a rising *Cæde Mille Failtha*.

Mr. M. P. Handy, President of the Clover Club, was introduced by President Field, who said that Mr. Handy was not only President of the Clover Club, but he was also a household member of the Hibernian Society.

Mr. Handy said :

I am very much obliged to you all, and thank you for the warm reception which you have given me. I have no doubt that if St. Patrick had had the ordering of this matter he would have arranged that the Clover Club and the Hibernian Society should not meet on the same evening. The members of the Clover Club felt that they would

like to show their good feeling to the members of the Hibernian Society, and to illustrate that good feeling they sent a committee down here with the emblem representing at once the clover and the shamrock—emblematic of good fellowship. The several speeches which you will hear to-night are all familiar to me; they have all been tried on us before. As I look around this table I see my distinguished friend, ex-Governor Curtin. He was not at the Clover Club, but I think he will edify you by giving you a speech that he delivered to the Clover Club a year ago; one of his favorite speeches which, my friends, you all enjoy hearing. I will not embarrass you or them by repeating what they will say.

The first toast, "The Immortal Memory of St. Patrick," was drunk in silence and standing.

Ex-Governor Curtin responded to the second toast, "Ireland." He said :

I will not detain you long, and I will be obliged to you if you will keep quiet while I speak. I know the warmth of the blood that you have in your veins, and I know the boisterousness of the Irish people which you inherit; but for a time, at least, you must be a little quiet. I know it, because I feel it in all the pulsations in my veins. To speak for Ireland is a grand thing, because it is a grand subject. The Celtic blood is in England, Wales, and up to Scotland; it is not confined to Ireland alone. Now, my friends, there are certain events in the history of the world to be noted. For three hundred and fifty years men in Europe have panted for liberty and individuality. At last this great continent was opened to them and they came here to enjoy civil and religious liberty. With them came the Irish; and when oppressed they demanded it in the presence of the Christian world. When the first gun was fired at Bunker Hill, and when the bell down there in Independence Hall rung out its tongue, it meant liberty to humanity. That was the beginning of the downfall of despotism in the world. We have undermined by our liberty every government in Europe. We have given to France a Republic; to Spain a liberal government; and but one great man restrains Germany to-day from falling into the ranks of Republican institutions. We have made Sweden almost a Republic, and Denmark quite. And if the Czar had but the sense of his father he would give his people a place where their wrongs could be presented and their remedies asked for; but he does not, and he cries for his life. Now, my friends, events follow one another, and come at last it will—Ireland will have its own Parliament. We have given strength to sustain liberal government. No sweeter music ever came from the harp of Isaiah than was uttered by Moore; no finer poetry was ever written than that of Parnell; no greater logic than that of Burke: England has never had any trouble in engaging the Irish to fight in her ranks; an Irishman is always on one side of a fight. The cause of Ireland which is now defended by Parnell commenced in 1798. When England took Robert Emmet to an ignominious death, his blood went into the soil of Ireland, and from that time down to this they have been agitated by the desire for liberty that is implanted in the human breast. Robert Emmet was one of the most accomplished men of his day; he was the finest gentleman that the world ever produced, and the greatest of England's orators. His eloquence was pure; he was descended from the purest Irish blood, and in 1798 England put him to an ignominious death. He pronounced one of the finest speeches that ever fell from human lips before his judges. It is strange to see how that people have been betrayed; but from the grave of Robert Emmet comes up the sentiment of liberty; for Robert Emmet, the most accomplished gentleman of his time, died for the liberty of his people. If Ireland was not so far away from us, was not three thousand miles away from us, if we could bring Ireland alongside of this country, it

would not be long before it would be a settlement of this country. Of the once nine millions of people there are now only four and a half millions. And where are they? Their blood is scattered all over the world. In Washington we have forty-two members in the House—one-half, two-thirds of that house, have Irish blood in their veins; and there can no better blood go into a man. I don't like to magnify my country, I don't think I ought to, because you all know your country as well as I do; but you will understand that from every heart on this continent and in America there should go out constantly sympathy for down-trodden and oppressed Ireland.

The third toast, "The Immortal Memory of George Washington," was drunk in silence and standing.

Ex-Senator William A. Wallace, who was introduced by President Field as "the distinguished citizen of our State," responded to the toast, "The United States." Mr. Wallace, among other things, said:

When you talk of such names as you have upon your manual here, and remember that this organization is more than a century old, you will agree with me when I say that the Irish people should be remembered, respected, for they are a part of these free United States, essential, vital, and to be perpetuated. These men that I see around me and who are the true descendants of Irishmen, make our laws; they are the men who are found in the national councils; they have given Senators and Representatives in Congress; these men, descendants of Irishmen, made the country, they made the States; these are the men who believe in Home Rule—but they want no Anarchism, no Socialism, no dynamite; they are willing to receive all but they want no Nihilism, but they want the laws of the government controlling, directing all, the law in the government of the individual and by the individual.

President Field said that the next toast of the evening would be "The Judiciary," and I am pleased, said he, to see that we are favored with the presence of the Chief-Justice of our State, Chief-Justice Ulysses Mercur, who will respond to this toast.

Chief-Justice Mercur responded in an excellent speech upon the function of the Judiciary in the Government of the United States.

President Field, in announcing the next toast, "Pennsylvania," said:

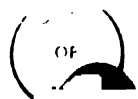
We have had Russia, Germany, France, Spain, and England and Ireland; we got a look at the United States, and now we come down to the grand old State, the Keystone State of Pennsylvania, which shall be our next toast. And I am sure that if we were to search all over this country to find a man who could safely represent Pennsylvania and all her interests, we could not find any one so capable or so well qualified to do this as our old townsman, Col. A. K. McClure.

Col. McClure, after an eloquent tribute to the State of Pennsylvania, closed as follows:

This is the lesson that Pennsylvania has taught. She has taught it, not by ~~gandism~~ ~~as Henry Grattan has expressed it~~, but by the earnest convictions



ROBERT ADAMS, JR.



people, by her laws of freedom, so clear that the world cannot criticise. She has diffused her influence all over the civilized earth, and as has been stated by Henry Grattan, we see it in liberalized England with two millions added to her franchise; we see it in the French Republic; we see it in liberalized Spain; we see it even in the far-off snows of Russia; and the time is coming, the time is near for this freedom to be accelerated: the time is near at hand and at home, when we, the people of Pennsylvania, who have given this magnificent monument of free government, will see Ireland free, free to enjoy liberty that is created by law, and that law maintained by an earnest people, a people obedient to law. Ireland will be free because it is the natural right of man that he should be free. And that is what Pennsylvania has taught, and having taught, no step backward can be taken; and the time is close at hand when in the full refulgence of the noonday's sun the law-loving people of Pennsylvania will see Ireland free and in the full enjoyment of the liberty of law.

The next toast of the evening, "The City of Philadelphia," was responded to by ex-State Senator Robert Adams, Jr.

Mr. Adams commenced by a eulogy on the late Senator Joseph P. Kennedy, a member of the Society, and ended as follows:

Now, Mr. Chairman, before taking my seat, I have the pleasant duty to perform of presenting this emblem of Ireland, which I have borne to this feast—this shamrock. I am desired by one of Ireland's daughters to present to our President this emblem of Ireland, this shamrock. It was brought by her only the day before yesterday from Ireland—the very air of Ireland clusters around its leaves, and the soil of Derry is still ground amongst its leaves. Mr. President, we have received the greetings of our sister club that is meeting round our festive board to-night. That greeting meant everything to me, for in that greeting the clover of America was intertwined with the shamrock of Ireland. And I doubt if there was a man in the assembly here to-night at this table that did not concur in that sentiment, expressed in the intertwining of those emblems. I am proud to address you to-night for Ireland, for the friendship of the man for whose memory I have such respect resulted in my membership to-night. And I find that my grandfather, whose name I bear, attended the Society in 1814; and it is with peculiar pleasure that I carry out the commission that has been entrusted to me, to present to our most honored President by hand the emblem of Ireland, fresh from the air, fresh from the shore of Ireland—the shamrock of Derry.

President Field, in receiving the sprig of shamrock, said:

I shall certainly prize this esteemed present, and coming as it does, not only from Ireland, but coming from the hands of a lady, I shall, of course, prize it still more highly, and I shall prize it above all because it was born in the soil of Derry, where I was born myself.

President Field said that the next toast, "Civil and Religious Liberty," would be responded to by Col. A. Loudon Snowden.

Col. Snowden made an eloquent speech, many parts of which were applauded by the assemblage.

In responding to the toast, "The Press," Mr. Charles Emory Smith, after a witty introduction, said:

These annual dinners of the Hibernian Society, several of which I have had the honor of attending, are distinguished by a peculiar association and spirit. The sons

of other nationalities, Englishmen, Welshmen, Scotchmen, Germans, and those among whom I count myself—the sons of New England—are accustomed to meet annually on the anniversary of a patron saint or on some great historic occasion as you do. And those of us who have the opportunity of going from one to the other will, I am sure, agree with me that nowhere else do we find the patriotic fire and the deep moving spirit which we find here. Something of this, Mr. President, is due to the buoyant quality of blood which flows in every Irishman's veins—a quality which makes the Irishman, wherever he may be and under all circumstances, absolutely irrepressible. Something, I say, is due to this buoyant quality of the Irish blood. Still, some of it is due to the fact that he is moved by a deep sense of the woes and the wrongs, of the sadness and sorrows of his native land. Oppression and injustice only inflame the spirit of nationality. The heel of the oppressor may crush and tear the form or reduce the strength, but nothing crushes the inward resolve of the heart. The Americans were never so American as when they revolted against England and threw the tea overboard into Boston harbor, and punished the red-coats at Bunker Hill. The heavy yoke of Austria rested grievously upon Hungary, but they raised themselves in revolt and fought fearlessly for their home rule, for their freedom and their rights. And they were defeated by treason in their camps and by the combined forces of Austria and Russia. Yet, sir, they persevered until they achieved home rule—as will Ireland at no distant day. The long history of oppression and injustice in Ireland has not only not extinguished the flame of Irish patriotism and feeling, but has served to kindle it, to make it more glowing to-day than ever before. For seven centuries Ireland has wrested with and been subjected to mis-rule—to England's mis-rule: a rule great and noble in many things, as her priceless statesman says, but with this one dark, terrible stain upon an otherwise noble history. Only a day or two ago there reached our shores the last number of an English periodical, containing an article from the pen of that great statesman, to whom not only all Ireland, but all the civilized world is looking to-day to battle for freedom in England. The article presents, in the most striking form that I have ever seen, statements of what is properly called Ireland's demands. And I was struck there with the most extraordinary statement coming from this great statesman of England, of the character of England's rule, or rather England's mis-rule, of Ireland during those seven centuries. For all those centuries, he says, were centuries not only of subjection, but of extreme oppression. The fifth century was the century of confiscation; the sixth was a century of penal laws—penal laws, which he says “we cannot defend and which we must condemn and wash our hands of the whole proceedings”—a century of penal laws, except from 1778 to 1795, which he calls the golden age of Ireland. And as I stop for a moment to recollect what had distinguished that period, and as you stop here to-night and recollect for a single moment what distinguished that short period of that century and made it the golden age of Ireland, you will understand why it was so called. It was the period when Henry Grattan, the great leader of the first battle for home rule, poured forth his learned and masterly eloquence. When Curran made his powerful plea for religious emancipation; the period when Robert Emmet—to whom such glorious tribute has been paid here to-night—was learning, in the bright early morn of that career which promised to be so great and to do so much, those lessons of patriotism which enabled him, when cut down in the flower of youth, to meet even his ignominious death with marvelous nerve and firm confidence, with courage and patriotism. . . . And I believe that it is one glorious trait of the American Press that during this struggle which has gone on now for years, this struggle for justice in Ireland, that the Press of America has been true to the best inspirations of liberty; and I unhesitatingly say to England and to the English ministers, that if they would conform to the judgment of the civilized world, they must abandon their course of intoleration and oppression, and must do justice to long oppressed Ireland. The press, the united press



NICHOLAS J. GRIFFIN.

of Philadelphia, and of other great cities of the country, have done its part in promoting that work which has been going on among her people for the last few years to attain this end. The press of Philadelphia aided in raising that magnificent fund of \$50,000 which went from this side ; and if it need be, it will put its hand to the plough and renew work. It was the remark of Mr. Gladstone, that looking at past events, they (England) could not cite a single witness in behalf of the cause which they represented. The American people began their contributions in 1847, to prevent the starvation of many of those people, and they continued their contributions to stop evictions, and to pay the landlords ; they continued their contributions to promote that work of freedom and justice and home rule, for which we stand united, inflexible and immovable until it shall be finally accomplished.

Other capital addresses were made by Mr. John L. Lawson, representing the Albion Society ; Mr. Charles Henry Jones, representing the Welsh Society ; and by Mr. James M. Beck, who responded to the toast of "The Ladies."

The speeches were interspersed with songs, and at a late hour the assembly dispersed. One hundred and six members and fifty guests were present at this most successful anniversary.

A special meeting was held on August 22, 1887, in pursuance of the following call :

TO MR. N. J. GRIFFIN, *Vice-President and Acting President of the Hibernian Society :*

The undersigned respectfully request you to call a special meeting of the Society for Tuesday evening, August 16th, to take into consideration the question of inviting the President of the United States to the next quarterly meeting, and to consider, also, the propriety of tendering him a banquet at that time :

Signed by

THOMAS J. GRIMESON,
WILLIAM J. CAMPBELL,
JOHN A. CARR,
WM. COMMINS,
FRANK SIDDALL,
JAMES L. TAYLOR,
JOHN Y. HUBER,
CHARLES MCGLADE,
MICHAEL MAGEE,
FRANCIS MCMANUS,
WILLIAM BRICE,

DAVID GILTINAN,
WILLIAM MCALKER,
P. S. DOONER,
CHAS. F. KING,
JOHN B. COMBER,
JOHN H. CAMPBELL,
THOS. F. TIERNEY,
PETER CORRIGAN,
EDWARD DELANY,
CHAS. J. GALLAGHER.

"And Mr. John H. Campbell moved that the President be authorized to appoint a committee with full power to make arrangements for the proper celebration by the Society, upon September 17, of the anniversary of the adoption of the United States Constitution. Agreed to."

The Chair appointed the Committee as follows :

WILLIAM BRICE,
JOHN H. CAMPBELL,
P. S. DOONER,
THOS. D. FERGUSON,
COL. THOS. J. GRIMESON,
CHAS. J. HARRAH, JR.,
HUGH MCCAFFREY,
EDWD. J. HERATY,
WILLIAM JOHNSTON,
HON. CHAS. F. KING,

HON. WM. MCALPHER,
J. G. R. MCCORKELL,
FRANK MCMANUS, JR.,
FRANK SIDDALL,
JOHN J. SHIELDS,
WM. M. SINGERLY,
EDWIN S. STUART,
PHILIP J. WALSH,
NICHOLAS J. GRIFFIN.

At the meeting on September 17, 1887, the Secretary read the following letter from President Cleveland :

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, September 3, 1887.

THOS. D. FERGUSON, Esq.,
Secretary, etc.

DEAR SIR :

I have delayed responding to the invitation of the Hibernian Society to attend their dinner to be given on the afternoon of the 17th instant, for the reason that I have just learned definitely what my engagements would be on that day, in connection with the Constitutional Centennial Celebration. I am only able now to say that it will give me great pleasure to be present for a time, at the dinner. I am not prepared to fix the exact hour of my arrival, and beg to be permitted to come, without delay or interruption of the proceedings, at such time as my other positive engagements will permit.

With many thanks to the Society for the courtesy of their invitation,

I am Yours Very Truly,

(Signed)

GROVER CLEVELAND.

On motion, the acceptance of President Cleveland be received and spread upon the minutes. Agreed to.

This Committee met upon August 25, 1887, and organized by the selection of John H. Campbell as Chairman, Thomas D. Ferguson as Secretary and William Brice as Treasurer. The letter of Secretary Ferguson to the President of the United States was approved ; the following is the letter :

PHILADELPHIA, August 18, 1887.

TO THE PRESIDENT, GROVER CLEVELAND :

DEAR SIR :—The Hibernian Society of Philadelphia hereby extend to you a cordial invitation to be present at its quarterly dinner, upon the afternoon of September 17th, 1887.

As you may not be familiar with the history of the Society and may wonder why its members so confidently expect, as they do, that they will have the pleasure of your company upon the occasion named, permit me to state that since 1771, when the original Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick was organized, and 1790, when the original Society was merged into the present Hibernian Society, it has always been its custom to entertain at its quarterly reunions such distinguished persons as might be temporarily sojourning in Philadelphia, and particularly the Presidents of the United



THOMAS D. FERGUSON.



States, of whom the Society claims three—General Washington, General Jackson, and General Grant—as among its members.

The testimony of our most distinguished member, General Washington, who upon December 22d, 1782, wrote that the Society “has always been noted for the firm adherence of its members to the glorious cause in which we are engaged,” will give you some idea of the character of the Society, every one of whose members, during the Revolutionary war, was actively enlisted either in the military, naval or civil service of the colonies.

General Stephen Moylan was our first President and the names of Generals Wayne, Thompson, Irvine, Shee, Cadwalader, Stewart, Hand, Knox and Cochran, Colonel John Nixon, Commodore John Barry, Thomas Fitzsimons, John Dickinson, Robert Morris, John Maxwell Nesbitt, with many other well-known patriots of the Revolution, appear upon our rolls.

Since the Revolution many distinguished men have been members of our Society, including Presidents of the United States, Cabinet officers, ministers to foreign countries, United States Senators and Representatives, Judges, members of the bar, clergymen, physicians and merchants. The list would be too long to enumerate them all, but I might without impropriety mention Generals Jackson and Grant, Commodore Stewart (Old Ironsides), Thomas McKean, General Robert Patterson, Richard Bache, General Acheson, Chief Justice Gibson, Andrew Bayard, Benjamin Smith Barton, Peter A. Browne, David Paul Brown, John Sergeant, Judge Burnside, James Campbell, Mathew Carey, Henry C. Carey, William Duane, Blair McClenachan, John K. Kane, George Meade and R. Shelton Mackenzie.

Many distinguished visitors to Philadelphia have been the guests of the Society, and it is our desire to add to the number your Excellency. The Society takes a lively interest in the success of the approaching celebration of the anniversary of the adoption of the Constitution, and intends to make its quarterly dinner upon September 17th a fitting part of the celebration.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

THOMAS D. FERGUSON, Secretary.

The reply of the President has already been given.

In the progress of arrangements, invitations to the dinner were sent out to a number of prominent officials and others, whom the Society desired to have as its guests at the dinner. Among the numerous replies received were the following :

ARMY BUILDING, NEW YORK, September 9, 1887.

FRANK SIDDALL, Secretary Committee on Invitations,

DEAR SIR :—I have the honor to acknowledge the special invitation extended on behalf of the above Society to attend a dinner to be given on Saturday, September 17th, to celebrate the Centennial Anniversary of the framing of the Constitution of the United States. As President of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, which adjourned a year ago to meet in Detroit, September 14th and 15th next, I must be on hand for that occasion, the same which will deprive me of the honor and pleasure of attending the festivities at Philadelphia. With hearty assurances of my appreciation of the compliment, I am with great respect,

Yours, very truly,

W. T. SHERMAN, General.

PHILADELPHIA, September 13, 1887.

MR. FRANK SIDDALL, Secretary Committee on Invitations,

DEAR SIR :—Lieutenant-General Sheridan directs me to say, he accepts with pleas-

THE HIBERNIAN SOCIETY.

re the invitation of the Hibernian Society of Philadelphia for dinner, on Saturday, the 17th instant, at three o'clock P. M., at St. George's Hall.

Yours truly,

S. C. KELLOGG,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Aid-de-Camp.

CAZENOVIA, N. Y., September 13, 1887.

The Secretary of the Treasury accepts with pleasure the polite invitation of the Hibernian Society of Philadelphia, to be present at a dinner to be given in St. George's Hall, September 17th, 1887, at three o'clock P. M.

GOVERNOR'S ISLAND, N. Y., September 10, 1887.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF THE ATLANTIC.

MR. FRANK SIDDALL, Secretary Committee on Invitations,

DEAR SIR :—I have the honor to accept the invitation received this morning to attend the banquet in St. George's Hall, Philadelphia, on Saturday, September 17th.

Very respectfully,

J. M. SCHOFIELD.

SAYBROOK, CONN., September 10, 1887.

Chief Justice Waite has the pleasure of accepting the invitation of the Hibernian Society of Philadelphia, for dinner on Saturday, September 17th, at three o'clock, in St. George's Hall.

NO. 1612 TWENTY-FIRST STREET, N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C., September 9, 1887.
MR. FRANK SIDDALL, Secretary Committee on Invitations,

DEAR SIR :—I have received the kind invitation of the Hibernian Society of Philadelphia, to a dinner, to be given on the 17th instant. Will you please express my thanks to the committee, and inform them that it will afford me much pleasure to be present.

Very respectfully yours,

EDWARD R. COLHOUN, Rear Admiral U. S. Navy.

LEGATION OF JAPAN, WASHINGTON, D. C.

The Minister of Japan presents his compliments to the Hibernian Society of Philadelphia, and accepts with thanks its kind invitation to a dinner to be given at St. George's Hall on Saturday, September 17th, 1887, at three o'clock P. M., to celebrate the Centennial Anniversary of the framing of the Constitution of the United States. The reason that he has been unable to forward prompt answer is owing to his having been out of the city.

CHINESE LEGATION, WASHINGTON, September 9, 1887.

His Excellency, the Chinese Minister, presents his compliments to the honorable members of the Hibernian Society of Philadelphia, and accepts with pleasure their kind invitation to dinner on Saturday, September 17th, at three o'clock P. M.

LEGACION DE ESPANA EN WASHINGTON, D. C., Friday, September 9, 1887.

Mr. Muruaga accepts with pleasure the invitation that has been so gracefully tendered to him by the Hibernian Society of Philadelphia, to a dinner to take place on the 17th of September.

ARCHBISHOP'S HOUSE, LOGAN SQUARE, PHILADELPHIA, September 10, 1887

The Archbishop of Philadelphia begs to thank the members of the Hibernian Society of Philadelphia for their invitation to be present at the dinner, to be given by them

in connection of the Centenary of the framing of the Constitution of 1787

to accept the invitation. It seems most desirable

tury ago, and of which he subsequently became an honorary member, and which so efficiently and munificently aided him in the great struggle for liberty, should now celebrate socially the centenary of the framing of that immortal document which gave such moral strength and stability to the gallant young country which then sprang into existence as a nation, and which has ever gloried in acknowledging the paternity of the illustrious guest and honorary member of the Hibernian Society of Philadelphia. May Columbia and Hibernia be ever found together on the battle-field and at the social board.

160 WEST FIFTY-NINTH STREET, NEW YORK, September 12, 1887.

Bishop Potter has much pleasure in accepting the courteous invitation of the Hibernian Society of Philadelphia, for Saturday evening, September 17th.

SPRING LAKE, N. J., September 9, 1887.

FRANK SIDDALL, Esq., Secretary Committee on Invitations,

DEAR SIR :—Will you for your committee accept my sincerest thanks for your invitation to the banquet on September 17th, and permit me to assure you that it will be my high pleasure and duly appreciated honor to attend, and join with the Hibernian Society in the welcome to the President of our beloved land, and in the gladsome centennial celebrations. I am, sir, with respect,

Yours ever truly,

REV. JOHN S. MACINTOSH.

LONDON, ENG., September 16, 1887.

THOMAS D. FERGUSON, Secretary Hibernian Society :

Sincerely regretting my absence, I beg to join the Hibernian Society in celebrating an event which was vital not only to us as a nation, but to all peoples in establishing upon a firm basis constitutional liberty, and also in extending to his Excellency, President Cleveland, and our other distinguished guests, a cordial and hearty greeting, and at the same time raising a note of thanksgiving to Almighty God that at this celebration we are one people, under one constitution, one government, one flag, and that the flag of liberty and union.

JOHN FIELD.

DINNER.

The curtains of the stage of St. George's Hall were drawn closely together, and in front of them was a large floral frame in which the shield of the United States was worked in various kinds of roses. The windows and balcony of the hall were decorated with bunting, and on either side of the entrance door was a large collection of palms and ferns. The table of honor, which was nearly the width of the hall, was situated in front of the stage ; and at right angles with it, running the length of the hall, were four tables, each having a seating capacity of seventy-five people. The table decoration consisted of large plateaus of Jacqueminot, La France, Bon Silene, Niphitis and other varieties of roses.

As each man took his seat at the table, he found before him a handsome menu card, in the centre of which was embossed an American Eagle, with the escutcheon of the United States on its breast and a halo of stars and stripes surrounding its head. Vignettes of Washington, Jackson, Grant and Cleveland were also engraved on its face,

as well as the dates 1771-1887, and the words : Banquet of the Hibernian Society of Philadelphia, One Hundredth Anniversary of the Adoption of the Constitution of the United States, St. George's Hall, September 17, 1887. On the next page of the menu was a list of the officers and committees of the Society, and opposite to this was the bill of fare itself :

MENU.

	Blue Points on Half Shell.	<i>Haut Sauterne.</i>
	Green Turtle, French Style.	<i>Amontillado.</i>
	Small Pâté au Salpicon.	
Spanish Olives.	Cucumbers.	Celery.
	Kennebec Salmon, Sauce Genévoise.	
	Potatoes Duchesse.	
	Filet of Beef à la Macédoine.	<i>Chateau La Rose.</i>
	Suprême of Chicken à la Toulouse en Caisse.	
French Peas.		French String Beans.
	Stewed Terrapin à la Philadelphia.	
	Roman Punch.	<i>Mumm's Extra Dry.</i>
	Cigarettes.	<i>Perrier Jouet.</i>
		<i>Pommery Sec.</i>
	Reed Birds on Toast.	<i>Duc de Montebello.</i>
		<i>Veuve Clicquot</i>
	Dressed Lettuce.	Watercress.
	Chicken Salad.	
Roquefort Cheese.		Brie Cheese.
	Assorted Fruits.	
Individual Meringues.	Fancy Cakes.	Ice Cream.
Café Demi Tasse.		
	Imported Cigars.	
		<i>Cognac.</i>

Backing the bill of fare was the programme of the music, which was furnished by Hassler's orchestra, and then on a page, in the corner of which was blazoned, in gold, the crest and motto of our city, surrounded by a garter in blue, was the toast card. Then came the names of prominent members of the Society now deceased, the list commencing with General George Washington and ending with R. Shelton Mackenzie.

At half-past three o'clock the following gentlemen sat down to dinner :

Guests.

GROVER CLEVELAND, President of the United States,	GOV. JAMES A. BEAVER, Pennsylvania,
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, Secretary United States Treasury,	GOV. ROBERT S. GREEN, New Jersey,
JUSANMI R. KUKI, Japanese Minister,	GOV. FITZHUGH LEE, Virginia,
CARDINAL GIBBONS,	GOV. JOHN P. RICHARDSON, South Carolina,

GOV. S. B. BUCKNER, Kentucky,
 GOV. CHARLES W. SAWYER, New
 Hampshire,
 GOV. P. C. LOUNSBURY, Connecticut,
 GOV. BENJAMIN T. BIGGS, Delaware,
 GOV. ALFRED M. SCALES, North
 Carolina,
 GOV. E. WILLIS WILSON, West Vir-
 ginia,
 EX-GOV. JAMES POLLOCK, Pennsyl-
 vania,
 EX-GOV. HENRY M. HOYT, Pennsyl-
 vania,
 EX-GOV. JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
 Pennsylvania,
 MAJ.-GEN. J. M. SCHOFIELD, United
 States Army,
 REAR ADMIRAL COLHOUN, United
 States Navy,
 COMMODORE GEORGE W. MELVILLE,
 United States Navy,
 EDWIN S. FITLER, Mayor of Phil-
 adelphia,

MAYOR O'BRIEN, of Boston,
 ARCHBISHOP RYAN, of Philadelphia,
 REV. JOHN S. MACINTOSH, D. D.,
 Philadelphia,
 HON. WM. D. KELLEY,
 HON. A. C. HARMER,
 HON. WILLIAM A. WALLACE,
 HON. LEWIS C. CASSIDY,
 THOMAS COCHRAN, ESQ.,
 W. U. HENSEL, ESQ.,
 HAMPTON L. CARSON, ESQ.,
 HON. CHARLES O'NEILL,
 COL. A. K. MCCLURE,
 WM. V. MCKEAN, ESQ.,
 GEORGE F. PARKER, ESQ.,
 JAMES R. YOUNG, ESQ.,
 SAMUEL LEES, President St. George's
 Society,
 CRAIG D. RITCHIE, Vice-President
 St. Andrew's Society,
 HON. H. G. JONES, President Welsh
 Society.

Members.

ARMON D. ACHESON,
 DANIEL W. AHERN,
 ROBERT ADAMS, JR.,
 STANISLAUS J. ALLEN,
 ROBERT ARTHUR,
 WILLIAM BOYLE,
 P. J. BRANKIN,
 THOMAS BOYLE,
 WILLIAM BRICE,
 THADDEUS BRADY,
 REV. JAMES A. BREHONY,
 W. K. BROWN, M. D.,
 JAMES BRADY,
 JOHN BRESLIN,
 WILLIAM M. BRUNER,
 PHILIP BARRY,
 JOHN H. CAMPBELL,
 HON. ANDREW G. CURTIN,
 BERNARD CORR,
 HON. ECKLEY B. COXE,
 JOHN CADWALADER,
 WILLIAM COMMINS,
 MARTIN CLEARY,
 PATRICK CONROY,
 DENNIS CONWAY,
 JOHN B. COMBER,
 PETER CARRIGAN,
 JOHN B. COLAHAN,



FRANCIS A. CUNNINGHAM,
 JAMES CONNOR,
 JOHN M. CAMPBELL,
 P. S. DOONER,
 M. J. DOHAN,
 JOHN M. DOYLE,
 WILLIAM H. DOYLE,
 E. F. DURANG,
 P. J. DOLAN,
 PATRICK DEVINE,
 TIMOTHY M. DALY,
 DANIEL J. DUFFY,
 JAMES E. DINGEE,
 PATRICK DOUGHERTY,
 HON. THOMAS R. ELCOCK,
 THEODORE C. ENGEL,
 GEORGE W. ENNIS,
 THOMAS D. FERGUSON,
 THOMAS A. FAHY,
 EDWARD H. FLOOD,
 M. J. FAHY,
 PHILIP FITZPATRICK,
 JAMES D. FLYNN,
 NICHOLAS J. GRIFFIN,
 COL. THOMAS J. GRIMESON,
 CHRISTOPHER GALLAGHER,
 DAVID GILTINAN,
 CHARLES J. GALLAGHER,

ROBERT A. GIVEN, M. D.,
 WILLIAM GORMAN,
 JAMES E. GORMAN,
 CHARLES J. HARRAH, JR.,
 LINDLEY HAINEs,
 JOHN F. HOPE,
 WILLIAM F. HARRITY,
 P. T. HALLAHAN,
 EDWARD J. HERATY,
 W. JOSEPH HEARN, M. D.,
 CHARLES A. HARDY,
 JOHN HENRY.
 WILLIAM W. HANNA,
 COL. B. K. JAMISON,
 JOSHUA R. JONES,
 WILLIAM JOHNSTON,
 HON. CHARLES F. KING,
 OWEN KELLY,
 ROGER KEYS, M. D.,
 JAMES KANE,
 JOHN A. KELLY,
 ROBERT G. LELAR,
 EDWARD LAFFERTY,
 JOHN W. LYNCH,
 ANDREW J. MULLIN,
 SIMON J. MARTIN,
 EDWARD T. MAGUIRE,
 JAMES MAGUIRE,
 MICHAEL MAGER,
 A. J. MONTGOMERY,
 ROBT. EMMET MONAGHAN,
 FRANCIS W. MURPHY,
 RICHARD A. MALONE,
 WILLIAM MILLIGAN,
 MARTIN MALONEY,
 JOSEPH MARTIN, M. D.,
 WILLIAM MASSEY,
 HUGH McCAFFREY,
 JOHN S. MCKINLAY,
 HON. WILLIAM M'ALEER,
 CHARLES McCAUL,
 MICHAEL McSHAIN,
 HON. H. J. M'ATEER,
 JOHN J. McCONNELL,

BERNARD J. McGRANN,
 JOHN G. R. McCORKELL,
 JOHN J. McDEVITT,
 MICHAEL McCARRON,
 JAMES MCGUCKIN,
 JOHN McLAUGHLIN,
 NICHOLAS P. McNAB,
 FRANK McMANUS, JR.,
 WILLIAM NOLAN,
 JOHN B. NELSON,
 COL. JAMES O'REILLY,
 PATRICK O'NEILL,
 JAMES A. O'BRIEN,
 MICHAEL O'HARA, M. D.,
 JAMES POLLOCK,
 JOHN E. PAYNE,
 FRANCIS T. QUINLAN,
 EDWARD ROTH,
 WALTER RALEIGH,
 HON. JAMES B. REILLY,
 JOHN E. REES,
 THOMAS J. ROCHE,
 JOHN J. SHIELDS,
 FRANK SIDDALL,
 WILLIAM M. SINGERLY,
 FRANK P. SNOWDEN,
 WILLIAM B. SMITH,
 JOHN SIMMONS,
 PATRICK S. SMITH,
 JOSEPH F. SINNOTT,
 EDWIN S. STUART,
 PATRICK SMITH,
 HENRY S. SMITH,
 JEREMIAH J. SULLIVAN,
 THOMAS F. TIERNEY,
 JOHN TUNNEY,
 COL. W. S. THOMAS,
 GEORGE A. TWIBILL,
 GEORGE W. THOMPSON,
 GEORGE WHITELEY,
 JAMES P. WITHEROW,
 PHILIP J. WALSH,
 JOSEPH L. WELLS,
 DAVID YOUNG.

Guests of Members.

JOHN ATKINSON,
 JOHN K. BRADFORD,
 DR. WM. E. BURKE,
 JOEL J. BAILY,
 J. HAY BROWN,
 J. W. BUEL,
 EDWARD H. BRENNAN,

MARTIN L. BURKE,
 THOMAS CALLAHAN,
 JAMES CHRISTIE,
 JOHN T. CONROY,
 SAMUEL J. CASTNER, 
 D. F. DONOHUE,
 CHARLES R. DEACON 

MURRELL DOBBINS,
 J. G. DONOGHUE,
 PATRICK DUNLEVY,
 H. S. ECKERT,
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 JAMES F. GALLAGHER,
 COL. P. LACY GODDARD,
 HUBERT J. HORAN,
 THOMAS B. HARNED,
 JAMES T. HARRITY,
 JESSE G. HAWLEY,
 MICHAEL P. HERATY,
 GEN. THOS. A. HARRIS, Ky.,
 GEN. CHARLES P. HERRING,
 REV. JAMES HENRY,
 HON. J. G. HAGENMAN,
 SAMUEL JOSEPHS,
 A. E. JONES,
 MILES KING,
 G. B. KERFOOT,
 PHILIP F. KELLY,
 THOMAS F. KELLY,
 JOHN C. LUCAS,
 BENJAMIN LEE,
 WILLIAM E. LITTLETON,
 COL. JAMES H. LAMBERT,
 C. M. LEE,
 R. J. LENNON,
 WILLIAM LINSKEY,
 FREDERICK MUNCH,
 PETER MONROE,
 THEODORE W. MYERS,
 JOSEPH MURRAY,
 GEORGE W. MIDDLETON,
 JAMES MULLIGAN,
 THOMAS A. MAGUIRE,
 JAMES MILEY,

MERLE MIDDLETON,
 J. E. MALONE,
 DANIEL H. MAHONY,
 DR. JOHN MAHONY,
 JOHN A. MAGUIRE,
 JOHN M'ALEER,
 JOHN MCGLINN,
 JOHN MCCAFFREY,
 JAMES MCGARRIGLE,
 M. J. MCGRATH,
 I. E. MCMANUS,
 EDWARD MCMICHAN,
 WILLIAM H. MCMANUS,
 JOHN NORRIS,
 CHARLES O'NEILL,
 MR. O'NEILL, Boston,
 PETER O'NEILL,
 R. G. OELLERS,
 JAMES O'NEILL,
 CAPT. THOMAS E. O'NEILL,
 FRANK L. POMMER,
 JOHN QUINN,
 HON. W. E. ROBINSON,
 DR. W. T. ROBINSON,
 JAMES REILLY,
 A. S. L. SHIELDS,
 FRANK SIDDALL, JR.,
 DR. GEORGE R. STARKEY,
 COL. D. W. SANDERS, Ky.,
 J. F. SINNOTT,
 J. S. STEINMETZ,
 ARTHUR THACHER,
 C. THOMAS,
 B. F. VAN SCHAICK,
 EDWARD WALDEN,
 WILLIAM R. WARNER,
 ROBERT H. WALCH,
 WILSON WELSH.

Hon. Andrew G. Curtin, Ex-Governor of Pennsylvania, a member of the Society,
 Presided.

RESPONSES TO TOASTS.

"The Constitution of the United States"—Conceived in wisdom
 akin to inspiration, and upheld for a century with a fortitude and
 success that commands the respect of the world. Responded to by
 Hon. Robert S. Green, Governor of New Jersey :

"MR. CHAIRMAN—This bright and beautiful day is the anniversary of two auspicious
 events. One hundred and sixteen years ago this Society was founded, and one hun-
 dred years ago to-day our forefathers finished their labors in formulating the Consti-
 tution of the country. The sentiment of the toast is replete with thought and with
 wisdom. Standing to-day upon the threshold of the second century and looking back

over the history of these hundred years, it does seem that the labor of our forefathers in forming this Constitution was the work of inspiration. They builded more wisely than they knew. They were forming a more perfect union for thirteen States which had passed through a bloody conflict to secure their independence. They were bound together by ties of friendship which had been formed in that conflict; and the Constitution which they at that time framed has, with but immaterial amendments, down to the present day, formed the organic law of this great country. They builded then but for thirteen States, but the instrument which they then formed has proven efficient, from that day to this."

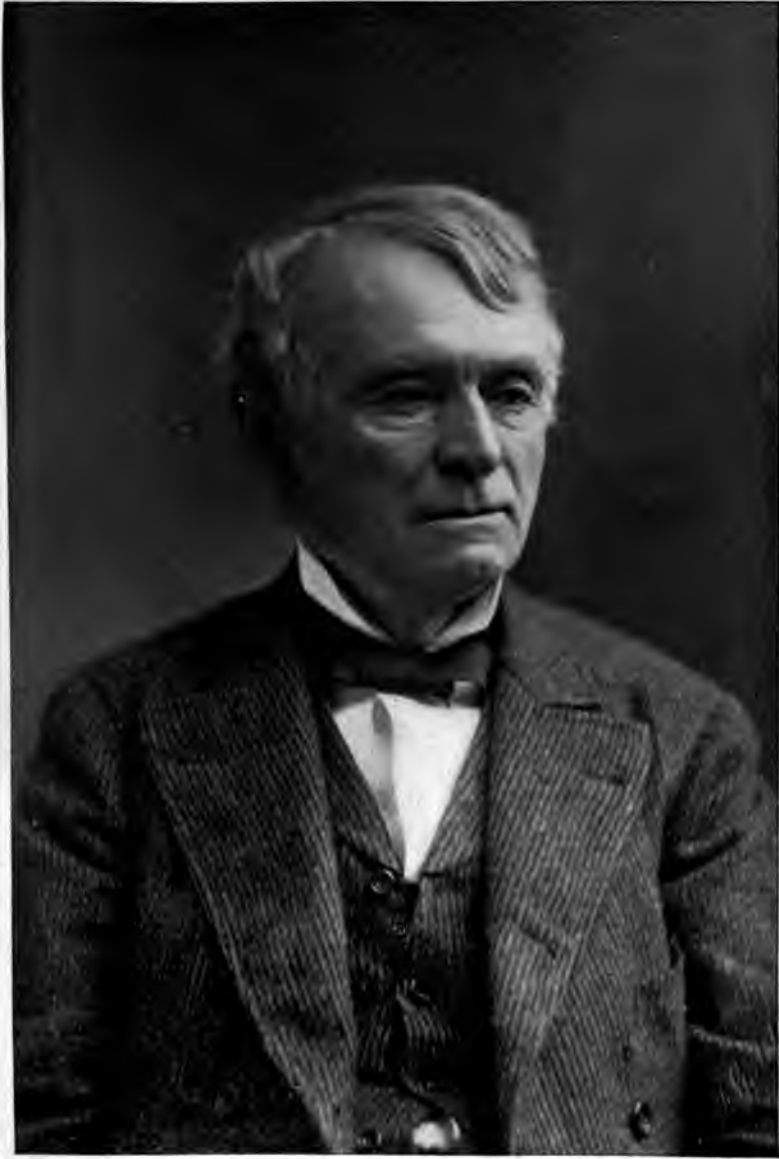
"The Hon. Grover Cleveland, President of the United States"—
The Chief Executive of a free people. Responded to by Hon. Grover Cleveland.

The Chairman, Hon. A. G. Curtin :

"In all the history of the world, from its beginning to this day, the most exalted position has been that of Chief Magistrate of the American Republic. Whatever may be said of sovereignty or of the rights that control by other means, it will not be denied that the present incumbent of the Chief Magistracy of the nation is entitled, not only by the exalted position he holds, but by his personal character, to the respect and deference of all proper-minded people. Especially is this true in this classic city, where the great bell rung out liberty to all, where the Declaration of Independence was given to the world, where the new ideas of the rights of man were proclaimed and where the Constitution was formed; for here we have made the people of this great country realize that they are of one community and one brotherhood. The animosities and the strifes which may be kept up by a few for selfish purposes are all forgotten by the masses of the American people. I now have the honor to ask the President of the United States to respond to the toast which has been prepared in his honor."

At this point the assemblage manifested its respect and consideration for the distinguished guest, the President of the United States, by rising and cordially saluting him. The response of President Cleveland was liberally interspersed with and followed by applause from all present :

"GENTLEMEN—I never feel more embarrassed than I do when reminded, as I am by reading this toast, that annexed to the title of my office is the declaration, 'The Chief Executive of a free people.' These words bring with them such a sense of solemn responsibility that I congratulate myself that the idea is not oftener enforced. I should hardly feel that my participation in the Centennial exercises had been satisfactory if I did not have the opportunity of meeting, as I do now, the representatives of that ancient Society, whose traditions connect it so nearly with the events and the time which we commemorate. That you celebrate this day and this time is a reminder of the fact that, in the troublous and perilous times of our country, many whose names were upon your membership roll nobly fought in the cause of a free government and for the homes which they had found upon our soil. I am sure there is no corporation, no association, which has in its charter or in its history or traditions a more valuable certificate of patriotic worth than you have found in the words of Washington when he declared, as he did in 1782, that your Society was 'noted for the firm adherence of its members to the noble cause in which we are engaged.' These are priceless words and they render eminently fitting the part which the Hibernian Society is assuming



ANDREW G. CURTIN.



to-day. I notice, upon a letter which I have received from your Secretary, that one object of your association is the assistance of emigrants from Ireland; and this leads me to reflect how closely allied is the love of country to a broad humanity and how proper is this assistance which you purport to render to the needy and the stranger coming to our shores, how appropriately it follows the patriotism in which your Society had its origin. I say, long live the Hibernian Society and long may its beneficent and benevolent objects be prosecuted. When another centennial day shall be celebrated, may those whose names are then borne upon your membership roll be imbued with the same spirit of patriotism and join as ardently and actively in the general felicitation as do those whom I see about me here to-day."

"The Friendly Sons of St. Patrick"—They were in the van of the struggle for civil and religious liberty, and will always be found there when its principles are assailed. Responded to by John H. Campbell, Esq.

Mr. Campbell, upon arising, stated :

That in consideration of the lateness of the hour, and of the fact that the official duties of many of the guests in connection with the Constitutional Celebration compelled them to leave, he would, as chairman of the committee of arrangements, take the liberty of omitting his speech, so that the assembled members might hear from the distinguished visitors who were assigned to make responses to the other toasts.

"The Army and Navy"—The nucleus around which our millions of freemen gather to defend and maintain their rights. Responded to by Major-General J. M. Schofield, United States Army :

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN—Not expecting to be called upon, I was about leaving the hall when I was requested by a representative of the Society to respond to the sentiment just announced. I beg you to excuse me from any attempt to make a speech; I rise simply to thank you for the honor you have done me in inviting me to this entertainment and to express my regret that General Sheridan is not here to respond to the compliment tendered by you in toasting the Army and the Navy. I feel sure that all of you who witnessed, on yesterday, the demonstration made by the military representatives not only of the United States, but of the States of the Union, are satisfied that the military and naval establishments of the United States are yet capable of making a display worthy of the present occasion, and that the true military spirit of 1776 still survives. It is but just that I should add that the best possible appearance was made yesterday; for, while it is true that the *personnel* of the Army, the Navy and the National Guard, so far as it may go, is all that could be desired, unfortunately we did not have such a display of the *materiel* of the army and navy as we would like to have had. But I hope you will all join with me in the earnest wish, and in an effort to accomplish the realization of that wish, that not many more years will elapse before the army, the navy of the United States, and the fortifications and armaments of the United States, will show a progress similar to that which your industrial interests displayed here on the day before yesterday, and that that progress will continue during the next century. When that time shall have arrived, may you all, as citizens of the United States, have reason to feel proud of the progress made in that direction. I thank you, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, for your courteous attention. (Appreciation.)

"The Thirteen Original States"—Their heroism, valor and suffering in the cause of human liberty merits our eternal gratitude. Responded to by Hon. James A. Beaver, Governor of Pennsylvania.

Chairman Curtin :

As there are gentlemen present whose engagements require their presence elsewhere during the afternoon, the Chair must depart from the order in which the list of toasts has been arranged so as to promote the personal convenience of some of the gentlemen who have been requested to respond to the sentiments assigned them. The next toast will be "The Thirteen Original States," the response to which will be made by Governor Beaver.

Governor Beaver said :

MR. CHAIRMAN—It is not fair to this distinguished company that the orderly arrangement of the programme should be interfered with ; and yet, being compelled to depart, and the management being unwilling to allow me to do so until I have said a few words in response to the toast assigned me, I am obliged to avail myself of the consideration which you suggest. New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia—no thirteen names anywhere call to mind a graver story of suffering and a brighter record of achievement than do these names of the original thirteen States. Yet, Mr. Chairman, those States but formed the gateway of this great country of ours, whose dominion extends from sea to sea, and whose outgoings are to the uttermost parts of the earth. Proud as we are of their achievements, appreciating as we do their sufferings, and noble as was the ancestry that fought for it, I confess to-day that I would rather be living in the Nineteenth Century, after one hundred years of progress, than in the Eighteenth Century, when that progress was yet undeveloped. As the capstone is more glorious than the corner-stone, so it is more glorious for us, it seems to me, to live in the splendid light of the fulfilled achievements of our ancestors than to have lived in that day when blood and battle were but the beginning of our country's history. I would rather look forward to the hundred years to come, to the grand achievements to be rolled up by us and our children than to look backward to the hundred years which are gone. The thirteen original states have multiplied to thirty-eight, and have stretched across the continent. We have gathered within ourselves the people of all lands, who have united in building up this great country and in making it what it shall be, God willing, for our children and their children's children to the remotest generation (general applause). Gentlemen, I hope that your dinner will not be further interrupted by gentlemen who are compelled to leave you. I confess that I would much rather sit down here at this hour, with the good cheer that you have and the eloquent speeches which you are to hear, than to go to the more formal banquet to which I am called ; but I have been detailed to escort one of my visiting brethren to the table, and my orders say : "Be at the Academy promptly at half-past five." I have just five minutes in which to get there ; therefore I know you will kindly excuse me at this moment, as the time left me is short.

When about to resume his seat, Governor Beaver, observing the presence of Governor Fitzhugh Lee, of Virginia, who had just arrived, added, amid general applause : "By-the-way, here is my visitor,

whom I was detailed to escort to the Academy." At this point, in intervals between toasts, the following remarks were made :

The Chairman :

We have here to-day a gentleman whom I am glad to call my friend, though during the war he was in dangerous and unpleasant proximity to me. He once threatened the capitol of this great State—I did not wish him to come in, and was very glad when he went away. He was then my enemy and I was his. But, thank God, that is past ; and in the enjoyment of the rights and interests common to all as American citizens, I am his friend and he is my friend. I introduce to you Governor Fitzhugh Lee.

Hon. Fitzhugh Lee, Governor of Virginia, responded, his remarks being accompanied by frequent outbursts of humor and assurances of appreciation. He said :

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN OF THE HIBERNIAN SOCIETY—I am very glad indeed to have the honor of being present in this Society once more ; as it was my good fortune to enjoy a most pleasant visit here and an acquaintance with the members of your Society last year. My engagements were such to-day that I could not get here earlier ; and just as I was coming in Governor Beaver was making his excuses because, as he said, he had to go to pick up a visitor whom he was to escort to the entertainment to be given this evening at the Academy of Music. I am the visitor whom Governor Beaver was looking for. He could not capture me during the war, but he has captured me now. I am a Virginian and used to ride a pretty fast horse, and he could not get close enough to me. By-the-way, you have all heard of "George Washington and his little hatchet." The other day I heard a story that was a little variation upon the original, and I am going to take up your time for a minute by repeating it to you. It was to this effect : Old Mr. Washington and Mrs. Washington, the parents of George, found on one occasion that their supply of soap for the use of the family at Westmoreland had been exhausted, and so they decided to make some family soap. They made the necessary arrangements and gave the requisite instructions to the family servant. After an hour or so the servant returned and reported to them that he could not make that soap. "Why not," he was asked, "haven't you all the materials?" "Yes," he replied, "but there is something wrong." The old folks proceeded to investigate, when they found they had actually got the ashes of the little cherry tree that Washington had cut down with his hatchet, and there was no *lye* in it (renewed merriment). Now, I assure you, there is no "*lie*" in what I say to you this afternoon, and that is, that I thank God that the sun of the Union, which was once obscured, is now again in the full stage of its glory, and that its light is shining over Virginia as well as over the rest of this country. We have had our differences. I do not see, upon reading history, how they could well have been avoided, because they resulted from different constructions of the Constitution, which was the helm of the ship of the republic. Virginia construed it one way, Pennsylvania construed it in another, and they could not settle their differences ; so they went to war, and Pennsylvania, I think, probably got a little the best of it (general good humor). The sword, at any rate, settled the controversy. But that is behind us. We have now a great and glorious future in front of us, and it is Virginia's duty to do all that she can to promote the honor and glory of this great republic. We fought to the best of our ability for four years ; and it would be a great mistake to assume that you could bring men from their cabins, from their ploughs, from their homes and from their families to make them fight as they fought in that contest unless they were fighting for a belief. Those men believed that they

had the right construction of the Constitution, and that a State that voluntarily entered the Union could voluntarily withdraw from it. They did not fight for Confederate money. It was not worth ten cents a yard. They did not fight for Confederate rations—you would have had to curtail the demands of your appetite to make it correspond with the size and quality of those rations. They fought for what they thought was a proper construction of the Constitution. They were defeated. They acknowledged their defeat. They came back to their father's house, and there they are going to stay. But if we are to continue prosperous, if this country, stretching from the gulf to the lakes and from ocean to ocean, is to be mindful of its own best interest in the future, we will have to make concessions and compromises, we will have to bear with each other and to respect each other's opinions. Then we will find that that harmony will be secured which is as necessary for the welfare of States as it is of individuals. I have become acquainted with Governor Beaver—I met him in Richmond; you could not make me fight him now. If I had known him before the war, perhaps we would not have got at it. If all the Governors had known each other, and if all the people of different sections had been known to each other or had been thrown together in business or social communication, the fact would have been recognized at the outset, as it is to-day, that there are just as good men in Maine as there are in Texas, and just as good men in Texas as there are in Maine. Human nature is everywhere the same; and when intestine strifes occur, we will doubtless always be able by a conservative, pacific course to pass smoothly over the rugged, rocky edges, and the old ship of state will be brought into a safe, commodious, Constitutional harbor with the flag of the Union flying over her, and there it will remain.

At this point the following additional remarks were made, in response to the call of the Chair :

Commodore George W. Melville, United States Navy, after briefly observing that so many good things had been said that he realized his inability to add to their number, humorously remarked that, if his polar explorations had given color to the assumption that he was a frozen man, that assumption was an unwarranted one, as the warm Celtic blood which pulsed through his veins would attest. He had been three times around the world, twice in one direction and once in the opposite direction; three times in the Arctic regions and once on a voyage to the south pole—but from all his travelling abroad he had always been glad to get back to old Philadelphia, the polar centre of his love and life and of all that he held dear upon earth.

“The Press,” the unrivalled educator of the world, responded to by Colonel A. K. McClure, of Philadelphia.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN OF THE HIBERNIAN SOCIETY—I am prouder of Philadelphia, prouder of Pennsylvania, prouder of the Constitutional republic to-day than I have ever been in the course of my sixty years of life. I am glad, indeed, to meet here a society upon the list of whose membership is enrolled the name of Washington, a society which antedates not only the event we celebrate—the framing of our Constitution—but which from the date of the Declaration of Freedom has ever been faithful to the high mission of the republic, to liberty, and to law. We have lived in an age of the greatest events in all the world's history. No people of any nation or clime have ever witnessed achievements in the struggle of man for humanity such as we have witnessed in the generation in which we have lived. And we shall witness, in this generation, even greater achievements in behalf of human rights than were those of the past. The spectacle has been presented to us to-day of the maimed

soldier, Governor of Pennsylvania, side by side with Pennsylvania's great war Governor, welcoming Fitzhugh Lee, the great Confederate trooper, the Governor of Virginia. No men have spoken more earnestly and patriotically than have these Governors, upon the one side and the other, in asserting their devotion to the Union and to the Constitution. Who could have conceived, twenty years ago, amidst the tempest of sectional passion, that the time would ever come when Curtin and Beaver would sit side by side at the same table with the Governor of Virginia and interchange mutual assurances of devotion to the Union? Gentlemen of the Hibernian Society, let me make a single prediction. Those of you who may live to see the end of another quarter of a century will see the Hibernian Society and the Sons of St. George congratulating each other and themselves over "Home Rule." The Englishman whom God made is just as much a lover of freedom as the Irishman whom God made. Who that turns to the great events in Ireland and England within the last decade can fail to calculate that within a quarter of a century the cause of freedom and self-government abroad will have triumphed? Look at what has been achieved within a year! Look at the grandest statesman of the world to-day heading the column for free government at home! This nation, this great republic, has been the tutor, the educator, under whose teaching these great events have been made possible. America has tempered the worst despotisms of the world. The influence of her example has had a restraining effect upon the monarchies of the old world, and her influence will continue to be felt until the masses of the old world, as well as of the new, shall exercise the rights of self-government. I repeat the prediction that we shall see, in our generation, the members of the Hibernian and St. George Societies interchanging congratulations upon the fact that the mother countries are as free as our own green land of America.

At the meeting December 17, 1887, the Executive Committee made an elaborate report, and, as it exhibits the methods of the work for which the Hibernian Society was chartered, we here reproduce it as follows :

TO THE PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS OF THE HIBERNIAN SOCIETY :

Gentlemen—Your Executive Committee desires to call your attention to the report of its agent which gives the number of immigrants relieved since our last quarterly meeting. It must be gratifying to you, as it is to us, in knowing that our Society is extending its usefulness and making happy many friendless sons and daughters of Ireland upon our shores. Those who have no one to look to or to look after them are cared for either by giving them money or advice, or both. Your Committee regret that they have been compelled to accept the resignation of Mr. Philip Barry, agent for the Society, whose ill-health would not permit him to remain any longer in the position. To say that Mr. Barry performed the duties of the position with credit to himself and honor to the Society would be merely expressing a fact which is known to all our members, and to those with whom he was brought in contact. The distressed immigrants ever found in him a true friend, whose wise counsel and heartfelt sympathy were of great advantage to them in their hour of need. Your Executive Committee have appointed Mr. Daniel J. MacNickle as his successor, and they are pleased to state that during the short time he has held the position he has given evidence of being a bright, intelligent man, and that with more experience he will prove an efficient officer. The Committee desires to say to the members of the Society that while they have been able to check many abuses to which the immigrants have been subjected, and in many instances have made their condition more comfortable, yet there is a good deal to be done. The Commissioners of Immigration have not sufficient inspectors,

nor is their office near enough to the steamship landing. The Act of Congress of August 3, 1882, regulates immigration, and makes the decision of the Secretary of the Treasury final. Immigrants can be helped in many ways. Some need railroad fares; others have railroad fare, but need food on their journey; those who are sick need medical treatment; some while in good health are unable to find employment, and must be maintained until they can secure a situation; then, after their arrival, the large number who become sick and have no friends to look after them must be cared for; others again who contract some chronic disease should be returned to their friends in Europe. The immigration law is differently interpreted. In some ports the Commissioner of Immigration will return those distressed people to their native land, while at other ports they absolutely refuse to do so.

Your Committee is compelled to state that, in their opinion, the Board of Public Charities has never shown what seems to them a proper sympathy or desire to aid the immigrants.

Their management we believe to be parsimonious and illiberal, and not conducted in the spirit which Congress intended.

We do not believe head money should find its way back again into a plethoric treasury, when justice demands that it should be expended upon the distressed immigrant from whom it was collected.

We believe that the Commission as now constituted has not the time to devote to the care of immigrants, even if they had the inclination, and that in order to have this work properly done there should be a commission whose special duty it would be to look after immigration matters. In this way a great good could be done, and if other societies will join us in this work, we believe it can be accomplished. The steamship companies, while making some additional improvements and remedying some abuses, are not performing their whole duty, but they are being urged forward by our agent and the Committee, who look for a better state of affairs.

It occasionally happens that poor stowaways, when found in the ship, are compelled to work their way, and upon arrival at the port are stowed away again in the engine-room or coal-hole, as the inspectors do not inspect these departments. They are, after a time, sent ashore without means, and have to be cared for by charitable societies. Your Committee therefore ask that this report be received, and the following resolutions adopted.

Signed

WILLIAM MCALPHER,
NICHOLAS J. GRIFFIN,
JOHN FIELD.

Resolved, that the Hibernian Society believe that, if representatives of the different charitable societies who look after the welfare of immigrants were appointed commissioners of immigration, instead of the Board of Public Charities acting as such, more good would be accomplished; therefore, be it

Resolved, that a committee of five be appointed, of which the President shall be chairman, to co-operate with our sister societies in securing favorable action by the Governor of this Commonwealth.

On motion, the report to receive and spread upon the minutes, and the resolution attached thereto be adopted. Agreed to.

At the same meeting the deaths were announced of Joseph Patterson, James McC. Creighton, Martin Cleary and Washington K. Clare. John G. R. McCorkell, Colonel Thomas J. Grimeson, William H. Doyle, W. W. Hanna and Frank McManus, Jr., were appointed as the Dinner Committee for the ensuing anniversary. The new wharf agent, D. J. McNickle, presented his report through the



WILLIAM McALEER.

Executive Committee. Philip J. Walsh, Chairman of the Hall Committee, reported that the matter of the erection of a hall was under consideration, and submitted a proposed plan for raising the money required.

At the meeting on March 17, 1888, William McAleer was elected President, to succeed Mr. Field, who had served two years, and Colonel Thomas J. Grimeson was elected Vice-President, to succeed Mr. Griffin. Philip J. Walsh, W. W. Hanna and William Gorman were appointed a Committee to draft suitable resolutions to be presented to the retiring President and Vice-President. Mr. Field had made an admirable executive officer. During his term of office the great prosperity of the Society had continued, the funds had steadily increased, and new members were constantly added to the rolls. Perhaps the leading characteristics of his administration were the special attention paid by Mr. Field to the emigration work of the Society and the greater care shown in passing upon applications for membership. The resolutions presented to him were truly expressive of the high esteem with which the members regarded him. Mr. Griffin had also been a faithful officer of the Society, and had labored faithfully for years in its interest, and deserved the complimentary resolutions presented to him.

The Anniversary Dinner at the Continental Hotel, on March 17, 1888, was another successful affair. Hon. William McAleer, the new President, presided, and among the guests were Governor Beaver; Judge Henry W. Williams, of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania; General Daniel H. Hastings; Commodore George W. Melville, the Arctic explorer; Charles Emory Smith, Editor of *The Press*; Governor Biggs, of Delaware; Judge Joseph C. Ferguson, of the Orphans' Court; Hon. Wayne MacVeagh, Hampton L. Carson, and the Presidents of the St. George's, Albion, St. Andrew's, and the Welsh Societies. Most of these gentlemen made appropriate speeches, as did also ex-Mayor Richard Vaux, one of the oldest members of the Society.

At a special meeting on May 15, 1888, Simon J. Martin was elected Treasurer, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Philip Barry. Philip Fitzpatrick, T. F. Halvey, John Field, David Giltinan and Nicholas J. Griffin were appointed a Committee to prepare resolutions concerning Mr. Barry's death. The Committee performed its work and caused the resolutions to be handsomely engrossed and presented to Mr. Barry's widow. On June 17, 1888, the Committee on Hall was, at its own request, discharged, thus ending the latest unsuccessful attempt to procure a hall. Philip J. Walsh, Chairman of the

Committee on the Testimonial to ex-President Field and ex-Vice-President Griffin, reported that resolutions had been handsomely engrossed and were ready to be presented to the gentlemen named. On December 17, 1888, the new Treasurer, Simon J. Martin, presented one of the most complete and accurate reports of the finances ever received by the Society. The assets amounted on this date to \$67,024.13. John G. R. McCorkell, Simon J. Martin, Hugh J. Hammill, Frank McManus, Jr., and William Boyle were appointed as the Dinner Committee for the ensuing anniversary. The Executive Committee gave the following summary of the work of the Society in relieving emigrants :

1885—964	persons	assisted	at a cost of	\$825 69
1886—695	"	"	"	701 49
1887—697	"	"	"	591 96
1888—422	"	"	"	597 96

The decrease during 1887 and 1888 was due to the falling off of emigration to this port.

The officers of the preceding year were re-elected on March 17, 1889. On that date touching resolutions were passed concerning the death of William Kent Commins.

The Anniversary Dinner of this year, thanks to the Committee, was another brilliant success. Nearly two hundred members and guests sat down to table at the "Stratford," Hon. William McAleer presiding. Responses to toasts were made by John H. Campbell, Esq., Patrick F. Dever, Esq., Hon. Wayne MacVeagh, Governor James A. Beaver, Judge William N. Ashman, City Solicitor Charles F. Warwick, Mayor Edwin S. Stuart, Governor Biggs, of Delaware, and John C. File, President of the German Society.

At a special meeting of the Society, held June 10, 1889, President McAleer in the chair, Mr. David McMenamin presented the following resolution :

Be it resolved that in view of the great calamity befalling the inhabitants of Johnstown and vicinity, the Hibernian Society for the relief of Emigrants from Ireland do authorize the Treasurer to pay over to Messrs. Drexel & Co., General Treasurer of the Relief Fund, the sum of two thousand dollars, to be expended under the supervision of the General Committee.

"Judge William B. Hanna seconded the resolution.

"Mr. George D. McCreary, by invitation of the President, made a short and graphic statement of the condition of affairs as they existed at Johnstown, he having been on the ground.

"Mr. William Brice moved to amend the resolution by striking out two thousand, and in lieu thereof insert one thousand, which was seconded by Mr. David Giltinan.

"Mr. William Milligan moved to amend by making the amount two thousand five hundred dollars, and was seconded by Mr. Joseph Sheehan.



EDWIN S. STUART.

"The resolution was then discussed by Mr. Brice, Mr. Giltinan, Mr. Huggard, Mr. McCaffrey, Mr. Gorman and Mr. Colahan, after which Mr. Brice withdrew his amendment, and Mr. McMenamin accepted Mr. Milligan's amendment as the original motion, which was that the Society make a donation of two thousand five hundred dollars, which was unanimously agreed to."

This action of the Society was generally commended by the members, who felt that in the face of the appalling disaster at Johnstown, every aid possible should be rendered to the sufferers. The speeches at the meeting were earnest and eloquent.

On December 17, 1889, the assets of the Society were reported to be \$67,380.19. The Westmoreland tract of land was reported upon for about the one hundredth time. William Brice was appointed on the Committee on History in place of Dennis B. Kelly, resigned, to act as Clerk of the Committee. The Committee reported progress on the work. Hugh McCaffrey called attention to the death of Joseph H. Hookey, and appropriate action thereon was taken.

On December 17, 1889, President McAleer presented the following report, which gives an idea of the condition of the Society :

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE HIBERNIAN SOCIETY :

GENTLEMEN—As this is the last business meeting over which I shall have the honor of presiding, I deem it my duty to call your attention to matters which I believe to be of interest. It affords me pleasure that our Society is in a better condition to-day than it has been at any time since its organization. Within the past two years we have added to our list fifty-one (51) new members, many of whom hold honorable positions in the city, State and nation, and have, as they expressed it, felt honored in becoming members of a Society so respected and honored as the Hibernian. I cannot express myself too strongly in praise of the officers of this Society, through whose aid and assistance my duties were made light. Every duty assigned to them was cheerfully performed in a manner creditable to them and to you. I hazard nothing in saying that in no association with which I have been connected are the duties more intelligently performed than they are by the officers of your Society, and whatever success my administration has had is due to their reliable aid.

While we have not been able up to this time to establish a separate Board of Commissioners of Immigration, I am pleased to inform you that the Commission as now constituted, with Mr. Mahlon Dickinson as President, are in thorough accord with us, and doing all in their power, under the law, to help us in our work, and relieve the unfortunate immigrants arriving upon our shores. While a member of your Executive Committee I saw the necessity of union among all associations in our city having a similar object to our own, and, after my election to the Presidency, proceeded to carry it out by issuing a call for a meeting of the presidents of the several national benevolent societies. The necessity for united action was presented for their consideration, and the result was that there is now a united organization, embracing the presidents of all the national societies for the relief and protection of immigrants arriving at our port. Such an organization, backed by the different national societies with their thousands of members, is a potential power which cannot but yield an immense influence when exercised in a just cause. As an illustration, a letter from the Board caused the Secretary of the Treasury last summer to rescind a decision as to the extent immigrants were to be assisted. You, no doubt, will be pleased to learn

that the paper presented to the Secretary was prepared by one of our counsel, Mr. William Gorman, and that the Hibernian Society was honored by having its President and Secretary made the President and Secretary of the Board of Presidents.

The Committee on History has been working with zeal and earnestness, which entitles them to our lasting gratitude, and I feel satisfied that by our annual meeting a copy will be placed in the hands of each member. As their report will more fully set forth their work, I refrain from further comment. The funds of the Society are steadily increasing.

Report December 17, 1887	.	.	\$64,208
do. do. 17, 1888	.	.	67,024
do. do. 17, 1889	.	.	65,420

Our expenses have been heavy during the past two years.

For sufferers at Johnstown and elsewhere	.	.	.	.	\$2,500
For all other expenses	.	.	.	.	6,880

This includes expenditures for salaries, disbursements by Executive Committee, stationery, History Committee, etc., etc., etc.

My attention has been called frequently by many of our members to the necessity of our Society having a hall of its own. This is a subject to which I invite your attention; and notwithstanding that many efforts have been made in that direction without success, I do not consider that a matter of such moment should be abandoned.

The Society has sustained a loss in the death of some of our most valued members, whose places will be hard to fill, and their memories should be cherished by all of us with lasting affection, and a desire to emulate the noble qualities which they possessed. In conclusion, permit me to thank you, my fellow-members, for the kindness and courtesy extended to me as your presiding officer, and I trust that the friendship thus formed may never cease to exist. As for myself, I shall carry with me in my retirement my heartfelt gratitude for your valuable assistance and hearty co-operation in aiding me to further the interests of this Society which we love, and in keeping up that high standard to which it is so justly entitled.

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM MCALEER.

“On motion the report be received and spread upon the minutes. Agreed to.”

As we are about closing the history of the Society, it might be as well also to give here the report of the Secretary, Thomas D. Ferguson, made at the same meeting. It is as follows :

The Secretary submitted the following, which is a correct inventory of the property belonging to the Society in his possession :

- 1 Corporate Seal.
- 1 Minute Book marked A, March 17, 1813, to March 9, 1852.
- 1 “ “ “ B, March 17, 1852, to March 17, 1877.
- 1 “ “ “ C, September 17, 1877, to September 17, 1889.
- 1 Alphabetical roll of living members.
- 1 Cash Book for Life Membership fees.
- 1 Check Book, Guarantee Trust and Safe Deposit Company.
- 1 Bank do. do. do. do. do. do.
- 1 Letter Book (Copying).
- 1 Order do. orders on Treasurer.

1 Receipt Book for Life Membership fees.

1 do. do.

About 300 copies of By-Laws.

1 Plate for printing Life Membership certificates.

1 do. for printing invitations to anniversary dinners.

A number of blank certificates of membership.

A receipt from the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts in the name of the Hibernian Society for oil painting of General Robert Patterson.

Some stationery, etc., etc.

In conclusion, I would ask for the adoption of the following resolution :

Resolved, that the Secretary be authorized to procure a suitable box, and that the minute books, etc., be placed in the same, and deposited with some responsible Safe Deposit Company of Philadelphia, in the name of, and subject to the order of, the Hibernian Society.

On motion, the report be received and entered upon the minutes, and that the resolution thereto attached be accepted. All of which was agreed to.

At this same meeting on December 17, 1889, on motion of William Brice, the chair was authorized to appoint a committee to express to Mr. John H. Campbell "the high appreciation of the Society for his able and disinterested work in preparing the history of the Society." The committee appointed consisted of William Brice, Chairman, E. J. Heraty, Charles J. Gallagher, Rev. J. Gray Bolton and John Huggard. Upon motion, John H. Campbell, George S. Ferguson, Colonel Thomas J. Stewart, John Huggard and P. S. Dooner were appointed a committee to prepare a suitable testimonial in recognition of the valuable services rendered to the Society by the retiring President, Hon. William McAleer.

The Secretary reported having received the following letters from Governors Beaver and Biggs :

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,

HARRISBURG, November 23, 1889.

THOMAS D. FERGUSON, Secretary Hibernian Society of Philadelphia,

MY DEAR SIR—Your letter of 21st instant has been received. I am also in receipt by express of a certificate of honorary membership in the Hibernian Society for the Relief of Emigrants from Ireland, handsomely framed. I need not say I very warmly appreciate the action of the Hibernian Society in thus communicating the honor which it did me some time since in electing me one of its honorary members. The certificate is very beautiful in itself, and will occupy a prominent place in my library between those eminent Pennsylvanians, General Hancock and Thaddeus Stevens. I am deeply grateful for your kindness in the premises, and beg you to convey my heartfelt thanks to the Society for the honor which it has done me.

Very cordially yours,

JAMES A. BEAVER.

STATE OF DELAWARE, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

DOVER, DEL., November 22, 1889.

DEAR SIR—Your letter and picture received last evening. I want to thank you and

the Society very much for your kindness. I prize it very highly, and I will teach my children to appreciate it. Long Live the Hibernian Society.

Very Respectfully,

B. T. BIGGS.

To THOMAS D. FERGUSON, Sec't'y Hibernian Society.

William Gorman, Theodore F. Jenkins and John H. Campbell were appointed a Committee to revise the By-Laws, but the Society subsequently deemed it inadvisable to make any material alterations. John Huggard, Thomas J. Power, W. W. Hanna, John B. Comber and Frank McManus, Jr., were appointed the Committee on the ensuing anniversary dinner. The deaths were announced of Francis McManus, John Madden, John F. Smith and William F. Flood.

At a special meeting, held at Dooner's Hotel, on January 16, 1890, John H. Campbell offered the following resolution :

Resolved, That the Committee on History be authorized to have printed, stereotyped and published an edition of 2,000 copies of the history of the Society, the retail price of the same to be \$— per copy, and that the Committee have full power to make all arrangements they may deem necessary for the publication and sale of the book, and also power to issue extra editions on different paper, etc., if they deem proper.

After a full discussion by Messrs. Coleman, Milligan, McCaffrey, Heraty, McMenamin and others, the resolution was agreed to.

At the meeting on March 17, 1890, William Brice was elected President to succeed Hon. William McAleer, who had served two years. Mr. Campbell, on behalf of the Committee appointed at the preceding meeting, presented to Mr. McAleer a handsomely bound volume, containing the engrossed resolutions expressive of the Society's appreciation of the merits of its retiring President. Mr. McAleer replied to the address, returning thanks in a neat speech for the action of the Society in his regard and expressing his thorough appreciation of the compliment. At the conclusion he was heartily applauded.

The Committee on Testimonial to John H. Campbell reported as follows :

TO THE OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF THE HIBERNIAN SOCIETY :

GENTLEMEN—Your Committee take great pleasure in reporting that they have given full consideration to the subject referred to them, and have decided that the most appropriate way to express to Mr. John H. Campbell the Society's high appreciation of his eminent services is the procuring of a suitable likeness of Mr. Campbell, to be placed on the first page of the History of the Society, and to be followed by a sketch of his life, and the Society appoint him its honorary historian for life, and that the report of this Committee be appended to the sketch of his life and be made a special record on our minutes, and we ask that the action of the Committee be approved.

(Signed)

WILLIAM BRICE, *Chairman*.



WILLIAM GORMAN.



"On motion, the report of the Committee be accepted, agreed to."

At this same meeting, March 17, 1890, the following officers were elected :

President, William Brice ; Vice-President, St. Clair A. Mulholland ; Secretary, Thomas D. Ferguson ; Treasurer, Simon J. Martin ; Counsellors, William Gorman, Henry Phillips Coleman ; Physicians, Joseph Martin, M. D., Michael O'Hara, M. D. ; Finance Committee, David McMenamin, Henry B. Tener, Charles J. Gallagher ; Executive Committee, Edward J. Heraty, Philip J. Walsh, Hon. William McAleer.

The anniversary dinner on this date was another triumph of the Committee in charge of the same. It was held at Boldt's restaurant, in the Bullitt Building, and was attended by a very large number of members and guests, presided over by President Brice. Responses to toasts were made by Mr. Clayton McMichael, editor of the *North American* ; State Senator Boies Penrose ; State Senator B. F. Hughes ; District Attorney George S. Graham ; Thomas A. Fahy, Esq. ; and Craig D. Ritchie, President of St. Andrew's Society. Short addresses were also made by Governor Biggs, of Delaware ; Ex-Mayor William B. Smith and David W. Sellers. Mr. John Huggard added to the evening's enjoyment by appropriate singing. Before adjourning Hon. William McAleer was compelled to make a short address, in response to repeated calls for him.

At the meeting on June 17, 1890, the Westmoreland tract of land again cropped up, and William Gorman, of Counsel for the Society, reported having visited the land and obtained the necessary information concerning it. He was thanked for his services by a vote. The Secretary announced the deaths of George H. Stuart, Thomas Drake, James Brady, John M. Melloy, William Whiteside, Roger Keys, M. D., John J. McElhone and John J. Fitzpatrick.

On December 17, 1890, the Finance Committee, through David McMenamin, made an elaborate report on the Westmoreland tract of land.

The meeting on March 17, 1891, was largely attended, President Brice occupying the chair. The reports of the officers and committees showed a highly prosperous condition of the Society. The officers elected (in all cases without opposition) were as follows :

President, William Brice ; Vice-President, Gen. St. Clair A. Mulholland ; Secretary, Thomas D. Ferguson ; Treasurer, Simon J. Martin ; Counsellors, William Gorman, Henry Phillips Coleman ; Phy-

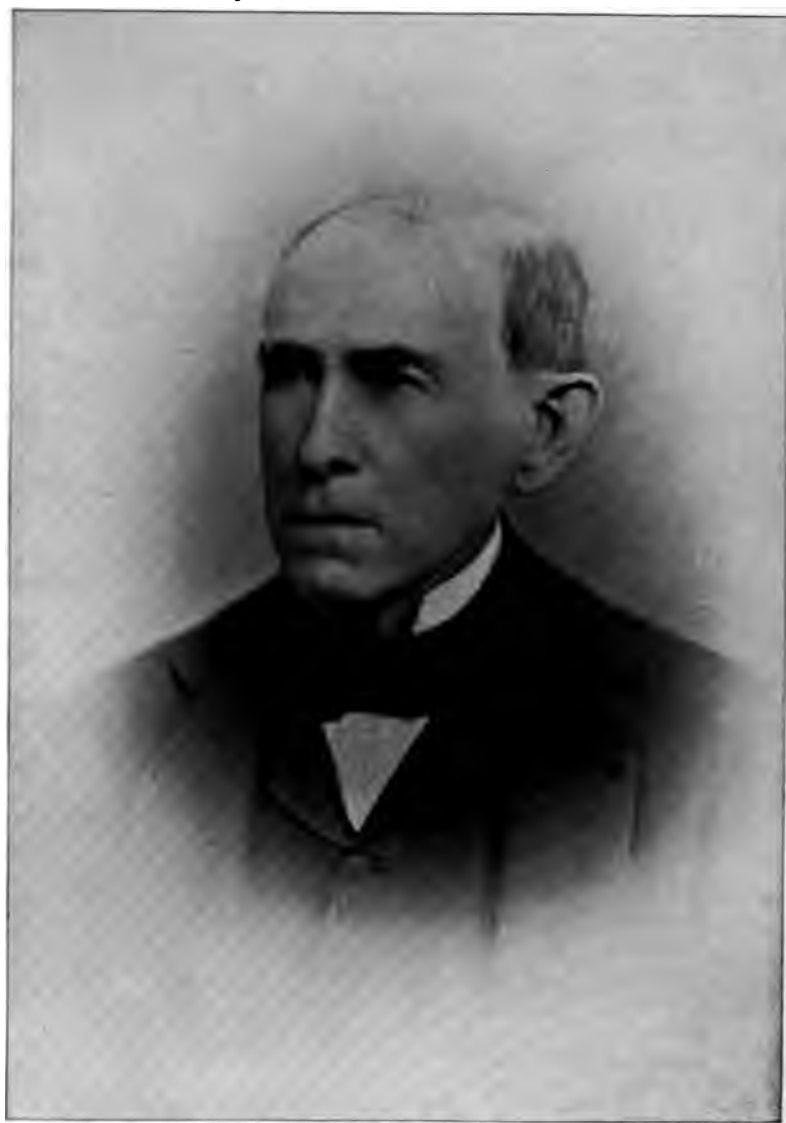
sicians, Joseph Martin, M. D., Michael O'Hara, M. D.; Executive Committee, Philip J. Walsh, Hon. William McAleer, John Huggard; Finance Committee, David McMenamin, Henry B. Tener, Charles J. Gallagher.

These officers are all happily serving at the present time, March 16, 1892.

At the anniversary dinner on March 17, 1891, the Dinner Committee, consisting of John Huggard, Chairman; Thomas D. Ferguson, John B. Comber, Theodore F. Jenkins, Hugh McCaffrey and Henry A. Smith, scored another brilliant success. The banquet was given at the Continental Hotel and was attended by the following members:

HON. MICHAEL ARNOLD,
WILLIAM BRICE (*Pres't*),
WILLIAM BOYLE,
EDWARD BURTON,
JOHN A. COMBER,
BERNARD CORR,
P. S. DOONER,
WILLIAM EMSLEY,
THOS. D. FERGUSON (*Sec'y*),
GEORGE S. FERGUSON,
GENL. J. P. S. GOBIN,
HON. GEORGE S. GRAHAM,
HON. JAMES GAY GORDON,
GEN. DANIEL HASTINGS,
HON. BENJAMIN F. HUGHES,
JOHN HUGGARD,
WILLIAM W. HANNA,
W. JOS. HEARN, M. D.,
THEODORE F. JENKINS,
GEORGE KELLY,
ROBERT ARTHUR,
THOMAS F. BYRNE,
JOHN BYRD,
MORRIS BONEY,
JOHN CARLIN,
THOMAS DEVLIN,
PATRICK DEVINE,
THOMAS A. FAHY,
MICHAEL J. FAHY,
CHRISTOPHER GALLAGHER,
CHARLES J. GALLAGHER,
WILLIAM GORMAN,
NICHOLAS J. GRIFFIN,
MICHAEL P. HERATY,
JOHN HAUGH,
JOHN HENRY,
P. T. HALLAHAN,
WILLIAM JOHNSTON,

JAMES KELLY,
OWEN KELLY,
JOHN S. KENNELLY,
M. J. KELLY,
THOMAS J. MOONEY,
WILLIAM L. MARTIN,
HON. ROBERT EMMET MONAGHAN,
SIMON J. MARTIN (*Treas.*),
JOSEPH MARTIN, M. D.,
(*Physician*)
HUGH MCCAFFREY,
JOHN S. MCKINLAY,
P. MCMANUS,
MICHAEL MCSHAIN,
JOHN J. MCCONNELL,
HON. WILLIAM MCALEER,
FRANK MCMANUS, JR.,
JOHN G. R. MCCORKELL,
COL. THOS. J. POWERS,
MATTHEW A. RYAN,
WILLIAM F. READ,
JOSEPH J. SOLOMON,
JOHN SIMMONS,
COL. THOS. J. STEWART,
WILLIAM S. STENGER,
JOSEPH F. SINNOTT,
HENRY B. TENER,
CAPT. JOHN TAYLOR,
JOSEPH L. WELLS,
WILLIAM WAYNE,
STEWART WILSON,
SHEPPARD G. YOUNG,
EDWARD KELLY,
JOHN D. KENNEDY,
GEN. ST. CLAIR A. MULHOLLAND, (*Vice-Pres't*),
ANDREW J. MULLIN,



JAMES CAMPBELL.



THOMAS J. MARTIN,
MICHAEL MAGEE,
JAMES MAGUIRE,
DAVID McMENAMIN,
WILLIAM J. MCCLOSKEY,
PETER MCANALLY,
JAMES A. MCCULLOUGH,
ARCHIBALD MCKINLAY,
ALEXANDER MCCLENNAN,
A. J. MCGARRY,
ULRICK A. MCGARVEY,
WALTER RALEIGH,

GEORGE RONEY,
JOHN A. REILLY,
HENRY A. SMITH,
WILLIAM M. SINGERLY,
THOMAS SMITH,
FRANK SIDDALL, SR.,
THOMAS P. TWIBILL,
JOHN TRAINER,
HENRY J. TRAINER,
EDWARD TRAINER,
PHILIP J. WALSH,
JAMES WHITELEY.

There were also present one hundred and eight guests of the Society and of the members. Responses to the toasts were made by Rev. John S. McIntosh, D. D., Judge James Gay Gordon, General Daniel H. Hastings, Hon. Robert Emmet Monaghan, John L. Kinsey, Esq., Hon. Thomas V. Cooper, Mr. John L. Lawson and General St. Clair A. Mulholland.

On September 17, 1891, it was resolved to sell the Westmoreland tract of land to the highest bidder at the December meeting. This was accordingly done on December 17, 1891, and William W. Hanna and T. F. Halvey became the purchasers at 66 cents per acre, thus disposing of the troublesome matter. On September 17, 1891, on report of the Committee on By-Laws, William Gorman, Chairman, certain amendments relating to the election and expulsion of members were adopted. Upon motion of Hon. William McAleer, the following resolution was unanimously adopted :

Resolved, That the Hibernian Society extend their congratulations to the Honorable James Campbell, ex-Postmaster-General of the United States, on this the fiftieth (50th) anniversary of his election to membership in this Society, and that their wish and earnest desire is that he may be spared for many years to his country, his family and this Society, which feels honored in having for a member a man whose long public life is without a stain, and whose personal character is without blemish.

The resolution was unanimously adopted and ordered to be entered upon the minutes, and a copy of the same sent to Mr. Campbell.

Upon motion it was ordered that the address of the President, delivered at this meeting and embodying a short sketch of the Society, be printed and spread upon the minutes. It was also voted to have printed one thousand copies of the revised By-Laws for distribution among the members.

At the meeting on December 17, 1891, the last one we have to record, Secretary Ferguson had present two fire-buckets of the Hibernia Fire Company, which had formerly belonged to Major

David Lenox in 1787, and which had been presented to the Society by Mrs. E. K. Mitchell, accompanied by the following letter :

NOVEMBER 10, 1891, 2106 Pine St.

Mrs. Wylie Mitchell is pleased and gratified that the Hibernian Society will accept the two fire-buckets belonging to the late Major David Lenox, of the revolutionary army, and a member of the Hibernian Society, and will explain how they came into her possession. From Major David Lenox to his widow, Tacy Lukens Lenox, daughter of John Lukens, Surveyor general of Pennsylvania from 1757 to his death in 1789, through Mrs. Lenox to their niece, Sarah Lukens Keene, daughter of Major Lawrence Keene of the revolutionary army, and at her death in 1866 to her niece, Ellen Keene, daughter of her brother, the late Jessie Lukens Keene, now the widow of Wylie Mitchell, M.D., of Philadelphia.

A resolution of thanks was voted to Mrs. Mitchell for the gift.

The Treasurer, Simon J. Martin, made his usual annual report, showing the total assets of the Society to be \$65,682.05, made up as follows :

1	Mortgage,	.	.	.	\$3,000 00
2	"	.	.	.	6,000 00
3	"	.	.	.	4,500 00
4	"	.	.	.	5,500 00
5	"	.	.	.	4,500 00
6	"	.	.	.	1,200 00
7	"	.	.	.	2,200 00
8	"	.	.	.	2,500 00
9	"	.	.	.	2,500 00
10	"	.	.	.	3,000 00
11	"	.	.	.	2,300 00
12	"	.	.	.	5,500 00
13	"	.	.	.	6,500 00
					<hr/>
					\$49,200 00

RAILROAD BONDS.

Par value.	Market value.
10,000 Chicago & Western Indiana 6 per cent. Railroad Bonds,	\$10,800 00
1,000 Lehigh Valley 7 per cent. R. R. Bonds,	1,340 00
1,000 United Canal Bonds,	1,010 00
1,000 Philadelphia & Reading 3d.,	350 00
Cash on deposit, City Trust & L. D. Company,	2,982 05
<hr/>	
Total Assets,	\$65,682 05

Mr. Dooner, from the Committee on History, reported that the work was being pushed forward as rapidly as its importance permitted, and that the Committee hoped to have it completed at an early date. Upon motion of John H. Campbell a Committee was appointed to extend invitations to join the Society to such gentlemen as might be

deemed worthy of membership. The motion was agreed to, and the President appointed the Committee.

The deaths of John C. Hurst, Michael J. Dohan and Richard H. Bolster were announced by the Secretary. The Dinner Committee for the coming anniversary was announced as follows : John Huggard, Chairman, John B. Comber, Theodore F. Jenkins, Charles J. Gallagher and Captain John Taylor. Under their auspices the Anniversary Banquet will be held at the Continental Hotel, on March 17, 1892, on which day our history of the Society ends.

Throughout its long history of more than one hundred years, the Society was never in a more prosperous condition nor occupied a higher position in the community. The high standard of excellence inaugurated in 1790 has been steadily maintained, and under the guidance of Major-General St. Clair A. Mulholland, one of the heroes of the "Irish Brigade," who is about to assume the office of President, we have no fears but that the good name of the Hibernian Society for the Relief of Emigrants from Ireland will be upheld in the future as it has been in the past.

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PARTICIPATION OF THE MEMBERS IN PUBLIC EVENTS FROM 1815 TO 1892.

DURING the period from 1815 to 1846, as might naturally be expected, the pursuits of the members were in the main those pertaining to a time of peace. We have seen in considering the Revolutionary War and the war of 1812 how easily the merchant became the soldier—especially when the merchant was an Irish-American. Whenever the defence of their country needed their services the members of the Hibernian Society never hesitated, but when there was no such occasion the members pursued their usual avocations in civic life, and were as ready to participate in all public occasions.

In perusing the pages of Scharf & Westcott's "History of Philadelphia" one is struck with the great number of names of members of the Hibernian Society appearing there. Scarcely any movement of prominence but had members of the Society taking an active part. We cannot attempt to enumerate all of these occasions, but must content ourselves with briefly running over the list.

John Sergeant, who for many years was one of the Solicitors of the Society, was the successful candidate for Congress in 1814. Among the candidates for Congress in 1816 we find William J. Duane, William Anderson and John Sergeant, and for the Legislature, John Holmes and George Morton. Paul Cox headed one of the electoral tickets. Rev. Samuel B. Wylie was one of the Vice-Presidents of the newly organized Religious Historical Society. Guy Bryan, John Savage and John Connelly were Directors of the Second Bank of the United States. In 1817 William Findlay was elected Governor of the State, and William J. Duane, James Harper and John Lisle figure as candidates for the Legislature. At the reception given by the citizens to President Monroe during this year among the committee of fourteen Federal and State office-holders appointed to wait on him were John Steel, Collector of the Port; Robert Patterson, Director of the Mint; David Caldwell, Clerk of United States Courts; Joseph B. McKean, Judge of the District Court, and Joseph Reed, Recorder. In this year the foundation of the American Sunday-School Union was laid, with Alexander Henry as President. Two of the four members of Congress elected in 1818 from the city were John Sergeant and Joseph Hemphill. In 1819 Joseph Worrell was President of Select Council. During the same year the Philadelphia Saving Fund Society was incorporated, and among the incorporators

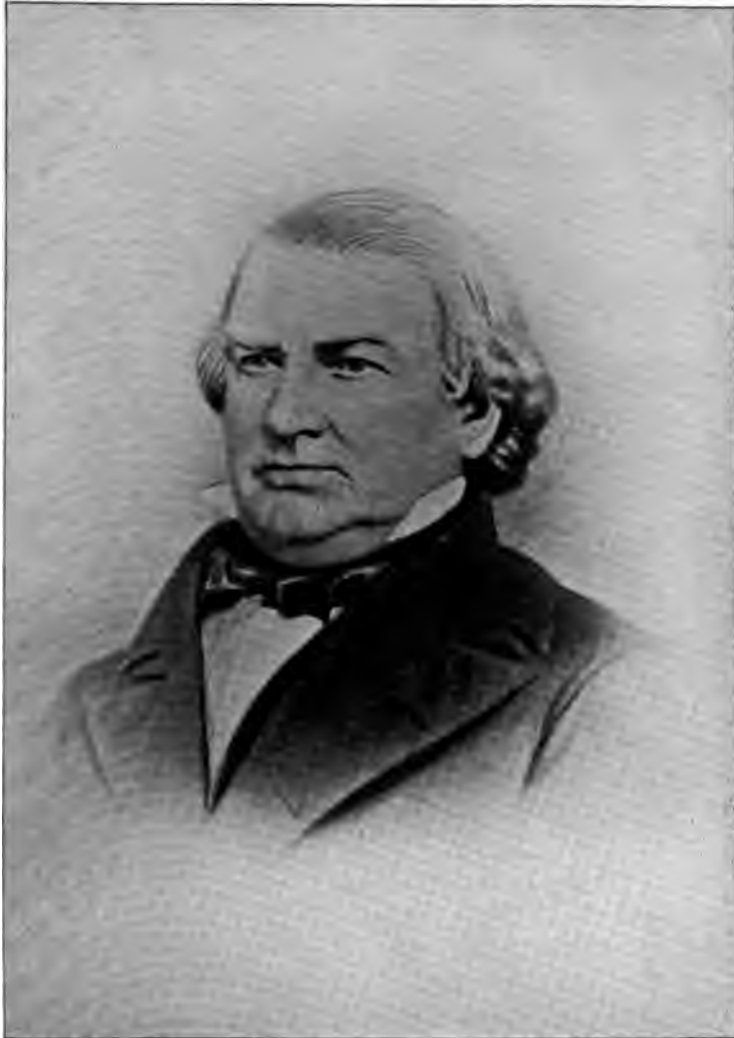
were Andrew Bayard, Richard Bache, Turner Camac, John McCrea, William Schlatter and John Strawbridge. Governor William Findlay was a candidate for re-election in 1820, but was defeated. He was afterwards elected United States Senator. At a meeting of taxpayers held in 1821, John Leamy was Chairman and Robert A. Caldcleugh was Secretary. In 1824 John Connelly was named as the first President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, just chartered. At the reception to Lafayette this year, General Robert Patterson, afterwards President of the Society, commanded the First Brigade, Philadelphia Militia, and Charles S. Coxe was Colonel of one of the regiments. The two members from Philadelphia on the newly-created Board of Canal Commissioners in 1825 were Dr. Robert Patterson and John Sergeant. The last-named gentleman was the orator in 1826 at the ceremonies consequent upon the deaths of ex-Presidents Thomas Jefferson and John Adams on the 4th of July of this year. In the same year the venerable Matthew Carey presided over a meeting in aid of the struggling Greeks, who were in rebellion against Turkey, and in 1827 he was Chairman of another meeting called to form a Horticultural Society. At a big meeting held in Independence Hall in 1829 to celebrate the Catholic Emancipation Act, 350 persons were present. The presiding officer was Matthew Carey, and on his left was seated Turner Camac and on his right Benjamin W. Richards, the Mayor. Dr. James McHenry wrote a poem for the occasion and John Binns was one of the speakers. Numerous other Hibernians were present. In 1830 a town meeting held to express sympathy with the French Revolution of 1830 was addressed, among others, by John Binns and William J. Duane, and Joseph R. Chandler was Chairman of a similar meeting. John K. Kane and John Sergeant were two of the favorite orators at public meetings in 1832.

It is almost wearisome to recount the names of members of the Society who were prominent in the public affairs of the city—they were so many. They had already furnished Governors to the State, Judges to the Supreme and City Courts, Senators and Representatives to Congress, Cabinet officers to the Presidents, Mayors to the city, and Directors and officers to innumerable social, financial, political, scientific and other institutions. In a later part of this volume we will give a list of the public officials who were members of the Society. The names of Thomas McKean, Matthew Carey, William Findlay, John K. Kane, Robert Patterson, Dr. Robert Patterson, Charles S. Coxe, John Sergeant, David Paul Brown, Turner Camac, Joseph Tagert, William Duane, William J. Duane, James Harper,

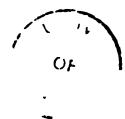
Gen. John Steel, Dr. William Barnwell, Peter A. Browne, Rev. Matthew Carr, Rev. Samuel B. Wylie, Joseph R. Chandler, Tench Coxe, George Bryan, Joseph Borden McKean, Thomas Kittera, Thomas Fitzsimons, Gen. Walter Stewart, Blair McClenachan and Joseph Hemphill, who have figured on the lists of members from 1790 to 1832, will give some idea of the many distinguished men to be found on the roll of the Hibernian Society.

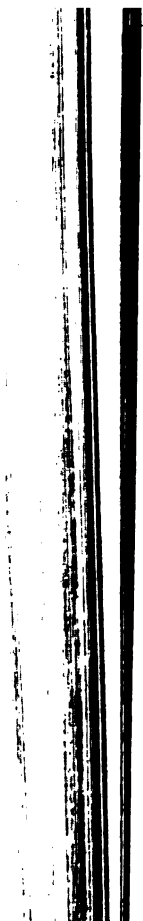
From 1832 down to March 17, 1850, when Joseph Tagert, after thirty-two years service as President of the Society, was succeeded by Robert Taylor, there was scarcely any event of public importance in which the members did not figure. James Madison Porter was Secretary of War in President Tyler's Cabinet. During the unfortunate "Native-American Riots" of 1844, John M. Read was Chairman of the meeting of citizens called to maintain the laws, and John K. Kane was one of the speakers. Major-General Robert Patterson was in command of the military called out to suppress the riots. On the breaking out of the Mexican War, in 1846, the military spirit always existing among the members immediately exhibited itself. On May 13, 1846, two days after Congress declared that war existed, a public meeting of citizens was held in Independence Square. Morton McMichael called the meeting to order and Richard Vaux and Samuel F. Reed were two of the Vice-Presidents. The Montgomery Guards, composed of Irish citizens, of course volunteered immediately. Students of American history know the distinguished part taken in the war by Gen. Robert Patterson, who was second in command to Gen. Winfield Scott. His gallantry reflected lustre upon the Hibernian Society, of which he had been one of the most active members for many years and of which he was President when he died. We might appropriately close this chapter by mention of the banquet tendered to Kossuth, the Hungarian patriot, by the city of Philadelphia on December 24, 1851, as showing the prominence of the Society in Philadelphia at this period. The addresses at the banquet were made by Commodore George C. Read, Major-General Robert Patterson, Morton McMichael, Judge John K. Kane, Judge William D. Kelley and John C. Montgomery. Of these speakers Commodore Read, General Patterson, Judge Kane and Morton McMichael were members of the Hibernian Society.

On November 23, 1852, John Sergeant, who had been one of the Counsellors of the Society for many years, died. William W. Haly, who had also been Counsellor in 1840, lost his life at the great fire at Sixth and Chestnut streets on December 26, 1852. In the numerous railroad enterprises of this period members of the Society



JAMES MADISON PORTER.





took an active part. The opening of the Camden and Atlantic Railroad on July 1, 1853, was signalized by an excursion of prominent citizens, of whom Henry C. Carey was one of the Vice-Presidents. The passage of the Consolidation Act in 1854 was the occasion of various celebrations, including a steamboat excursion, on which addresses were made, among others, by Morton McMichael, Colonel William C. Patterson, Judge Burnside of the Supreme Court and Robert Emmet Monaghan. At the Banquet on March 12, 1854, Morton McMichael presided. Richard Vaux was a candidate for the Mayoralty at the first election after consolidation, but was not successful. John Lindsay was elected City Treasurer. At the spring election in 1856 Richard Vaux was elected Mayor, and William A. Porter, City Solicitor. Upon the death of Dr. Elisha Kent Kane early in 1857, the Society, out of regard for his father, Judge John K. Kane, who had long been a prominent member, passed resolutions of condolence, and among the pall-bearers to receive his body were Commodore George Read, Commodore Charles Stewart and William B. Reed. The last-named gentleman was appointed Minister to China by President Buchanan in 1857, and at the public dinner given to him in honor of the event Joseph R. Chandler presided. At the May election in 1858 Alexander Henry was elected Mayor. On May 31, 1859, a public reception was given to William B. Reed on his return from China, where he had negotiated the famous Chinese Treaty. The formal address of welcome was made by Mayor Alexander Henry. At the May election, 1860, Mayor Henry was re-elected, and at the fall election in the State Andrew G. Curtin was elected Governor.

The period of the civil war was now fast approaching, and in Philadelphia, as in all other parts of the country, there was intense excitement. Abraham Lincoln had been elected President of the United States, and the Southern States were passing ordinances of secession. Mayor Henry issued a proclamation to the citizens to meet in Independence Square "to counsel together to avert the danger which threatens our country." The meeting took place on December 13, 1860, fifty thousand persons being in attendance. Mayor Henry presided, and among the vice-presidents of the meeting were William J. Duane, Matthew Baird, Thomas Barnett, Anthony J. Drexel, Charles S. Coxe, George W. Toland, General Robert Patterson, Robert Ewing, Robert Steen, John O. James, H. Catherwood, Henry C. Carey, Andrew C. Craig, Joseph Patterson, David Paul Brown, Singleton A. Mercer, J. B. Colahan, William Divine and Commodore Charles Stewart.

It is evident from this list that the old-time patriotism of the Society was arousing itself, and that the record of their predecessors would soon be emulated in defence of their country. General Robert Patterson, the President of the Society, was Major-General of the First Division of Pennsylvania Militia, and Forney's *Press* said of him, "Should hostilities grow out of our present unhappy divisions, the counsels of General Patterson will be sought by men of all parties" on account of "his large experience in military matters, his undoubted patriotism, his services in the Mexican War, and his devotion to his own State."

On January 4, 1861, a meeting of leading citizens met in the Board of Trade rooms to consider the situation. Among the callers of the meeting were Henry C. Carey, Morton McMichael and Daniel Dougherty.

A large meeting of citizens was held in National Hall on the evening of January 5, 1861. The first three vice-presidents named, Commodore Charles Stewart, Morton McMichael and Major-General Robert Patterson, were all members of the Hibernian Society, as were also Judge John M. Read, ex-Mayor Richard Vaux, William J. Duane, Henry C. Carey, William A. Porter, Andrew C. Craig and several others. Patriotic resolutions were passed, and the meeting adjourned amidst great enthusiasm. At a banquet on January 25, 1861, Commodore Charles Stewart ("Old Ironsides") declared that the Constitution, like his own ship of that name, "might be sunk by her friends, but was never to be taken." Among the military organizations parading on Washington's Birthday, February 22, 1861, were the "Meagher Guards."

In April, 1861, General Robert Patterson was appointed by Governor Curtin to the command of the Pennsylvania Troops. On May 8, 1861, the First Artillery Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, Colonel Francis E. Patterson, left the city for the front. On June 2, 1861, General Robert Patterson left Philadelphia for Chambersburg, Pa., to take charge of the Federal advance into Virginia by way of Harper's Ferry, and on June 15th he crossed the Potomac with about ten thousand men.

At the quarterly meeting of the Society on June 17, 1861, the following preamble and resolutions, expressive of the sentiments of the members, were unanimously adopted upon motion of Joseph Jones :

WHEREAS, The Members of the Hibernian Society, grateful for the protection, safety and freedom they have ever enjoyed under the government of the United States, and participating in the anxiety felt on account of the danger to which their Country is now opposed, desire at this time to record and declare their unalterable devotion

and attachment to the Government of the United States, and the Constitution of which that Government is the offspring; be it therefore

Resolved, That the members of this Society do now renew their vows of Allegiance to the Government of the United States, and to that Constitution which, as naturalized citizens, many of them have already sworn to support; and we do further declare that to the utmost of our ability we will defend and protect against all enemies, domestic and foreign, that Glorious Union without which there can be neither National Strength nor individual Safety, and deprived of which liberty and independence and country are but empty names.

Resolved, That we are not unmindful of the example of that Society from which our Society sprang, "The Friendly Sons of St. Patrick," whose members, by their sacrifices of blood, property and life "in times that tried men's souls," won from Washington the testimonial that they were distinguished for firm adherence to the Glorious Cause of their Country—a cause which (imperilled now as it was then) we pledge ourselves, like them, to sustain.

Resolved, That the promptitude with which Major-General Patterson, the excellent and distinguished President of this Society, and his gallant sons, Colonel Francis E. Patterson and Colonel Robert Emmet Patterson, our fellow-members, have responded to their Country's Call to Arms, truly indicates the spirit and feeling of the members of this Society.

Resolved, That the Sentiments declared in the foregoing Resolutions are held not only by the members of this Society, but in our opinion by that large class of naturalized citizens whose opinions and feelings this Society may fairly claim to represent—a class who will yield to none in loyalty to the Country which they have adopted as their own, the Government, Constitution and Laws of which it is not less their duty than their inclination and determination to uphold, defend and obey.

From this time on until the close of the war the members of the Hibernian Society were among the strongest supporters of the Union cause. The great War Governor, Andrew G. Curtin, is an active Hibernian and a familiar figure at the Society's dinners. The Mayor of the city, Alexander Henry, was another Hibernian. Many of the members now on the roll, or who have departed this life, enlisted in the various regiments of the State, and numbers of them made brilliant records on the field of battle. General Robert Patterson, General William McCandless, General St. Clair A. Mulholland, General Robert E. Patterson, Colonel Dennis Heenan, Colonel E. M. Heyl, Colonel Thomas J. Stewart, Colonel James O'Reilly, Captain John Taylor, and many others, were among the most gallant of Pennsylvania soldiers.

It might be well, at this point, to pay some attention to the records made by two of the famous regiments of the Army of the Potomac, both of them "Irish Regiments," led by members of the Hibernian Society in many a hard-fought battle. Carrying side by side the stars and stripes of America and the green flag of Ireland, their record is one unbroken series of heroic achievements and distinguished acts of bravery.

Just before the outbreak of the war the Second Philadelphia Regiment of State Militia was composed almost entirely of Irish-Americans. The companies were known as the Irish Volunteers, Hibernia Greens, Emmet Guards, Meagher Guards, Jackson Guards, Shields Guards, Patterson Light Guards, Shields Rifles and Montgomery Guards. Some of the companies—notably the Hibernia Greens—had been in existence for many years. When the war commenced, Joshua T. Owen was elected Colonel, Dennis Heenan, Lieutenant-Colonel, and Dennis O’Kane, Major. James O’Reilly, afterwards its Lieutenant-Colonel, was Captain of Company C. The regiment entered the field as the Twenty-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers, under the call of the President for 75,000 men for three months service, faithfully performed all the duties assigned to it, and was one of the two regiments which responded to the appeal of General Robert Patterson to remain in the field after its term of service had expired, until reinforcements could arrive to defend the upper Potomac, although over two hundred of the men were shoeless. Mustered out on August 9, 1861, it was immediately reorganized for three years as the Second Regiment of Baker’s Brigade, but by request of the regiment, and with the consent of Governor Curtin, it became the Sixty-ninth Pennsylvania regiment, from that time on so famous throughout the war. Colonel Owen remained at the head, Major O’Kane became Lieutenant-Colonel, and John Devereux, Major, and in the early fall of 1861 the regiment left Philadelphia for the front. “In camp, in garrison, on the march or in battle,” the regiment never faltered in its duty, “never turning its rear to the enemy except when compelled by orders from superior authority.” It never lost a flag to the enemy, and on two occasions saved the colors of other regiments from falling into the enemy’s hands. By its desperate charge at Nelson’s Farm it saved the day and probably the army. It was among the first to enter the field in defence of the Union, and served continuously until honorably mustered out at the close of the war by reason of its services being no longer required. It had in its rank and file during that period over three thousand men, and lost over six hundred of them—killed, wounded, or dead from disease contracted in service.

To the Sixty-ninth Regiment belongs the honor of occupying the most advanced position of the Union line, which met and repulsed the terrible charge of Pickett’s Confederate Division at Gettysburg. In dedicating the regiment’s monument on that historic battle-field, on September 11, 1889, Captain John E. Reilly thus described, in

eloquent language, the part which the regiment took in the great battle :

Comrades of the Sixty-ninth, we have again met on this historic field to re-dedicate this memorial shaft, which marks the spot made famous by your heroic deeds. Within the twenty-five square miles of this battle-field there are many interesting places, where many deeds of bravery were performed, but there was but one Pickett's charge at Gettysburg. And on this spot, and by you, my comrades of the Sixty-ninth, ably supported by your comrades of the Philadelphia Brigade, was that charge met and the flood-tide of rebellion checked. It was here you met the flower of the Confederate Army in hand-to-hand encounter, and here many of our brave companions laid down their lives in that terrible struggle. When Hancock arrived on this field during the first day's fight everything was in doubt, the right wing of the army having been driven from beyond the town, the gallant Reynolds killed, and many of the regiments panic-stricken in consequence of their loss, and it was not until he brought his own Second Corps on the field and deployed them along this ridge on the second and the brave Warren had secured Round Top for the artillery, was our army secure in its position. The Sixty-ninth was placed along the slope of this ridge and ordered to hold the line secure in this position. And you faithfully did what you were told. As in every other position throughout the war in which you were placed, you proved faithful to the trust.

On the afternoon of the second day the enemy in force attacked the left ; the brave Sickles was badly wounded, and his corps being driven from its advanced position when gallant Hancock came to the rescue ; but so impetuous was the assault made by the enemy, that on they came like the fury of a whirlwind, until they came within a few paces of this line. The battery on your front was driven from its position, and two of its guns were left to the advancing enemy, who made several desperate attempts to capture them, and was driven from them each time by your well-directed fire, until at last they were forced to retire. The guns recovered for the battery, the contest for the day ceased, and the Sixty-ninth nobly held their position.

On the third day, notwithstanding there had been ample time for entrenching, there were no entrenching tools furnished, and consequently no attempt made to strengthen this position, expecting every moment a renewal of the contest, when suddenly, about one o'clock, yonder ridge commenced to belch forth its volcanic fire on your unprotected position. Shot, shell, Whitworth bolts—every missile known to modern warfare—were thrown against this position for two long hours. This was but the prelude to the most desperate infantry charge of modern times, for soon Pickett's Division was seen marching out from the shelter of yonder woods, with colors flying defiantly to the breeze, and seeming to say, we come to pierce your centre—match us if you can. Kemper, Garnett and Armistead, 4,900 strong, with Heath's Division, under Pettigrew, on their left, and Wilcox's Division on their right ; the whole of the attacking column about 13,000 men. Pickett's men had been given this clump of trees as an objective point for their attack, and the Sixty-ninth was the barrier between them. On they came in grand display, and, notwithstanding their ranks were being momentarily thinned by the artillery fire from all along this ridge, they marched forward with the steadiness of men on parade, seeming determined to sweep all before them. Those, my comrades, were the moments which tried men's souls. None but the bravest hearts could await the assault which was then approaching. But as confidently as the attacking column came, just as confidently did you await their coming. The eyes of the whole country were at that moment centred on Gettysburg, and fervent prayers were ascending to the God of Hosts that the sweeping flood of rebellion should be checked. All attention of both armies was directed to this position, for soon the

giants met to determine the fate of the day. And then was the tug of war. On your front and in your midst, my comrades, the pride of the rebel army was broken, demoralized and almost annihilated. Aye, the proud and defiant champions of Lee's army had met their match; and the gauntlet so defiantly thrown down by them had been picked up, and they paid the penalty for their rashness. These fields were almost covered with their dead, who came never to return again. Pickett's charge was repulsed; the country saved; Harrisburg, Philadelphia and Pennsylvania relieved. For had General Lee's plans succeeded in cutting through this centre position, nothing could have stayed their onward march, and here on this very spot the flood-tide of the rebellion reached its high-water mark, and from whence it was ever after made to recede. But what frightful cost in precious blood! In those three eventful days 40,000 mowed down in that mighty harvest of death around this little town of Gettysburg, and you, my comrades, contributed largely to that number. Your gallant leaders, Colonel O'Kane and Lieutenant-Colonel Tschudy, were killed, and of the 258 comrades of the Sixty-ninth Regiment entering the fight on the 2d of July, 1863, you lost in killed, wounded and missing, fifty-five per cent. of that number. Tennyson has immortalized in poem the famous Six Hundred, who lost at Balaklava thirty-six and seven-tenths per cent., and we read in history of great achievements being performed on other battle-fields; but, my comrades, the deeds and glories of Grecian Phalanx and Roman Legion would pale before the deeds of valor performed on the field of Gettysburg. Centuries may pass and new generations populate our land, yet the name of Gettysburg will not fail to call before memory the heroic deeds enacted there. Its deeds of valor are not chanted in undying epic or immortal poem, yet, beside Thermopylæ and Marathon, Waterloo and Balaklava, stands the name of Gettysburg; and coupled with that of Gettysburg as one of the glittering stars in the brilliant firmament of fame will be that of the gallant old Sixty-ninth Pennsylvania. Many years have passed, my comrades, since your brave deeds helped to make this field famous. In all these years you had no one to sing your praise. You modestly awaited the time when the truth of history must be known, and your deeds would then compare favorably with the most valiant. You were always placed where carnage was thickest, and you unflinchingly performed your duty. None could do more; few did as well."

This eloquent picture of the Sixty-ninth (Irish) Regiment gives us an idea of the valor of the Irish soldier in America. From the first struggle for independence, when the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick made themselves famous, down to the end of the war for the Union, the Irish-American soldier did his duty by his adopted country, and his full share in gaining and maintaining her liberties. When that gallant member of the Hibernian Society, Lieutenant-Colonel James O'Reilly, marched home with the remnants of the Sixty-ninth, carrying the tattered green flag which had been through so many battles, the people might well believe that with such defenders no enemy could ever trample over the liberties of America.

The One Hundred and Sixteenth Pennsylvania was another famous Irish regiment in the war for the Union. The history of this gallant regiment is one in which the members of the Hibernian Society must ever take a deep interest, for no men who marched and fought in the great war of secession performed more noble service for our



COL. JAMES O'REILLY.

At Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863, the regiment was again especially distinguished, again holding the left flank of the Brigade, and, after a splendid charge, succeeded in saving the guns of the Fifth Maine Battery that had been abandoned by the gunners and were about falling into the hands of the enemy. Both Generals Hancock and Meagher showered praise on the men of the command for this day's work.

At Gettysburg, July 2 and 3, 1863, the regiment held both the extreme right flank of the Brigade and Division, and again gathered fresh laurels and added to its renown. On the afternoon of the second day the command fought on the Rose farm, to the left of the peach orchard, and on the third day was in line to meet the great onslaught of Pickett's eighteen thousand men. The command, on this occasion, met Wilcox's Brigade and captured more prisoners than there were men in the ranks. Then the regiment took part in the battles of Bristoe Station, Auburn and Mine Run, and in the terrific battles of the Wilderness campaign, beginning in May, 1864, it acted a most conspicuous and gallant part. Six hundred recruits had filled the depleted ranks, and on the 5th of May the command met the enemy on the Brock Road, on the first day of the Wilderness fight. There amid the flaming woods the regiment stood immovable, throwing back, one after another, the fierce charges of Longstreet's men. Again, on the 6th of May, the command was in the thick of the fight at this point, and on May 8 made a gallant charge at Todd's tavern. On May 10 it was again in the very front at Po River, and in the Titanic struggle at Spottsylvania, May 12, was one of the very first regiments to carry its colors over the enemy's works, capturing colors and prisoners without number; again, at the same place, May 18, making another gallant charge; May 23, fighting on the North Anna; on May 27 at the Pamunky; on the 30th and 31st of the same month making a glorious record at Tolopotomy Creek; and on June 2 and 3, at the bloody battle of Cold Harbor, leaving half its men dead and bleeding on the field. June 16, 1864, the command was in line, storming the Confederate position at Petersburg, Va., again leaving many noble men dead and wounded. The losses during these six weeks (May 5 to June 16) were appalling indeed. Of the ten field officers of the Irish Brigade that went into the fight May 5, six were killed and four severely wounded within five weeks, and the Brigade was commanded by a Captain. Of the seven hundred and fifty men of the 116th Regiment, six hundred fell during those awful five weeks.

Then during the ten months of the siege of Petersburg the command was ever in the front, and, while not in the trenches, was tak-

ing part in some of the many battles incidental to the capture of that place, fighting at Strawberry Plains, Deep Bottom, Ream's Station, Hatcher's Run, Dabney's Mills; then, when Petersburg and Richmond fell, participating in all the battles incidental to the pursuit and capture of the Confederate army of General Lee, fighting at Five Forks, Amelia Court-House, Farmington, and on to Appomattox, being present at the surrender; never turning to look to the rear until the last enemy of the Republic had laid down his arms. Truly the 116th Pennsylvania Volunteers was a regiment that the Irish citizens can be justly proud of—a regiment that never failed to hold, with the most splendid valor, the ground it was ordered to maintain, or charge, with the highest courage, the position it was ordered to capture. Many of the officers who fell in battle were of the noblest and best of men. Lieutenant-Colonel Richard C. Dale was killed at Spottsylvania, Lieutenant Eugene Brady at Five Forks, Captain Garrett Nolen and Captain Samuel Taggart fell side by side at Ream's Station, Captain Harry Price in front of Petersburg, Lieutenants Montgomery and Foltz at Fredericksburg, where Lieutenant Robert McGuire was also mortally wounded. Of the forty original officers who took the field with the regiment in June, 1862, only one returned with the command at the close of the war. The regiment was mustered out, June 3, 1865. The four stands of colors, carried at different times during the three years of service, were all returned to the State—torn, shattered, bloodstained and bullet-riddled, to be sure, but covered with honor. Beneath their folds some of the best and bravest sons of Ireland gave up their lives and poured out their heart's blood for the land of their adoption.

Colonel Dennis Heenan, who organized the regiment, was, at the time, a prominent member of the Hibernian Society, and General St. Clair A. Mulholland, Captain Francis X. Quinlan and Lieutenant William Emsley are still members, so that it is altogether fitting and proper that this short sketch of the command should have a place in these annals.

It might be well, at this point, to remark that not alone in the 69th and 116th Pennsylvania Regiments were the Irish-Americans of Philadelphia conspicuous. There was scarcely a regiment that left the city or State for the front that did not contain a liberal complement of them in its ranks. They went into the war by hundreds, and before ending our notice of them, we must refer to the record of another gallant officer and member of the Hibernian Society, Colonel William McCandless, the Colonel of the 4th Regiment of Pennsylvania Reserves, and for a time Commander on the field of the First Brig-

ade of the Reserve Corps. General McClellan, in speaking of the Reserves at the battle of Mechanicsville, said: "Assault after assault was made by the enemy and three times they succeeded in forcing their way through on the left of the regiment and gaining the cleared ground, but were as often driven back at the point of the bayonet, Colonel McCandless gallantly leading the charge."

The history of the Irish Brigade in the war for the Union presents a record unsurpassed in bravery, courage and patriotism in the annals of American history, and as it is but typical of the soldierly qualities which have made so many of the members of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick and of the Hibernian Society so distinguished in the Army and Navy of the United States, we have thought it would be of interest to add to this work a supplemental chapter containing a sketch of the Brigade, written by one of its gallant officers, General St. Clair A. Mulholland, who is about to assume the Presidency of this Society. It will be found immediately following this chapter.

From the close of the war in 1865 until the present year, 1892, the members of the Society have been mainly occupied in performing their duties as useful citizens of the Commonwealth. Whether in professional, mercantile or other pursuits, or as public officials, obeying the call of their fellow-citizens to perform public duties, they have maintained the proud record of the Society. No public event of importance has taken place in Philadelphia without their active participation. We might cite as an instance the Parliamentary Fund Committee of 1886. In obedience to a call issued by more than 200 of the most prominent citizens of Philadelphia for a public meeting in the State House, to express sympathy for the people of Ireland in their struggle for Home Rule, a Citizens' Committee of Fifty was appointed to raise a fund to sustain the Irish Members of Parliament in their work, and upon that Committee were the following members of the Hibernian Society: John Field, Chairman; Michael J. Ryan, Secretary; William M. Singerly, M. P. Handy, William F. Harrity, Thomas J. Powers, John Wanamaker, John McLoughlin, Hugh McCaffrey, Wharton Barker, George D. McCreary, James F. Sullivan, Archibald McKinley, David Giltinan, C. J. Harrah, Jr., Philip J. Walsh, Frank Siddall, B. K. Jamison, Peter S. Dooner, John Simmons, William Brice, Robert M. McWade, Patrick O'Neill, Stephen Farrelly, C. J. McGlinchy, Francis Haggerty and John H. Campbell. It was a member of that Committee and also of the Society, Mr. Patrick O'Neill, through whose hands the magnificent sum of \$35,000



HUGH McCAFFREY.





raised by the Committee was forwarded, by vote of the Committee, to the Treasurer of the Parliamentary Fund in England. Whether it be in raising money for the struggling people of Ireland, or in promptly contributing to the relief of the Johnstown flood sufferers, or, as we have just witnessed, to the famine-stricken peasants of Russia, the members of the Hibernian Society are always in the front rank, as they always are when the liberties of the country are in danger.

The Society has grown in strength and prominence, until it now numbers 538 members, and has in its treasury more than \$65,000. As giving some idea of the prominence of the members in public affairs, we might appropriately close the chapter—the last one of the history—by stating that the Postmaster-General of the United States, the Congressman from the Third District, the Secretary of the Commonwealth, the Secretary of Internal Affairs and the Adjutant-General of the State, the Brigadier-General of the First Division State Militia, the Mayor, District Attorney, Treasurer, Sheriff, Receiver of Taxes, Postmaster, Naval Officer and three of the Judges of the City, are all members of the Hibernian Society for the Relief of Emigrants from Ireland.

THE IRISH BRIGADE IN THE WAR FOR THE UNION

BY GENERAL ST. CLAIR A. MULHOLLAND.

THE story of the Irish race is the history of a people fearless in danger and peerless in battle.

In every age in which they have appeared, in every land where they have fought, under every flag they have defended, they have added to their glory and increased their renown.

"Magnificent Tipperary!" exclaimed Sir Charles Napier when, at Meeanee, after four hours of hard fighting he saw *eight hundred* Irishmen driving before them *twenty thousand* Belooches, the bravest soldiers of India.

"Curse the laws that deprive me of such subjects!" cried George II. when he heard of the whipping that the Irish Brigade, in the service of France, had given his troops at Fontenoy.

"Men," says Washington, "distinguished for their firm adherence to the glorious cause in which we are embarked."

"I thank the Irish Brigade for their superb conduct in the field," says General McClellan on the Peninsula.

Ah, yes, in every age, in every clime it has been the same thing. In India, Africa, in China and on all the fields of Europe they have left their footprints and the records of their valor.

The Shamrock and the Fleur-de-lys have blended together on many of the bloodiest and most glorious fields of France.

Along the banks of the Guadalquivir the cry of "Fag-an-Bealac!" is echoed even to this day; and Spain still remembers Ireland's sons and Irish intrepidity.

Italy recalls Cremona and the regiments of Dillon and Burke sweeping before them the Cuirassiers of Prince Eugene. Before their wild hurrah the strongest defences of Flanders trembled and fell, and Luxembourg entered Namur when the Irish charged the works. On every field of the old lands, and in every battle in which our own country has taken part, the sons of Erin have been present, gathering fresh laurels and reflecting new lustre on their race. Light-Horse Harry Lee, writing of the Pennsylvania troops of the Revolution, says: "They were known as the line of Pennsylvania, whereas they should have been called the line of Ireland."

Bold and daring, they would always prefer an appeal to the bayo-



ST. CLAIR A. MULHOLLAND.



net to a tiresome march. Their General (Wayne) and his soldiers were singularly fitted for close and stubborn action. Cornwallis, therefore, did not miscalculate when he presumed that the presence of Wayne and his Irishmen would increase the chance of bringing his antagonist, Lafayette, to action.

Not only Wayne and his Brigade were Irish, but nearly all the general officers of the Revolution from Pennsylvania were Celts. Generals William Irvine, Stephen Moylan, William Butler, Edward Hand, William Thompson, John Shee, Walter Stewart, and Washington's Surgeon-General Cochran, every one of them hailed from the ever faithful Isle.

Indeed, we can speak with conscious pride of the Irish soldier in the United States.

Barry, the first commander of our infant navy, was Irish. The first and the last commander of our army, Anthony Wayne and Philip Sheridan—Sheridan, the beloved of Grant, "the whirlwind with spurs"—as Hancock aptly named him—was of full Irish blood. In every battle of the Revolution Moylan and his Irish Dragoons were ever near to Washington. On every field of those dark hours Irish blood flowed in copious streams.

As it was at the birth of our nation, so it has continued to our own time.

In the beginning of the struggle of 1861 the first name that became conspicuous as that of a soldier—grand, heroic, superbly brave—was Irish Colonel Mulligan—Mulligan, the defender of Lexington; and the very last officer killed in that unhappy war was an Irishman, noble, gallant and pure, General Tom Smythe, of Delaware, who fell near Appomattox but a few hours before Lee's surrender.

On every bloody field of that awful struggle the Irish soldier was in the very front.

Which of us but remembers the day after Bull Run, when the whole nation was saddened, depressed, almost terrified by the appalling disaster that had befallen our cause?

When, at Blenheim, the Legions of France went down before the victorious Marlborough, the nation found solace in the splendid valor of Lord Clare and his Irishmen, and rejoiced because of his wresting two standards from the triumphant foe. So, also, after Bull Run our people could recall with pride the heroism of the 69th New York Volunteers—that noble regiment which, after a long day's fight and heavy loss, amid all the confusion of total defeat and ignominious rout, under the command of the brave and modest Corcoran,

quietly formed square against cavalry, and, with the green flag flying, marched off the field in perfect order.

Here on the first great battle-field of the war of secession, amid carnage and disaster, the Brigade of which I propose to write was born. Around this green flag five thousand Celtic soldiers afterwards gathered, and it is the history of their deeds that I now attempt to tell.

The story of their feats of arms would not of itself be a true reflex of the Irish Brigade. The Celt prefers to mix a little fun with his fighting, and so I will interlard a few anecdotes of the men in this narrative, and perhaps shall pause to tell of their chivalry.

At Fair Oaks the Brigade adjourned an improvised horse-race to make a very splendid charge on the Confederate lines, and the hurrahs with which they rushed over the enemy's works were but the continuation of the cheers that had welcomed Major Cavanaugh as he jumped the last hurdle on the winning horse.

"Here's to the 37th (Irish) New York, the terror of the enemy and the admiration of the faymale sex!" was the toast given by an Irish sergeant at a farewell banquet. Truly I can recall many touching incidents of knightly courtesy that made the Brigade the "admiration of the faymale sex."

In passing over one of the long corduroy bridges that crossed the swamps of the Chickahominy, a company of one hundred men met the centre two sisters of charity. As only two persons could pass on the narrow footway, the ladies were about to turn back, but the commander of the company, saluting, quietly stepped off the road way into the knee-deep mud and slime, and was promptly followed by every one of his men who, silent and respectful, struggled to retain a foothold in the treacherous swamp, while the blushing religieuses passed over dry-shod.

Again, I recall a noble soul who fell by my side in the evening away out by the stone wall at Fredericksburg. He was in the act of firing when a ball went whistling through his lungs. The musket fell from his powerless hands, and while the film of death gathered in his brave eyes, I heard him gently murmur: "Ah, what will become of Mollie and the children now?" With that he passed away. Not a thought of himself, his wound or his approaching death, only of wife and the little ones. Did ever warrior of old face the grim Reaper more fearlessly?

One dark night when we were marching away from Falmouth the Brigade was groping along a by-path, the men growling about the roughness of the walking, now and then tripping over a log and

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plunging headlong into the darkness. A man remarked to his comrade, who was grumbling and falling more frequently than the others: "Whist, Jimmy, yez'll be on the main road in a minute." "Bedad, Barney," replied the unfortunate one, "Oi'll nivir get onto a mainer road than this!"

And this brings me back to the main subject of this paper.

It was the intention of those who organized the Irish Brigade to place General James Shields in command, but the government designed a larger field of usefulness for that old veteran. Colonel Michael Corcoran, who led so well the 69th at Bull Run, still languished in a Southern prison, and so it came about that Thomas Francis Meagher assumed command.

This son of Waterford had pleaded Ireland's cause with silver tongue when his face was as yet innocent of the beard of manhood, and by reason of his great love of liberty had drawn down upon himself even at that early age the very humane sentence: "To be hanged, drawn and quartered, and his remains placed at the disposal of Her Most Gracious Majesty, Victoria R." The last portion of the sentence doubtless saved the boy, for the good young queen was sorely puzzled to know what to do with the "hanged, drawn and quartered" remains, and so escaped the unpleasant duty of handling the mass of blood and bones by transporting the young patriot—all alive—to Van Dieman's land.

Had the learned judge but added cremation to the other very dreadful things that he proposed for the youth, Victoria would have been spared the role of undertaker, and the future commander of the Irish Brigade would have gone up in smoke.

However, cremation was not thought of forty years ago, and Meagher lived to escape from penal servitude, become an American citizen, and be commissioned a Brigadier-General of Volunteers. His command at first consisted of the 63d, 69th and 88th Regiments of New York Volunteers, to which were afterwards added the 28th and 29th Regiments Massachusetts and 116th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers.

So on a balmy Indian summer day of 1861 the green flags with the Harp and Sunburst, and the motto, "No Retreat," were presented to the first three regiments in the words of John Savage's song of the 69th, to

"Plant that flag
On fort and crag
With the people's voice of thunder." . . .

And the Brigade marched down Broadway through a dense mass of

humanity, the bands playing the airs of Ireland, and amid cheers, sobs, prayers, benedictions and wild enthusiasm sailed away from the Battery, and was launched on its honorable career.

Many a funny story is told of those early days of the organization before drill and discipline had a chance to make them the perfect soldiers they afterwards became. Here is a raw Sergeant endeavoring to keep the boys in order with : "I say, kape your heels together, Tim Mullaney, in the rare rank, and don't be a-shtanding wid wan fut in Bull Run and the other in the sixth ward !" Or another who, on the arrival in Washington, wished the platoon to execute a movement which he afterwards learned was a "Right wheel," gave the model and clear directions : "Now, byes, wid ye're face to the capitol and ye're backs to the daypo, shwing to the right loike a gate !"

Six months after leaving home we find the Brigade on the Peninsula thoroughly equipped and ready for the fray. They had passed through the early portion of the campaign, having been present at Yorktown and Williamsburg, and were now breaking the monotony of camp-life by a genuine Irish horse-race, with its accompanying side-shows.

CHICKAHOMINY STEEPLE CHASES.

Judges.—Generals Richardson and French.

Stewards.—Lieutenant-Colonel Fowler, Captains McMahon and Hogan, Dr. Smith and Lieutenant Haverty.

Clerk of the Course.—Quartermaster O'Sullivan.

FIRST RACE.

A Steeple Chase.—Open to all horses, the property of and ridden by officers of the Irish Brigade. Best of three heats over the course.

Prize.—A magnificent tiger-skin, presented by General Meagher, spoil of his own gun in South America. Second horse to save his stakes.

Thirteen entries came to the scratch at the judge's stand, and no thirteen jockies so remarkably gotten up, or so wonderfully attired, had ever appeared on a track. Color was necessary to lend the proper brilliancy to the sport, and every farm-house was ransacked for bits of blue, scarlet or green. Table-clothes and the bright frocks of the ladies soon became jackets and caps. Window curtains or red blankets were quickly metamorphosed into small-clothes, and stunning indeed was the general effect.

Then, after much cheering, laughing, betting, false starts, beautiful jumps, serious tumbles, amusing spills, dislocated shoulders and all the adjuncts of a well-conducted race, Major Cavanaugh on Katy Darling came to the winning-post in splendid style, and carried off the tiger-skin.

Then followed mule races for the drummer boys, foot-ball, sack-races and fun for everybody. But the screaming farce, "The Limerick Boy," which was announced for the afternoon, was indefinitely postponed, for the evening breeze brought from Seven Pines, where Casey's division was suffering sore defeat, the roar of the distant battle.

A night march placed the Brigade within musket-shot of the victorious enemy.

The dawn of June 1st was ushered in by an effort to push our troops still farther on and occupy the Pamunky and Richmond Railroad, but the reinforcements that had come upon the ground during the night had blocked the game. Howard and French went at them before it was well daylight, and gave them a taste of what was to follow ; and here it was that the former lost his arm under peculiar circumstances. A ball had passed through the fleshy part of it, wounding him quite severely. He refused to leave the field, and while his brother was binding up the limb, he, too, was badly hit. Then a second ball struck the General on the arm, this time smashing the bone to pieces and rendering amputation necessary.

The moment that the Irish Brigade charged at Fair Oaks was one full of anxiety, and extremely critical. The enemy had massed a large force in front of Richardson's Division for a final attempt to capture the railroad. Howard and French had given them a check that they had not anticipated and Meagher was ordered in to give the *coup-de-grace*.

Sumner ordered the Brigade forward. Baring his old gray head and choking with emotion, he said to them : "Boys, I stake my position on you. If you run away to-day, I will tear these [pointing to his shoulder-straps] off and run with you."

Meagher, knowing that the fight was for possession of the railroad, thought the best thing possible was to possess it, and promptly issued orders to that effect. Nugent quickly advanced under a hot fire, and deployed his regiment, the 69th, right on the track, planting his colors between the rails.

Captain McMahon, of Meagher's staff, coolly rode over the plain which separated the left of the line from the railroad track, and selected the position for the 88th, where it could take the enemy in flank. That regiment, under a destructive fire, swept across the open field, never firing a shot until the colors were planted on the railroad track ; then, in a broad sheet of lightning, they threw their fire into the woods that gave shelter to the Confederates. An instant, and the reply came quick and sharp. From out the blackberry bushes and

small pines that cinctured the noble forest came a scorching whirlwind, tearing, rending and destroying. The chivalry of Erin had met the chivalry of the South, and the exchange of courtesies was earnest and vigorous. The harp and sunburst had come to stay.

An Irish "hurrah," a glorious charge, and the woods were cleared. Fair Oaks became a victory, and within half an hour from the moment the Irish Brigade opened fire the enemy were everywhere in retreat.

Dr. Ellis says of this battle : "There was the Irish Brigade in all the glory of a fair, free fight. Other men go into fights sternly or indifferently, but the only man who, after all, really loves it, is the green, immortal Irishman. So there the brave lads, with Meagher at their head, laughed, fought and joked as though it were the finest fun in the world."

Hoadly says : "Meagher's Brigade, advancing with their well-known war shout, closed with ferocity on the foe and mowed them down by companies."

Fair Oaks fought and won, McClellan and Sumner joined in showering thanks and congratulations on the command ; and when that old Spaniard, Marshal Prim, visited the camp, his brightened eye showed the soldier's pleasure at the sight of brave men, as he said to them : "Spain has reason to appreciate Irish valor. We have been friends from ancient times, and have fought side by side on many a bloody field."

One of the amusing incidents of the day was the taking prisoner of a big, six-foot Texan by a very small drummer-boy, George Funk, of the 88th. The fourteen-year-old vagabond, thinking that he could make more noise with a musket than a drum, threw away the latter and went out skirmishing on his own account. Seeing a reb blazing away from behind a tree he waited until he had discharged his piece, then quickly covering him with his musket he commanded him to "ground arms," and marched him into camp. Meeting General Sumner he called out : "General, I have brought you a present."

It was rather amusing, too, the next day, when General Meagher went into the field hospital to console his orderly (who had been shot in both hips), to hear the boy greet him with : "Good-morning, General, has Dolly got her oats yet?"—alluding to the General's favorite mare.

During the charge at Fair Oaks the bayonet and clubbed musket were used quite freely. So ferocious was the hand-to-hand struggle that some of the pieces were smashed and twisted so that they were of no further use. General Sumner was disposed to find fault with

the men for having left their guns behind them. Sergeant Granger promptly invited him to walk out to the front and look at the stack of broken muskets. Said he : " 'Thim rebels wint at our byes wid bowie knives, and the min wint at thim the way they knew best.' "

No battle-field of the war approaches so near our idea of a storm-swept battle-field as that of Gaines's Mill. As the sun went down that hot summer evening it sank upon a scene of wild grandeur that the tempest and destruction of war alone can present. On the north bank of the Chickahominy thirty thousand of our men had held in check, for five long hours, the sixty thousand Confederates who had been hurled against our lines ; but now, when the day drew to a close, the line that they had held so long and well was rent and broken.

On our right Sykes was falling back before the divisions of Hill and Ewell. On our left Longstreet, led by Hood' Texans, had crushed and almost annihilated Morell's division. Our cavalry, under General Philip St. George Cooke, had made a gallant but hopeless charge, and were falling back, a confused mass of men and horses, breaking through our batteries and carrying with them to the rear the gunners and their frantically plunging animals.

Our whole force, artillery, cavalry and infantry—defeated, routed, demoralized and in utter confusion—was hurrying across the plain towards the bridges that spanned the stream. The successful enemy, elated with victory, were pouring out of the dark woods ; and with deafening cheers they swept in long lines over the ground they had won, regardless of the prostrate forms of the dead and wounded, delivering their fire in rapid volleys, and rushing upon our flying men.

As the twilight deepened the total destruction of the whole force seemed, for a time, almost certain. The enemy, knowing the great advantage they had gained, pressed with still greater energy upon our beaten troops ; but at a moment, when all seemed lost, a welcome cheer burst upon the ear, at first faint and distant but soon gathering strength and volume, and then increasing into a roar that deafened the sound of the artillery.

Reinforcements had come, few in number to be sure, but with brave hearts and undiminished courage. They were the Brigades of French and Meagher, that Sumner had sent to the rescue.

Quickly passing over the bridge and forming line of battle, Meagher led his Brigade to the front. In order to gain the crest from whence our line had been driven it was necessary to push their way through the mass of struggling fugitives ; then with wild hurrahs

they closed with the advancing foe, greeting them with cheers and showers of leaden hail.

The Confederates, astounded, believing that we had been heavily reinforced, paused, halted and recoiled, whilst the Irish Brigade stood, panting and elated, ready to meet the next onslaught, and as the darkness crept over the field the men gave one long, loud cheer, to which even the wounded and dying of the Brigade lent their voices, and the battle was over.

That very gallant soldier, the Comte de Paris, happened to witness this action, and in a letter written a few years since he vividly recalls the scene :

VILLA ST. JEAN, CANNES, ALPES MARITIMES,
MARCH 8, 1886.

MY DEAR GENERAL—I hasten to thank you for your letter of the 23d ultimo, and it is with the greatest of pleasure that I send through you a greeting of sympathy to all my old comrades of the Irish Brigade, with whom I fought nearly a quarter of a century ago, on the banks of the Chickahominy.

I have been, during the years of exile, the guest of the British people, and I made it a rule never to meddle in the political questions which might divide the inhabitants of the British Islands, but I never forget the cordial sympathy which, as a Frenchman and a Catholic, I met whenever I landed on the soil of Erin.

It was therefore with pleasure that I met the green flag with the golden harp waving at the head of Meagher's Brigade in the Army of the Potomac. Strange to say, the first time I met the Brigade under arms was on the occasion of General Prim's visit to our camp. I was in attendance upon the Spanish General, and I introduced to him General Meagher. I always remembered this little fact as illustrating the curious way in which Providence seems, at certain times, to put strange people together. A month later we were sorely pressed—our losses were large. We were collected—all mixed together—on a small eminence which commanded Alexander's Bridge. The sun, like a piece of red-hot iron, was, too slowly for us, sinking behind a dark curtain of smoke, when suddenly we heard a hearty cheer. It was Richardson, who, at the head of Meagher's and French's Brigades, had come to our rescue on the left bank of the Chickahominy. The Irish Brigade (I find it noted in my diary) came in shirt sleeves, yelling at the top of their voices. The assailants were tired, and when they saw the strong line of Meagher's Brigade, they delivered another volley and stopped. The day was saved, as far as could be, by those two Brigades.

This is one of the facts that I remember most distinctly, after the lapse of years.

Believe me, my dear General, yours truly,

PHILIP, COMTE DE PARIS.

TO GENERAL ST. CLAIR A. MULHOLLAND.

The forces that fought at Gaines' Mill were, after the fight, withdrawn to the south bank of the Chickahominy, the Irish Brigade being the last to cross the stream.

Captain O'Shea, of the Tammany Regiment, was in charge of the detail destroying the bridges. Our troops had passed and the bridge was almost gone—the stringers alone remaining—when an excited

staff officer galloped up and called out : " Can I pass artillery over this bridge ? "

O'Shea, who stuttered badly, cast an eye at the broken bridge, and coolly replied : " Why, yes, if its fl-fly-flying ar-artillery. "

At Savage Station, where the "Vieux Sabreur" Sumner stood at bay on Sunday evening, June 29, and threw back from our lines in bloody repulse every assault of Magruder's men, the Irish Brigade did noble work. But let others tell the story.

Dr. Ellis witnessed the last charge of our troops : "The rebels came determinedly across the field, firing as they advanced, until Sumner ordered our troops up at double-quick. About four thousand of them went up at once, with a roar that might have drowned the musketry. The rebels kept their position for a moment and then fell back to the rear of their batteries. Meagher's Brigade, however, succeeded in charging right up to the guns of a Virginia battery, two guns of which they hauled off, spiked and chopped the carriage to pieces. "

And here is a letter from General W. W. Burns on the same subject:

OFFICE DEPOT—COMMISSARY SUBSISTENCE, 160 WEST FAYETTE ST.,
BALTIMORE, MD., August 1, 1883.

COLONEL JAMES QUINLAN—It gives me pleasure to write of your gallant service at Savage's Station, since you were distinguished beyond your fellow-officers of the Irish Brigade on that occasion. Having been sent to check the enemy with two of my regiments, under the misapprehension that General Heintzelman still occupied the works at Seven Pines, I found on arrival that General Heintzelman had withdrawn from the works and crossed White Oak Swamps, and the whole Confederate force, on the right bank of the Chickahominy, was confronting my position.

I notified General Sumner at once of the new conditions, and demanded reinforcements. Among others General Meagher was ordered to my support. The 88th New York, with a few others, was all of the Brigade that reached the field in time.

I asked : "What troops are these ? " The answer was : "88th New York." "Who in command ? " "Major Quinlan." I directed Major Quinlan to form his men facing towards Richmond, down the Williamsburg road, where a battery had been established and was sweeping my line from the road as fast as formed across it. When Major Quinlan had formed his troops I directed him to march towards the battery, first in quick time, then double-quick, and when he reached my line of battle the order, "Charge ! " was given, when with a cheer the gallant Irishmen rushed upon the battery, and it was driven from the road to molest me no more.

WM. W. BURNS,
Late Brig.-Gen. Vols., Lieut-Col. U. S. Army.

At White Oak Swamp Bridge, where Franklin, with the division of Smith and Richardson, held the fort so well, defeating every effort of Jackson to force the crossing, the Brigade, supporting the line of batteries and exposed during the long, hot afternoon of June 30, suffered quite severely. Calm and unflinching, it held the ground where the

enemy's shells and round shot fell in showers. At five o'clock in the evening it was sent on the double-quick to Glendale, near the New Market road, where Longstreet and A. P. Hill were pushing our troops.

As the Brigade went in on a run General Sumner gave the men a cordial greeting : " Boys," said he, " you go in to save another day."

The Lincoln Cavalry and the whole line of battle gave them a lusty cheer as they swept past and rushed into the fight, which only closed with the darkness. And here let me quote a letter of General William B. Franklin :

HARTFORD, CONN., April 14, 1886.

MY DEAR GENERAL—I saw the Irish Brigade in two fights, that of Savage Station and that of the next day at White Oak Swamp Bridge. At Savage Station I saw the Brigade led into the fight by General Sumner, and no men went in more gallantly or in better order. On the next day the Brigade was in position on the left of the White Oak Swamp bridge, close to the stream. It was subjected to a very severe artillery fire during nearly the whole day, under which it never flinched. Its behavior was admirable, and in spite of its nearness to the enemy the Brigade headquarters were ornamented, during its exposure, with the United States flag and the green flag, waving together as calmly as if all hands were miles away from the fight ; and the officers and men were as calm as the flags. I always thought its behavior that day was in the highest degree suggestive of Irish pluck and endurance. Very truly yours,

WM. B. FRANKLIN.

The Peninsular campaign was not to close without more glory, more blood, more death for the Brigade.

On Malvern Hill the superb fight it made added to its glory, whilst depleting its ranks. The day had almost gone and for hours the roar of artillery had been deafening. All the infantry attacks on Porter's and Couch's lines had been thrown back in a bloody repulse, but the enemy was massing troops in Porter's front, and the Brigade was called for. The men, thinking that they would not be wanted, were making coffee and getting ready for a good night's rest. " Ah," said Captain Joseph O'Donohue, " some of us who have prepared our supper will never come back to eat it." He was one of the first to fall.

Quickly forming line the four regiments moved to the front.

" I wish that there were twenty thousand men in your Brigade," said McClellan to Meagher. " I envy you the command of that Brigade," said Fitz John Porter, as the men swept over the hill under a crushing fire and threw themselves on the foe.

" Here comes that d——d green flag again !" called out a Confederate officer, as, under a fierce fire, the 69th and 88th moved on, delivering volley upon volley, and strewing the hill with dead and dying.

With wild cheers and enthusiasm they rushed forward, and as the darkness gathered reached the hill on which the enemy stood. A fierce struggle ensued. No time to load now. Bayonets were brought into play, muskets were reversed, and men were brained and clubbed to death.

The foe made a gallant stand, but were gradually forced back, firing a parting volley as they retired; and the battle of Malvern Hill ended with the rapidly darkening woods echoing the hurrahs of Meagher's men.

With what ardor General Fitz John Porter speaks of this eventful day: "On one occasion," said he, "I sent an urgent request for two Brigades, and the immediate result was the sending of Meagher by Sumner. This was the second time that he had sent me Meagher's gallant Irish Brigade and each time it rendered valuable service.

"Advancing, accompanied by my staff, I soon found that our force had successfully driven back their assailants. About fifty yards in front of us a large force of the enemy suddenly arose and opened with fearful volleys upon our advancing line.

"I turned to the Brigade, which had thus far kept pace with my horse, and found it standing 'like a stone wall,' and returning a fire more destructive than it received, and from which the enemy fled. The Brigade was planted. My presence was no longer needed."

Lieutenant John H. Donovan, of the 69th, was left on the field shot through the eye and supposed to be mortally wounded. Next morning the Confederate General, Magruder, en passant, remarked: "I presume you will not risk the other eye." "I beg leave to differ with you," replied Donovan. "I have still one eye left, which I am willing to risk for the Union." "And if you lose that also?" "Then," said the Lieutenant, "I shall go it blind."

During the second day's fight two or three women, wives of soldiers, accompanied the Brigade, and one of them, Mary Gordon, wife of a soldier of Company H, 88th New York, especially distinguished herself in caring for the wounded, tearing into strips her very underclothing to bind up the wounds. With a rugged nature, but a kind and noble heart, she remained with the men on parts of the field where surgeons seldom ventured, and by her prompt action she often saved the life-blood that was fast ebbing away, and was the means of saving many a life. General Sumner saw her thus occupied at Savage Station, and when our troops reached Harrison's Landing he made her Brigade sutler, and gave her permission to pass free to Washington and back in all Government boats.

Wednesday, the morning of September 17—the men of the Irish

Brigade call it the "glorious 17th"—broke clear and bright, and Hooker promptly reopened the fight that he had left unfinished the night before. This renewed attack was witnessed and enjoyed by the Brigade, which had been lying on the east bank of the creek supporting the batteries.

Captain Jack Gosson, neat and natty as usual, came up to Meagher, who had been sleeping on the ground without even a tent-fly to cover him, and remarked that the General was "all over dirt," and, at the same time producing a whisk-broom, he suggested a brush. "Yaas," drawled the General, "a good ideah; we shall have a brush before long." Ten minutes afterwards he slowly rode off followed by the Brigade.

Before fording the creek Meagher ordered the men to take off their shoes and stockings, and, after crossing, waited until the last man had put them on again; then, dry-shod, with the 69th in the lead, they made a rush for the line of battle to the left of the Roulette House. As they went on the double-quick over the corn-stalks, crash! came a volley on the right of the line, and the 29th got a dose. Then the 63d caught it, the 88th coming up in time to get its share of the first course of the heavy repast that was to ensue. This was followed by a brief rest in the deep furrows of the field with the sharp-shooters busy picking off great numbers of our men.

Charles M. Grainger and W. L. D. O'Grady, of the 88th New York, both old British soldiers, volunteered to push out and pick off the riflemen of the enemy, which they did most effectually; while other volunteers tore down the fence that was within two hundred yards of the enemy's line.

The command was given: "Attention!" "Forward!" "Guide!" "Centre!" "March!" Then began the advance over the heavy ground towards the sunken road, the men dropping in rapid succession.

But on, on, until within fifty yards of the road, which was now a cloud of smoke and flashing fire. The Brigade replied in turn with buck and ball, and poured a withering fire into the three Confederate brigades of Colquitt, Ripley and McRae; and then a bitter stand-up fight, face to face, until the last cartridge was fired. The color-bearers of all the regiments were shot down in rapid succession. The 63d, holding the crown of the hill, suffered most in this respect, losing fifteen.

When Captain Cluney, of Company F, raised the flag from the ground his leg was soon smashed by a ball, and he fell. The gallant fellow raised himself on his remaining limb, and, upholding the

colors, waved them aloft until another ball pierced his head, and he fell never to rise again.

When the last cartridge was fired the Brigade was ordered to give place to Caldwell's, and the lines were passed by the regiments breaking to the rear in companies, those of Caldwell to the front, as steady as when on drill. Filling their cartridge-boxes the men of the Brigade were quickly back in the fight, and passing Caldwell's lines they poured a volley into the Confederates.

Then came a wild cheer, rising in a volume of sound that for a moment drowned the roar of the artillery. A charge, a fierce struggle, and the sunken road is cleared !

"The Irish Brigade," says McClellan, "sustained their well-earned reputation, suffering terribly in officers and men, and strewing the ground with their enemies as they drove them back."

Six hundred dead Confederates in the sunken road attested the desperation of the fighting at this point. Eleven officers killed and fourteen wounded was the record in the three New York regiments of the Brigade for the two hours at Antietam.

During the fight Meagher was badly crushed, and Lieutenant James Macky of his staff was killed by his side. The day after the battle the officers of the Brigade called upon General Richardson, who had been mortally wounded. In his dying agony he said to them : "I placed your Brigade on the ground you occupied because it was necessary to hold it, and I knew that you would hold it against all odds, and once you were there I had no further anxiety in regard to the position."

When Lieutenant Lynch, of the 63d New York, fell mortally wounded, he quietly handed his sword, watch and ring to a comrade, to be sent to his family, facing death with a self-possession and courage that marked him the true soldier.

Here again note the gallantry of John Hartigan, a boy of sixteen, of the same regiment, who, advancing out in front of the line, defiantly waved the colors in the face of the enemy. Of such men as these was the Brigade composed, and it was with good reason, when General Sumner next met it, that he hailed it as "Bravest of the brave !"

It was a cold, clear day when the Brigade filed over the bluffs to cross the river and enter the town of Fredericksburg.

The crash of two hundred guns filled the valley of the Rappahannock with sound and smoke ; while the color-bearers shook to the breeze the remnants of the torn and shattered standards—

"That old green flag, that Irish flag,
It is but now a tattered rag ;
But India's store of precious ore
Hath not a gem worth that old flag."

The 14th Brooklyn gave the Brigade a cheer, and the band of Hawkins' Zouaves struck up "Garry Owen" as it passed. Not so pleasant was the reception by the professional embalmers who, alive to business, thrust their cards into the hands of the men as they went along. The cards were suggestive of an early trip home, nicely boxed up and delivered to loving friends by quick express, sweet as a nut and in perfect preservation, etc. The boys, however, did not seem altogether pleased with the cold-blooded allusion to their latter end, and one of them called out to a particularly zealous undertaker : "D'ye moind thim blankets? Well, only that we were in a bit av a hurry we'd be after givin' yez the natest koind av a jig in the air, and be damned to yez !"

To charge an enemy or enter a battle when one knows that there is no chance of success requires courage of a higher order than when the soldier is sustained by the enthusiasm born of hope. It is recorded that a commander once gave to his subordinate the order to "go there and die." The reply was, "Yes, my General." When our troops, debouching from the town, deployed upon the plain in front of Marye's Heights, every man in the ranks knew that it was not to fight they were ordered, it was to die.

During the morning of December 13th the Irish Brigade stood in line on the main street of the city, amidst bursting shells and falling walls, listening to the roar of the battle, and calmly awaiting their own turn.

Meagher plucked a sprig of green box-wood from a garden near by and placed it in his cap.

A happy thought ! Bunches of the fragrant shrub were quickly gathered and passed along the line, and soon every man had the green sprig in his Irish cap. Then Meagher, passing along the line, addressed each regiment in the most eloquent words we ever heard him utter.

Shortly after noon the command moved out to the fields in the rear of the city, filed across the canal—on what was left of the bridge—and formed line of battle behind a rise in the ground. The noon-day sun glittered and shone bright on the frozen ground, over which solid shot, in great numbers, ricocheted and went plunging through the ranks.

A few moments to get breath, then "Forward !" at a "Right

shoulder," "Shift arms!" in perfect order; and in silence the line passed to the front. No cheers or wild hurrahs as of old, as the men moved towards the foe—they did not go in to fight, they went in to die. Forward over the crest which had sheltered them a moment before, now swept by a blizzard of fire. On over the awful plain that had no spot free from the fire, no place of shelter—every man knowing the desperation of the undertaking, but no one falling or looking back. Onward, still onward, with batteries on every side pouring a rain of shot and shell upon the devoted band.

On past the line of French's troops! On past the brick house!—the line withering, diminishing, melting away, but still pressing forward; and the torn flags often falling, only to be quickly raised again.

On, on, past the farthest point reached by any other troops; still forward, until within thirty feet of the Confederate works. Up to the muzzles of Walton's guns the line still presses, but not all those who marched from the town a short half hour before. Fifty per cent. of the number were already strewn, dead and bleeding, on the frozen ground over which the Brigade had passed. In their front lines of battle and batteries rose in tiers. On each flank more batteries and more lines of battle. No hope. No chance to make even a fair show of fighting—the men were only there to die. There was nothing left for the Brigade but to fall back, and, after pouring a few volleys into the foe, the Irish Brigade, for the first time in its history, recoiled, and, falling back, the dead of the Brigade were left within thirty paces of the Confederate lines. The bodies of Major William Horgan and Adjutant John R. Young, of the 88th New York, lay nearest to the stone wall, and, by actual measurement, within twenty-five paces from the guns of the Washington Artillery. There are some who would dispute the fact of the Irish Brigade advancing farthest on that awful day. It is absurd to do so. The proofs are too strong to question. The men of this Brigade advanced and fell nearest to the enemy; and many of them are there to this day—with a spade you can find them.

Colonel William M. Owen, of the Washington Artillery (Confederate) asserts that: "In front of Marye's Heights, upon the plain over which the Federal column passed, they counted fourteen hundred and ninety-eight bodies. A soldier of Meagher's Irish Brigade was the nearest body to the stone wall, and, by actual measurement, it lay within twenty-five feet from the wall."

"Meagher's Irish Brigade (from "Camps of the Confederate States") attacked Marye's Heights with a gallantry which was the

admiration of all who beheld it ; but they were literally annihilated by the Washington Artillery and the Confederates lining the sunken road, who themselves hardly suffered any loss."

Colonel Heros von Borcke, Chief of Staff to General J. E. B. Stuart, tells us that "more than twelve hundred bodies were found on the small plain between Marye's Heights and Fredericksburg. The large part of these belonged to Meagher's brave Irish Brigade, which was nearly annihilated during the several attacks."

The correspondent of the *London Times* witnessed the charge. In admiration he offers this splendid tribute : "Never at Fontenoy, Albuera or at Waterloo was more undaunted courage displayed by the sons of Erin than during the frantic dashes which they directed against the almost impregnable position of their foe. After witnessing the gallantry and devotion exhibited by these troops, and viewing the hillside, for acres strewn with their corpses thick as autumn leaves, the spectator can remember nothing but their desperate courage. That any mortal man could have carried the position before which they were wantonly sacrificed, defended as it was, seems to me for a moment idle to believe. But the bodies which lie in dense masses within forty yards of the muzzles of Colonel Walton's guns are the best evidence as to what manner of men they were who pressed on to death with the dauntlessness of a race which has gained glory on a thousand battle-fields, and never more richly deserved it than at the foot of Marye's Heights, on the 13th of December, 1863."

During Sunday, the day after the battle, no assistance could be given to the wounded who lay in great numbers out on the plain ; but after dark on Sunday evening many of the men made heroic attempts to bring them in, although the enemy was vigilant and fired at every object seen moving against the sky. Sergeant Sheridan, of Company G, 88th New York, lay far out on the field with a fractured leg, and four of his comrades determined to go to his relief. Working themselves out on their stomachs they succeeded in reaching him, but found him very low. As he had a compound fracture of the leg it seemed impossible to move him, his agony was so great. The men dared not stand up, and were at their wits' end to know what to do, when Sergeant Slattery came to the rescue. Said he : "Begob, boys, did yez ever see rats trying to get away wid a goose egg? One rat lies down, the others roll the egg on top av him, he holds it in place wid his four paws, and then they pull him off by the tail. Now I'll lay down on my back, you lift Sheridan on top av me and I'll do my best to kape his leg even." The suggestion was

adopted. The men would push themselves on a couple of feet, then pull Slattery with his precious load up to them, and so on, until before daylight they reached the city and had Sheridan attended to and his leg amputated ; but too late to save the poor fellow. He died from exhaustion. The clothes were literally ground off Sergeant Slattery's back and his cuticle was so sore that he was unable to do duty for a week afterwards.

There is a charm and a dreamy balminess in the Virginia spring atmosphere. On one of these, the sweetest of spring mornings imaginable, the army withdrew from the camp at Falmouth and moved for the fords that cross the Rappahannock, to strike the enemy once again.

The paths of the columns lay through virgin, blossoming forests, and the perfumed air of the woods seemed laden with hope and promise. Many of the wounded of Fredericksburg had returned to the ranks. The men had in a measure forgotten that mournful field. The morale of the army was excellent, and the change of commanders had a salutary effect upon all. A new life had taken possession of the Army of the Potomac, that army which, though often defeated, was never dismayed, destroyed or conquered.

On the first and second days of the battle the Brigade held the extreme right of our army at Scott's Mills, and did excellent service in checking the disaster of the Eleventh Corps. On the morning of Sunday, May 3, the Brigade was marched to the Chancellorsville House to support the 5th Maine Battery.

During a moment's halt, as the column moved up the road, with the shells exploding and falling around them, a sergeant, looking back, waved his hand to the air and earth and in the most ludicrous manner exclaimed : " Good-boi, wurreld ! "

As the Brigade went into position, with the left resting near the Chancellorsville House, Lepine's Battery (5th Maine) dashed up the road, unlimbered, took position in the orchard and opened fire. An appalling scene of destruction immediately followed. The Confederate batteries were almost within a stone's throw of Lepine's and opened with a concentrated fire of more than twenty guns to his six. Never during the war was a battery knocked to pieces so rapidly as the 5th Maine on this occasion. The enemy's shells burst among the men in rapid succession. The ground seemed as though torn up by an earthquake ; and in a few moments every horse was killed, and the men went down in squads. The caissons were blown up, one after another, until all had disappeared ; and, in one instance, several of the men were blown up with the ammunition, and their toru

limbs, pieces of débris and apple-blossoms came down in a shower together.

Lepine fell, mortally wounded, and was carried to the rear dying. In the midst of the storm flames were seen issuing from the Chancellorsville House. It was filled with wounded, and a platoon from the 2d Delaware volunteered to save them. Rushing into the burning building they dragged and carried all out and laid them on the ground. Captain John P. Wilson, of Hancock's staff, and Colonel Joseph Dickenson, of Hooker's staff, assisted in the work, and, when the wounded were safe, gallantly offered their arms to three ladies who were in the mansion, to conduct them to a place of safety. One of them refused to come into our lines and ran towards the Confederate position, but she fell, struck by a bullet, as she crossed the field. The other two, however, got away safely. The scene at this time was one of wild desolation. The large house in flames, the orchard and plains swept by the fire of the Confederate batteries, and all of Lepine's men, except two, had been shot or driven away. Corporal Lebroke and a private stood alone among the abandoned guns, endeavoring to fire an occasional shot. Suddenly the enemy's fire ceased and a line of their infantry was seen advancing to seize the abandoned guns. Once more the Irish Brigade goes to the rescue. The 116th Pennsylvania Volunteers happened to be on the left of the Brigade and nearest to the battery. Rushing into the orchard they faced the advancing lines and held them back while a hundred men of the regiment dragged the pieces off the field. Then the whole force fell back, and Chancellorsville fell into the enemy's hands.

During the fight one of Lepine's guns—a brass Napoleon—was struck fair in the muzzle, and the brass was turned and twisted as though it were pasteboard. As the men gathered around one of the pieces tugging at the wheels and trying to pull it away, a shell burst right over the gun, knocking them in all directions, killing a couple and wounding several. The boys who were not injured promptly jumped to their feet and went at it again, and succeeded in saving the guns. As the saved battery was passing the Third Corps, General Sickles gave the men a cheer which was echoed along the entire line. One of the saddest incidents of the fight was the peculiar death of Major Lynch, a noble gentleman of the 63d New York. A bursting shell drove his own sword through his body, killing him instantly.

This was the last battle in which General Meagher commanded the Irish Brigade. He resigned shortly after the fight, was recommissioned again and transferred to the West. But the fighting qualities

of the organization remained, even when the General had gone, and it never missed a battle, and was present until the end.

General Meagher's departure was greatly regretted. A most brilliant leader he was, who seemed at his best in the midst of a combat. He had great faith in the "buck and ball and the bayonet," and frequently urged on the men the use of the latter weapon. "Take everything with the bayonet," was the standing command when about to close with the foe; and that well-known and oft-repeated order was the occasion of a most amusing incident. One evening the Brigade commissary had received new supplies, and among other things some barrels of molasses, beside which a young Irishman was placed on guard to prevent the men from getting at it until the proper time. Seeing no one around as he walked up and down, he thought he would enjoy the sweets of life, and succeeded in picking a hole in one of the barrels with his bayonet. Then dipping the weapon into the molasses he would draw it out and transfer it to his mouth. Meagher happened to catch the boy in the act, and reproached him in rather strong terms for stealing the molasses over which he was placed to guard. The young man was astounded and overcome with terror for a moment at seeing the General, but, quickly recovering himself, he quietly pushed the blade into the syrup, pulled it out dripping with the sweet liquid, took a big lick of it and reminded the General: "Sure, don't ye be always tellin' us to take everything with the bayonet?"

At Gettysburg the Brigade was led by a new Commander, the amiable, noble Patrick Kelly, Colonel 88th New York. The brilliant Meagher was gone, but his mantle had fallen on one who was well worthy to wear it.

Before advancing upon the enemy on the afternoon of July 2d a religious ceremony was performed that in the sublime magnificence and grandeur of its surroundings was never equalled on this continent. As the men stood ready to move, their Chaplain, Father William Corby, proposed to give them general absolution before going into the fight. Standing in front of the Brigade, which was drawn up in a column of regiments, he made a fervent and passionate appeal to the men to remember in the hour of battle the great Captain of all, Jesus Christ, and to have contrition for their sins that they might be prepared to die for the cause for which they fought. Every man fell upon his knees, the flags were drooped, and Father Corby, looking up to heaven, called down the blessing of the Almighty upon the men. Stretching out his right hand (as the lips of the soldiers moved in silent prayer) he pronounced the words of absolution: "Dominus

noster Jesus Christus vos absolvat, et ego, auctoritate ipsius, vos absolve ab omni vinculo excommunicationis et interdicti in quantum possum et vos indigetis, deinde ego absolve vos a peccatis vestris in nomine Patris, et Filii, et Spiritus Sancti, Amen."

There was silence and peace in the ranks, but to the left, Little Round Top was wreathed in flame and smoke. The troops of the Third Corps were falling back from the peach orchard and Devil's Den, under Longstreet's crushing blows. Out by the Valley of Death the hills and dark woods were re-echoing the roar and crash of the batteries. Amen! Load! Fix bayonets! And on the right of the division (Caldwell's) the Brigade swept towards the fire, and entering the timber to the left of the peach orchard, at the spot now called the "Loup," they met the enemy. The lines were very close before seeing each other.

The deployment and advance were made on the double-quick, and as the lines rushed forward through the trees and boulders that were scattered over the ground, the Confederates were discovered. They, too, were advancing, and when within thirty yards of each other the lines halted, and a sheet of flame burst out. A few short moments of serious work. Face to face the men stood pouring in their deadly volley of fire, the officers emptying their revolvers in the melee, then snatching up the muskets of the dead, and fighting in the ranks with the men. A loud shout of "Forward! Charge!"—a dash to the front, and in a moment the men of both armies were mingled together. The firing suddenly ceased and an officer called out: "The Confederate troops will lay down their arms and go to the rear." They quickly did so, and the Brigade sent as many prisoners to the rear as there were men in the ranks. The position gained, however, was not tenable.

The right regiment of the Brigade (116th Pennsylvania Volunteers) was also the right of the division, and rested close to the peach orchard. In a short time after the victory Caldwell withdrew the division, the Brigade passing towards Little Round Top, and losing heavily in the wheat field, where it received a cross-fire without having a chance to reply. Many of the men who fell wounded at that point were killed in the evening during the charges and counter-charges that passed over the whirlpool; and many who were captured afterwards died in Southern prisons.

On the afternoon of July 3d, and the third day of the battle, the Brigade occupied a position on the main line, and during the great charge of Pickett's division and Hill's corps was in front of Wilcox and Perry's Brigade as they moved forward on Pickett's right. The

losses on this afternoon were light, except in the Brigade battery, which was almost annihilated ; and its gallant commander, Captain James Rorty, killed.

Gettysburg had proved that, although its old commander was gone, the Brigade had lost none of its old-time heroism.

In the Battle of the Wilderness the Brigade went into action to the left of the Brock road, in the dense woods near the gold mines.

On that bright May day ten field-officers were mounted and in the line with the five regiments. Within six weeks every saddle was empty. Six of these officers, Colonels Kelly, Byrnes and Dale, and Majors Touhy, Lawyer and Ryder, were sleeping in soldiers' graves ; and the other four were torn and lacerated in the hospitals.

The Brigade was commanded in the early days of the Wilderness campaign by the beloved Colonel Tom Smythe, of Delaware, making a glorious fight on May 5th and 6th, meeting every charge of Longstreet's veterans, and throwing them back in bloody repulse.

On the afternoon of the 6th, during one of the many fierce onslaughts of the enemy, the rails and logs, of which we had built our field-works, caught fire and quickly reached to the timber. Amidst clouds of smoke and crackling flames the fight went on, the musketry rattled and roared, and many a noble soul fell, while the fire still leaping and sweeping through the trees burned up both the dead and wounded of both armies. Among others who were killed at this time were Major Ryder and Captain James B. Turner, A. A. G. Turner was an excellent soldier, an accomplished gentleman, and a graceful writer. During a lull in the firing I remember seeing two men carrying a dead officer to the rear. I raised the handkerchief from the face and looked upon the calm and noble features of my good friend Ryder. But every day now brought death to the Brigade. The tremendous battles that drenched the Wilderness in blood became an every-day affair. Fight all day, move a few miles to the left and charge again next morning, seemed to be the standing rule. May the 5th and 6th on the Brock road. The 8th at Todd's Tavern. The 10th at Po's river. The 12th and 13th at Spottsylvania. The 18th near the same place. The 23d at the North Anna. The 29th at Pamunky river. The 30th and 31st at Tolopotomy. The 2d and 3d of June at Cold Harbor ; and so on to Petersburg. Colonel Smythe commanded the Brigade until May 20th, when he was assigned to a Brigade in the Second division of the Second corps, and Colonel Byrnes assumed command. He fell dead at Cold Harbor, and Colonel Patrick Kelly succeeded him ; and here at Cold Harbor Captain Frank Lieb made a noble charge with the 116th Pennsylv-

vania Volunteers, capturing works, colors and prisoners from the enemy.

At Spottsylvania, when the superb Hancock made the great success of the campaign, the flags of the Brigade were among the first to pierce the lines of the enemy ; and again more prisoners were sent to the rear than there were men in the ranks.

On the evening of June 16th the Brigade swept across the plain in front of Petersburg and pushed upon the Confederate works ; and here Colonel Kelly, the last of the field-officers who had started with it in the spring campaign, fell, pierced through the head. The carnage up to this time had been terrible. Not only were the field-officers gone, but nearly all the line-officers had been killed or wounded, and more than one thousand of the men had fallen.

And now the long ten months' work in the trenches in front of Petersburg began, to be interrupted at intervals when battles were to be fought at other points—twice to Deep Bottom, where on the 2d of August the Brigade, with a rush like a cyclone, sprang on the Confederate line and captured the works without firing a shot.

At Reams' Station, August 25, the Brigade added another laurel to its crown of glory, receiving the thanks and congratulations of General Miles and others. In this fight the loss was heavy, and among the dead were Captains Nowlan and Taggart, 116th Pennsylvania Volunteers, each of whom was shot through the heart. Nowlan was in command of the regiment when struck, and turned quickly to look up and down the line for his company. Waving his hand to the men he had led so well, he called out, "Good-bye, boys," and fell dead. Shortly after Reams' Station fight the 116th Pennsylvania Volunteers was transferred to the 4th Brigade, and the 7th New York Artillery assigned to the Irish Brigade, Colonel Nugent assuming command. Then with replenished ranks the Brigade fought in the trenches at Petersburg until the end of the siege, every day gathering fresh honors and achieving new triumphs.

Then on to Hatcher's Run, to Five Forks, Amelia Court-House, High Bridge, Farmville, Sailor Creek and Appomattox, where the Brigade closed its noble and honorable career, only when the last shot of the war was fired and the last enemy of the Republic had laid down his arms.

Of the men who at different times had led the command, three were killed in battle—Smythe, Kelly and Byrnes ; and Meagher, the brilliant citizen and gallant soldier, found a grave in the turbulent waters of the upper Missouri. Few of those brave souls who, under the green flag of their own native land, fought so well to

defend the Stars and Stripes of the land of their adoption, are now with us. Those who lived through the storm of the battles are rapidly passing to the other side to join the heroes who fell in the fight. The few survivors assembled at Gettysburg, a few years since, to there erect and dedicate to their memory monuments in granite and bronze, and stand once more on the spot that has been crimsoned by their blood, and, like Melchisedech on Bilboa's field, to pray for their comrades slain, that the God of Moses and Joshua, he who loves the brave and the good, may grant sweet rest to the souls of those who died in defence of their adopted country.

NOTE.—The foregoing sketch of the Irish Brigade was contributed by General Mulholland to the Chaplain of the Brigade, Rev. W. Corby, who has incorporated it in a volume on the record of the Irish soldiers in the war for the Union, which he intends soon to publish. With the kind permission of the reverend gentleman we have included it in this History. It has been revised and amended by General Mulholland for our pages.

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LIST OF OFFICERS AND MEMBERS
OF
THE HIBERNIAN SOCIETY,

APRIL 5, 1790—MARCH 17, 1892.

WITH THE DATES OF THEIR ELECTION.

PRESIDENTS.

Elected.

Thomas McKean,	Apr. 5, 1790
Hugh Holmes,	Aug. 13, 1800
Joseph Tagert,	Mar. 17, 1818
Robert Taylor,	Mar. 17, 1850
Gen. R. Patterson,	Mar. 17, 1856
William Brice,	Mar. 17, 1882
William J. Nead,	Mar. 17, 1884
John Field,	Mar. 17, 1886
William McAleer,	Mar. 17, 1888
William Brice,	Mar. 17, 1890

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Gen. Walter Stewart,	Apr. 5, 1790
Hugh Holmes,	Mar. 17, 1796
Charles Heatly,	Aug. 13, 1800
Joseph Tagert,	Mar. 17, 1814
Edward Fox,	Mar. 17, 1818
Silas E. Weir,	Mar. 17, 1823
Gen. C. Irvine,	Mar. 17, 1829
Robert Taylor,	Mar. 17, 1842
Gen. R. Patterson,	Mar. 17, 1850
James Harper,	Mar. 17, 1856
Andrew C. Craig,	Mar. 17, 1870
William J. Nead,	Mar. 17, 1882
Jas. M. Ferguson,	Mar. 17, 1884
James S. Martin,	Dec. 17, 1885
Nicholas J. Griffin,	Mar. 17, 1886
Col. T. J. Grimeson,	Mar. 17, 1888
Gen. St. Clair A. Mulholland,	Mar. 17, 1890

TREASURERS.

John Taylor,	Apr. 5, 1790
Alexander Henry,	Mar. 18, 1793
David McCormick,	Mar. 17, 1796
Samuel Watt,	Mar. 17, 1797
Joseph Tagert,	Mar. 17, 1805
Henry Toland,	Mar. 17, 1808
John Horner,	Mar. 18, 1816
Robert Taylor,	Mar. 18, 1833
Joseph Jones,	Mar. 17, 1842
David Rankin,	Mar. 17, 1850
James Brown,	Mar. 17, 1851
Andrew C. Craig,	Mar. 17, 1869
Philip Powell,	Mar. 17, 1870
J. G. R. McCorkell,	Dec. 3, 1884
Charles Phillips,	Mar. 17, 1886
Philip Barry,	Apr. 28, 1886
Simon J. Martin,	May 15, 1888

SECRETARIES.

Mathew Carey,	Apr. 5, 1790
Edward Fox,	Sept. 5, 1791
Mathew Carey,	Mar. 17, 1796
Joseph Tagert,	Mar. 17, 1800
Robert Taylor,	Mar. 17, 1805
Edward Fox,	Mar. 17, 1809
James Rogers,	Mar. 17, 1818
Geo. W. Toland,	Mar. 17, 1827
John Knox,	Mar. 17, 1832
Joseph Jones,	Dec. 18, 1837
Valentine Holmes,	Mar. 17, 1842
John G. Thompson,	Mar. 17, 1850

Andrew C. Craig, Mar. 17, 1853	Armstrong, Thomas . . . 1814
James L. Taylor, Mar. 17, 1860	Armstrong, William . . . 1790
Andrew C. Craig, Mar. 17, 1868	Arnold, Michael . . . 1889
Dennis B. Kelly, Mar. 17, 1869	Arrott, William . . . 1864
William Morgan, Mar. 17, 1870	Arthur, Robert . . . 1883
Chas. A. McManus, Sept. 17, 1877	Aschenbach, John C. . . 1884
James S. Martin, Mar. 17, 1879	Ash, James . . . 1793
Nicholas J. Griffin, Mar. 17, 1882	Ashhurst, Richard . . . 1809
Thos. D. Ferguson, Mar. 17, 1886	Auld, Jacob . . . 1790

MEMBERS.

Abercrombie, Frank P. . . 1889	Aull, James Andrew . . . 1851
Acheson, Armon D. . . 1884	Bache, Richard . . . 1792
Acheson, David . . . 1804	Bache, Richard, Jr. . . 1816
Acheson, Gen. Thomas . . 1814	Bail, John . . . 1803
Adams, John . . . 1865	Bailey, Francis . . . 1790
Adams, Nathan . . . 1814	Bailey, John T. . . . 1880
Adams, Richard . . . 1790	Baily, Joel J. . . . 1889
Adams, Robert . . . 1814	Baird, John 1877
Adams, Robert, Jr. . . . 1887	Baird, Matthew 1866
Adams, William . . . 1790	Baird, William M. . . . 1867
Addicks, William H. . . 1889	Baker, George 1792
Agnew, Andrew . . . 1820	Baker, John R. . . . 1841
Agnew, William . . . 1832	Baker, William J. . . . 1813
Ahern, Daniel W. . . . 1884	Baldwin, Daniel . . . 1790
Alder, James 1792	Ball, Blackall W. . . . 1790
Alexander, Andrew . . . 1802	Ball, Joseph 1803
Alexander, John . . . 1790	Barclay, James 1790
Allen, Daniel 1866	Barclay, John 1790
Allen, George 1886	Barker, Wharton . . . 1889
Allen, Stanislaus J. . . 1886	Barkley, James 1803
Allibone, Thomas, H. M. 1847	Barnett, Thomas . . . 1832
Anderson, Matthew, M. D. 1827	Barnwell, William, M. D. 1818
Anderson, William . . . 1790	Barr, Daniel 1842
Anderson, William . . . 1865	Barr, Daniel J. . . . 1865
Andrews, John 1865	Barr, Hugh 1842
Andrews, Joseph B. . . 1840	Barr, James J. . . . 1865
Arbuckle, William . . . 1844	Barr, Michael 1864
Armat, Thomas W. . . . 1803	Barr, Robert J. . . . 1865
Armstrong, Andrew . . . 1852	Barrington, Charles . . 1813
Armstrong, Robert . . . 1864	Barry, Commodore John . 1790
Armstrong, Robert T. . . 1890	Barry, John 1790
	Barry, Joseph B. . . . 1803
	Barry, Philip 1855

Barry, Rev. Thomas J.	1888	Boyd, David, Jr.	1851
Barry, William	1790	Boyd, John	1875
Barton, Benjamin S.	1790	Boylan, James	1790
Baxter, Matthew	1822	Boyle, Hugh	1790
Bayard, Andrew	1804	Boyle, Thomas	1886
Bayard, Samuel	1790	Boyle, William	1882
Beattie, Robert H.	1864	Boyle, William V.	1841
Beaver, Gen. Jas. A., H. M.	1887	Boys, Elias	1790
Beck, James M.	1888	Boys, Nathan	1790
Beirn, Michael F.	1866	Bradford, Samuel F.	1803
Beirne, Col. Andrew	1831	Brady, Daniel C. E.	1851
Bell, John	1832	Brady, Francis E.	1847
Bell, Samuel	1817	Brady, James	1882
Bell, Samuel C.	1814	Brady, Owen	1880
Bell, Thomas	1864	Brady, Patrick	1836
Bell, William	1790	Brady, Thaddeus	1884
Benson, David P.	1821	Brady, Thomas	1883
Benson, Peter	1790	Brankin, Patrick J.	1882
Bernard, John	1814	Bray, William	1805
Bethel, Robert	1812	Brehony, Rev. James	1866
Biggs, Benjamin T., H. M.	1887	Breslin, John	1882
Bingham, Archibald	1790	Brice, Ephraim	1884
Bines, Robert	1803	Brice, William	1861
Binns, John	1809	Bridges, Robert	1790
Bishop, Stilwell S.	1848	Britton, Andrew L.	1888
Black, James	1850	Brooke, C. Wallace	1841
Black, James J.	1855	Brooke, Nathan	1870
Black, John Y.	1833	Brown, Andrew	1790
Blackburne, Francis	1882	Brown, David Paul	1819
Blackwood, Rev. W., H. M.	1850	Brown, I. Newton	1883
Bladen, Thomas	1832	Brown, James	1839
Blair, William H.	1857	Brown, James A.	1821
Bleakley, John	1790	Brown, John	1790
Boggs, James	1796	Brown, John H.	1802
Boggs, William	1809	Brown, John H.	1844
Boland, Frederick	1886	Brown, Joseph	1790
Bolster, Richard H.	1865	Brown, Lewis R.	1806
Bolton, Rev. James G.	1882	Brown, Roger	1846
Boney, Morris	1890	Brown, William	1790
Boyd, Alexander	1790	Brown, William	1804
Boyd, Maj. Augustus	1867	Brown, William	1832
Boyd, David	1824	Brown, William	1845

Brown, William . . .	1852	Campbell, Arch. B., M. D.	1866
Brown, Wm. K., M.D.	1881	Campbell, George . . .	1790
Browne, Peter A. . .	1813	Campbell, George . . .	1843
Bruner, William M. . .	1871	Campbell, Hugh . . .	1834
Bruster, Charles . . .	1832	Campbell, James . . .	1790
Bryan, George . . .	1790	Campbell, James, H. M.	1841
Bryan, Guy . . .	1790	Campbell, James . . .	1844
Bryson, James . . .	1790	Campbell, John . . .	1790
Bunting, Henry B. . .	1881	Campbell, John . . .	1856
Burgess, Robert . . .	1819	Campbell, John . . .	1864
Burke, Edward M. . .	1884	Campbell, John H. . .	1880
Burns, Stephen F. . .	1885	Campbell, John M. . .	1881
Burnside, Thomas . . .	1838	Campbell, Robert, H. M.	1846
Burrows, Francis S., M. D.	1827	Campbell, William . . .	1864
Burt, Arthur A. . .	1846	Campbell, Wm. J. . .	1884
Burt, Nathaniel . . .	1804	Cantwell, James R. . .	1858
Burton, Edward . . .	1884	Carberry, P. J. L., M. D.	1884
Byrd, John . . .	1887	Carey, Henry C. . .	1820
Byrne, Gerald . . .	1802	Carey, Mathew . . .	1790
Byrne, Henry C. . .	1814	Carlin, John . . .	1890
Byrne, James . . .	1790	Carlisle, John . . .	1808
Byrne, Patrick . . .	1790	Carr, John A. . .	1880
Byrne, Redmond . . .	1790	Carr, Rev. Matthew . .	1808
Byrnes, Thomas F. . .	1890	Carr, Morgan . . .	1825
Cadwalader, John . . .	1885	Carrell, Edward . . .	1790
Cahill, Michael . . .	1855	Carrick, Alexander . .	1854
Cahill, Richard F. . .	1886	Carrigan, Peter . . .	1882
Cain, Alexander . . .	1792	Carson, John, M. D. . .	1790
Calbraith, Hector . . .	1790	Carson, Joseph . . .	1790
Calbraith, James . . .	1790	Carswell, Samuel . . .	1819
Calbraith, Matthew . .	1807	Cascaden, James . . .	1867
Caldcleugh, Robert A. .	1806	Caskey, Joseph . . .	1816
Caldwell, James . . .	1802	Caslin, Daniel . . .	1861
Caldwell, James . . .	1816	Cassidy, Hugh . . .	1850
Caldwell, John . . .	1790	Cassin, John . . .	1865
Caldwell, Samuel . . .	1790	Castle, Charles B. . .	1884
Callaghan, Charles . . .	1826	Castle, James H. . .	1848
Callaghan, David . . .	1790	Castner, Samuel, Jr. . .	1889
Callaghan, George . . .	1860	Catherwood, Andrew J. .	1845
Callahan, Thomas . . .	1889	Catherwood, H. W. . .	1854
Camac, Turner . . .	1818	Catherwood, Hugh . . .	1824
Campbell, Archibald . .	1834	Catherwood, Robert . .	1818

Catherwood, Samuel B.	1857	Commins, William Kent	1885
Chambers, Geo. T.	1835	Condon, John	1882
Chandler, Joseph R., H.M.	1842	Conlan, Michael	1866
Chesnut, Samuel	1819	Connell, Horatio P.	1891
Chesnut, William	1816	Connelly, John G.	1859
Chew, Samuel	1823	Connelly, Patrick	1790
Christy, William M.	1854	Connelly, Robert	1790
Chriswell, Capt. James	1809	Connolly, Harry	1852
Clapier, Lewis	1805	Connolly, John	1790
Clare, Washington K.	1884	Conner, James	1884
Clark, Edward	1803	Conrad, Cornelius	1808
Clark, George	1803	Conroy, Patrick	1887
Clark, Hugh	1841	Convery, Alexander	1855
Clark, Hugh	1850	Conway, Denis	1882
Clark, James	1852	Conway, Francis	1873
Clark, John	1836	Conway, William	1863
Clark, John	1853	Cook, Alexander	1803
Clarke, William R.	1848	Cook, Ezekiel C., M. D.	1823
Cleary, Malachi J.	1884	Cooper, Hugh	1803
Cleary, Martin	1881	Corr, Bernard	1866
Clements, Richardson T.	1829	Correy, David	1823
Clendenning, James	1864	Correy, Robert	1790
Clibborn, Joshua	1795	Correy, Robert	1814
Cochran, Alexander	1790	Costigan, Thomas	1873
Cochran, Daniel J.	1836	Coulter, James	1871
Cochran, William	1790	Cox, Capt. Paul	1790
Cochran, William	1813	Coxe, Alexander S.	1816
Cochrane, Michael	1816	Coxe, Hon. Charles S.	1817
Coghlan, Rev. Gerald P.	1884	Coxe, Hon. Eckley B.	1883
Colahan, John B.	1847	Coxe, Tench	1790
Coleman, Edward	1830	Craig, Andrew C.	1837
Coleman, Henry Phillips	1883	Craig, David A.	1882
Colhoun, Samuel, M. D.	1823	Craig, Hugh	1841
Collins, James	1790	Craig, Hugh, Jr.	1870
Collins, James C.	1850	Craig, Joseph B.	1854
Collins, John, H. M.	1847	Craig, Wilson D.	1876
Collins, Joseph	1851	Crawford, James	1790
Collins, Peter F.	1884	Crawford, William	1865
Collins, William	1851	Creighton, James McC.	1882
Comber, Edward E.	1891	Creighton, Robert	1817
Comber, John	1861	Creran, Charles	1883
Comber, John B.	1884	Crilly, Henry	1833

Crilly, Michael F. . . .	1863	DeMorat, Orlando B. . . .	1882
Crilly, Thomas	1841	Denman, Aaron	1806
Cronin, Michael H. . . .	1881	Denman, Samuel	1802
Crooks, Wm. C., M. D. . .	1883	Devenney, Charles	1872
Crothers, A.	1790	Dever, Patrick F.	1887
Crow, Andrew	1841	Devine, John	1848
Cruikshank, James	1803	Devine, Mark	1839
Crutcher, Foster G. . . .	1846	Devine, Patrick	1870
Cummings, Matthew L. . .	1882	Devine, Richard	1888
Cummiskey, Eugene	1836	Devine, William	1882
Cunningham, Francis A. . .	1882	Devlin, Thomas	1882
Cunningham, James, M.D. .	1790	Dewey, George W.	1850
Cunningham, John	1815	Diamond, Alexander	1832
Cupples, Samuel	1817	Dickerson, Mahlon	1807
Currin, George	1803	Dickson, James R.	1864
Curtin, Hon. Andrew G. . .	1881	Dickson, John W.	1829
Curtis, F. D.	1884	Dickson, Thomas H.	1830
Cushing, Augustus	1814	Dickson, William	1818
Cuthbert, Allen, H. M. . .	1847	Dignan, John	1884
Cuthbert, Thomas	1790	Dillon, Edward T.	1872
Daly, Eugene S.	1888	Dimond, Francis	1848
Daly, Henry M.	1882	Dimond, John	1850
Daly, John	1883	Dimond, Joseph	1841
Daly, Patrick K.	1882	Dimond, Richard P.	1882
Daly, Timothy M.	1886	Dingee, James E.	1884
Dardis, John	1882	Disston, Hamilton	1890
Darragh, John	1833	Diven, William	1790
Davan, Kingsmill	1790	Divine, William	1850
Davidson, James, Sr. . . .	1790	Divine, William, Jr.	1852
Davidson, William	1802	Dobbins, John B.	1822
Davis, Col. Samuel B. . . .	1819	Dobbins, Stewart A. . . .	1819
Davis, Capt. William	1806	Dobbins, Thomas	1816
Dazley, James	1870	Dohan, Michael J.	1880
Deal, Daniel	1834	Doherty, John P.	1865
Dean, William	1790	Dolan, Patrick J.	1884
Dechert, Gen. Robert P. . .	1884	Dolen, Edward	1873
Delaney, Edward	1884	D'Olier, Henry	1863
Delaney, Sharp	1790	D'Olier, William	1880
Delaney, William	1790	Donaghy, James	1858
Delaney, William	1811	Donahue, Michael	1886
Delaney, William	1814	Donaldson, William T. . . .	1809
Delaney, William	1884	Donnaldson, John	1790

Donnellan, P. S., M. D. . . .	1889	Dunlap, Thomas	1832
Donnelly, Francis	1790	Dunlap, William	1864
Donnelly, John F., M. D. . . .	1878	Dunn, Michael	1855
Donovan, Daniel	1880	Dunn, Thomas J. . . .	1891
Donovan, Jeremiah	1806	Durang, Edwin F. . . .	1882
Dooner, Peter S. . . .	1880	Duross, James	1880
Dooner, Thomas H. . . .	1882	Duross, John	1860
Doran, Hon. Joseph M. . . .	1827	Dwier, George W. . . .	1882
Dorrance, David	1838	Eakin, Thomas	1846
Dorsey, Benedict, Jr. . . .	1804	Eddy, George	1802
Dougherty, Alexander	1824	Edwards, George W. . . .	1850
Dougherty, Alexander E. . . .	1838	Edwards, Thomas A. . . .	1833
Dougherty, Charles A. . . .	1868	Elcock, Thomas R. . . .	1870
Dougherty, Daniel	1852	Elliott, John	1864
Dougherty, James L. . . .	1830	Elliott, William	1790
Dougherty, John A. . . .	1856	Ellis, John	1857
Dougherty, Patrick	1865	Ellis, Thomas	1855
Dougherty, William H. . . .	1868	Emsley, William	1889
Downey, James	1822	Engel, Theodore C. . . .	1883
Doyle, John M. . . .	1882	English, Thomas	1884
Doyle, Patrick	1882	English, William	1847
Doyle, William H. . . .	1884	Ennis, George W. . . .	1884
Drake, Thomas	1850	Erwin, Joseph	1790
Drean, Richard	1816	Ewing, Alexander	1802
Drew, John	1854	Ewing, John	1802
Drexel, Anthony J. . . .	1867	Ewing, Robert	1819
Duane, William	1806	Ewing, Samuel	1816
Duane, William J. . . .	1825	Fahy, Michael	1872
Duffield, Samuel, M. D. . . .	1790	Fahy, Michael J. . . .	1883
Duffin, John H. . . .	1880	Fahy, Thomas A. . . .	1884
Duffy, Col. Charles	1885	Fallon, Christopher	1841
Duffy, Daniel J. . . .	1884	Fallon, John	1841
Duffy, Patrick	1882	Fargus, James	1790
Duffy, William	1866	Farrelly, Stephen	1885
Dugan, Richard	1827	Farren, Bernard N. . . .	1885
Duke, Bernard	1836	Fay, Charles	1882
Duncan, Benjamin	1833	Fay, Thomas	1846
Duncan, David	1790	Faye, James	1840
Duncan, Matthew	1790	Fearon, James	1825
Dunkin, John	1790	Febiger, Christopher C. . . .	1821
Dunkin, Robert H. . . .	1796	Fenlin, John	1851
Dunlap, John	1790	Ferguson, George S. . . .	1881

Ferguson, James M. . . .	1873	Francis, Thomas W. . . .	1804
Ferguson, Thomas D. . . .	1880	Francis, William	1813
Ferrall, Patrick	1792	Francis, Willing	1824
Field, John	1882	Franklin, Walter	1811
Findley, William	1790	Frazer, John	1865
Finley, James	1790	Frazer, Robert	1814
Fisher, Andrew	1818	Frazier, Robert	1802
Fisher, Thomas	1864	Freeman, Tristram B. . .	1808
Fisher, William A.	1882	Fullerton, Richard . . .	1790
Fitzgerald, Robert	1790	Furbush, Charles A. . . .	1891
Fitzmaurice, Michael . . .	1884	Furey, John S.	1826
Fitzpatrick, Florence . . .	1865	Galbraith, James	1840
Fitzpatrick, John James . .	1884	Gallagher, Anthony J. . .	1870
Fitzpatrick, Joseph M. . . .	1888	Gallagher, Augustus B. . .	1883
Fitzpatrick, Philip	1872	Gallagher, Bernard	1820
Fitzpatrick, Terence	1889	Gallagher, Charles J. . . .	1877
Fitzpatrick, Timothy	1870	Gallagher, Christopher . .	1881
Fitzsimons, Thomas	1790	Gallagher, James, M. D. .	1790
Flahaven, Roger, Jr.	1790	Gallagher, John N.	1886
Flahaven, Thomas	1790	Gamble, Hugh	1859
Flanagan, Robert	1860	Gartland, Simon	1864
Fleeson, Plunket	1790	Gass, James	1855
Fleming, Rev. Francis A. . .	1790	Gay, Captain James	1854
Fleming, Wm. J., M. D. . . .	1854	Geddes, Capt. Henry	1790
Flemming, Alexander	1827	George, John G.	1816
Flemming, Robert	1819	German, Thomas	1833
Fletcher, John W.	1790	Getty, Robert	1803
Flintham, William	1813	Geyer, John	1811
Flood, Lt.-Col. Edward H. .	1882	Gibbons, James S.	1857
Flood, William H.	1884	Gibson, Colonel Charles H. .	1882
Flynn, Bernard	1845	Gibson, John	1851
Flynn, James D.	1882	Gibson, John Bannister . .	1845
Ford, Standish	1790	Gilbertson, Charles M. . . .	1865
Forsyth, Isaac	1818	Giles, General James	1802
Foster, Frederick L.	1889	Gilkie, John	1859
Foster, James J.	1891	Gill, John, Jr.	1818
Foster, Solomon	1884	Gill, William	1817
Fotterall, Stephen E.	1818	Gillespie, William	1846
Fox, Edward	1790	Giltinan, David	1864
Fox, John	1808	Given, Robert A., M. D. . .	1845
Fox, Samuel	1813	Gobin, Gen. J. P. S. . . .	1889
Francis, Philip	1790	Gordon, James Gay	1882

Gordon, John W. . . .	1818	Haines, Lindley . . .	1886
Gordon, Nathaniel . . .	1843	Hall, Richard . . .	1809
Gorman, James E. . . .	1886	Hall, Thomas . . .	1825
Gorman, Thomas . . .	1822	Hallahan, Peter T. . .	1884
Gorman, William . . .	1880	Halvey, Timothy F. . .	1882
Gormly, Patrick . . .	1887	Haly, William W. . . .	1832
Gorrell, Robert . . .	1865	Hamilton, Gavin . . .	1795
Gowen, James . . .	1817	Hamilton, Gavin, Jr. . .	1814
Grady, John C. . . .	1890	Hamilton, James . . .	1832
Graham, David . . .	1795	Hamilton, John . . .	1808
Graham, Edwin P. . . .	1883	Hammill, Hugh J. . . .	1884
Graham, George S. . . .	1889	Hammill, William . . .	1837
Graham, Henry R. . . .	1883	Hand, Gen. Edward . . .	1790
Graham, James . . .	1790	Handy, Moses P. . . .	1884
Graham, James . . .	1813	Hanlon, Edward . . .	1790
Graham, James . . .	1880	Hanna, James . . .	1844
Graham, John . . .	1792	Hanna, William B. . . .	1884
Graham, John . . .	1839	Hanna, William J. . . .	1871
Graham, John K. . . .	1819	Hanna, William W. . . .	1884
Graham, Theodore A. . .	1884	Hannis, Henry S. . . .	1867
Graham, Thomas . . .	1821	Hanson, John . . .	1822
Graham, Walter . . .	1859	Harding, John, Jr. . . .	1832
Grant, Gen. U. S., H. M.	1871	Hardinge, J. A. . . .	1817
Gray, Edward . . .	1812	Hardy, Charles A. . . .	1881
Gray, Rev. James . . .	1813	Harkness, William . . .	1804
Gray, Richard . . .	1884	Harned, Thomas B. . . .	1887
Gray, Robert . . .	1790	Harnett, William M. . .	1890
Gray, Robert, Jr. . . .	1867	Harper, Arthur . . .	1818
Gray, Robert E. . . .	1822	Harper, Benjamin W. . .	1888
Gray, William . . .	1790	Harper, Charles A. . . .	1819
Gray, William H. . . .	1889	Harper, James . . .	1832
Green, John L. . . .	1885	Harper, James . . .	1873
Greiner, William M. . . .	1869	Harper, Thomas . . .	1832
Grier, Matthew, Jr. . . .	1845	Harper, Thomas S., M. D.	1856
Griffin, Gilbert . . .	1883	Harrah, Charles J. . . .	1886
Griffin, Nicholas J. . . .	1880	Harrigan, Jeremiah J. .	1882
Grimeson, Col. Thomas J.	1884	Harris, Samuel L. . . .	1879
Grimshaw, William . . .	1828	Harrison, Henry . . .	1820
Gubbins, William G. . . .	1848	Harrity, William F. . . .	1881
Hagan, James . . .	1882	Hart, Thomas . . .	1819
Haggerty, Francis . . .	1888	Harvey, Samuel . . .	1790
Hahn, William . . .	1813	Hassett, James C. . . .	1884

Hastings, Gen. Daniel H.	1888	Hieskell, Thomas . . .	1826
Haswell, Capt. George D.	1845	Higbee, Joseph . . .	1804
Haugh, John	1887	Hill, Adam	1859
Haugh, Thomas . . .	1865	Hindman, James . . .	1833
Hawthorn, James . . .	1790	Hirst, James M. . . .	1826
Hay, James	1867	Hogan, Patrick	1809
Hayes, Patrick	1814	Hogg, Alexander . . .	1863
Hayes, Robert, Sr. . .	1856	Holland, Charles . . .	1803
Hayes, Robert, Jr. . .	1856	Holmes, George	1814
Hayes, Samuel	1833	Holmes, Henry	1883
Hayes, William	1790	Holmes, Hugh	1790
Healy, James M. . . .	1884	Holmes, John	1812
Healy, Patrick	1867	Holmes, John	1841
Healy, William, H. M. .	1790	Holmes, John, M. D. . .	1834
Heaney, Thomas	1857	Holmes, John, Jr. . . .	1838
Hearn, W. Joseph, M. D.	1884	Holmes, Samuel	1801
Heatly, Charles	1790	Holmes, Seth C. . . .	1845
Heaton, John	1808	Holmes, Valentine . . .	1830
Heenan, Col. Denuis . .	1863	Holmes, William	1860
Heenan, Thomas E., M. D.	1870	Hood, John M.	1817
Heffernan, John	1790	Hood, Matthew	1832
Hemphill, John	1820	Hood, Samuel	1833
Hemphill, Joseph . . .	1827	Hood, William B. . . .	1857
Henderson, John	1845	Hookey, Joseph H. . . .	1865
Henderson, William . . .	1790	Hope, John F.	1885
Henderson, William . . .	1886	Hope, Thomas	1813
Hennessy, Thomas . . .	1816	Hopkins, William K. . .	1867
Henry, Alexander	1790	Horan, Thomas	1864
Henry, Alexander, H. M.	1865	Horn, James Henry . . .	1841
Henry, Charles P., M. D.	1886	Horner, John	1809
Henry, Hugh	1790	Horstmann, Francis F. .	1882
Henry, Hugh	1863	Houston, Henry H. . . .	1867
Henry, John	1885	Hoy, James, Jr.	1845
Henry, John S.	1818	Huber, John Y.	1886
Heraty, Edward J. . . .	1882	Hudson, Edward, M. D. .	1806
Heraty, Michael P. . . .	1888	Huey, William G. . . .	1881
Heron, Alexander, Jr. . .	1850	Huggard, John	1882
Herring, Robert G. . . .	1835	Hugh, James H.	1803
Hewitt, John	1836	Hughes, Benjamin F. . .	1890
Hewitt, William	1819	Hughes, George	1792
Heyl, Lt.-Col. Edw. M. .	1880	Hughes, James	1828
Heylin, Isaac, M. D. . .	1809	Hughes, Miles H. . . .	1813

Humes, George	1814	Jolly, Charles	1802
Humes, John	1811	Jolly, Thomas M. . . .	1836
Humphrey, Thomas . . .	1803	Jones, John M.	1790
Hunter, James, Sr. . . .	1790	Jones, Joseph	1831
Hunter, James, Jr. . . .	1790	Jones, Joshua R.	1882
Hunter, John	1863	Joyce, Dominick	1790
Hurley, Rev. Michael . .	1803	Judge, Thomas P.	1879
Hurley, Thomas	1811	Judge, William	1882
Hurst, Alfred	1836	Juvenal, William W. . . .	1863
Hurst, John C.	1867	Kaier, Charles D.	1887
Huston, James	1817	Kane, James	1884
Huston, John Hasell . .	1792	Kane, John	1865
Hutchinson, Samuel L. .	1857	Kane, John K.	1828
Inskeep, Abraham	1803	Kane, Gen. Thomas L. . .	1848
Irvine, Gen. Callender .	1815	Kean, John	1790
Irvine, Charles	1806	Kean, Roger	1790
Irvine, Hood	1819	Keane, Martin	1882
Irvine, James	1821	Kearney, Richard	1884
Irvine, Jared W.	1832	Kearns, Patrick	1884
Irwin, John M.	1795	Keating, John, Jr.	1820
Irwin, Matthew	1790	Keating, William H. . . .	1831
Irwin, William	1790	Keefe, David	1881
Jackson, Gen. Andrew, H. M.	1819	Keefe, James J.	1884
Jackson, David	1790	Keefe, John	1830
Jackson, Ebenezer	1823	Keefe, Joseph I.	1881
Jackson, Henry J., H. M.	1884	Keenan, Michael	1849
Jackson, John	1815	Keenan, Michael F.	1849
Jackson, Washington . . .	1820	Keith, Samuel	1806
James, John O.	1867	Kelley, William	1866
Jamison, Benton K. . . .	1871	Kelly, Charles	1833
Jamison, William M. . . .	1853	Kelly, Dennis	1829
Jenkins, Theodore F. . . .	1884	Kelly, Dennis B.	1862
Jennings, John W.	1882	Kelly, Edward J.	1867
Johnson, Charles, Sr. . . .	1834	Kelly, Edward J.	1884
Johnson, Charles, Jr. . . .	1838	Kelly, George	1882
Johnson, John K.	1839	Kelly, James	1865
Johnson, Robert	1808	Kelly, James	1890
Johnson, William	1852	Kelly, John	1790
Johnston, Alexander	1864	Kelly, John A.	1865
Johnston, Col. Francis . .	1808	Kelly, John A.	1887
Johnston, William	1884	Kelly, John F.	1882
Johnston, William	1889	Kelly, John L.	1884

Kelly, Michael J.	1890	Kittera, Thomas	1813
Kelly, Owen	1884	Knox, Andrew	1790
Kelly, Patrick H.	1846	Knox, John	1814
Kelly, Philip	1826	Koch, Jacob Gerard	1803
Kelly, Philip F.	1850	Kyle, David	1826
Kelly, Philip F.	1887	Kyle, William	1814
Kelly, Samuel S.	1850	Ladlie, James F.	1802
Kelly, Thomas, Jr.	1822	Lafferty, Edward	1865
Kelly, Thomas F.	1891	Laird, Robert	1838
Kelly, William F.	1867	Langton, Daniel J., M. D.	1891
Kelly, William F.	1882	Lapsley, David	1790
Kendrick, George W., Jr.	1890	Lapsley, David, Jr.	1811
Kennedy, Alexander	1790	Lapsley, John	1808
Kennedy, Andrew	1790	Lapsley, Joseph B.	1821
Kennedy, Anthony	1790	Latimer, George	1790
Kennedy, John D.	1888	Latimer, George	1814
Kennedy, Joseph P.	1882	Latimer, James	1803
Kennelly, John S.	1884	Latimer, William G.	1803
Kenney, James J.	1883	Latta, William J.	1889
Kenney, James R.	1887	Laughlin, Capt. John	1884
Keppele, Michael	1803	Laughlin, Robert	1873
Kerr, Alexander	1867	Lavens, John	1862
Kerr, James	1823	Laverty, Jesse	1816
Kerr, James	1882	Lea, Thomas	1790
Kerr, Capt. Walter	1804	Leake, Richard	1813
Keys, James	1882	Leamy, John	1790
Keys, Roger, M. D.	1882	Leddy, Capt. James M.	1853
Kidd, James	1790	Lee, Edward R.	1870
Kidd, James, Jr.	1790	Lee, James D.	1889
Kidd, William	1790	Lefevre, Nicholas	1814
Kieran, Rev. William	1889	Leib, Albert	1886
King, Charles F.	1883	Leiper, Armstrong, M. D.	1857
King, Charles S.	1884	Leiper, William J.	1831
King, William	1890	Lelar, Robert G.	1884
Kingsley, Edward F.	1891	Lewis, Callender Irvine	1853
Kingsley, Samuel	1790	Lieberman, John B.	1887
Kingston, Stephen	1815	Liggett, John	1867
Kinney, John	1867	Liggett, Robert	1850
Kirkman, Thomas	1815	Liggett, Samuel	1880
Kirkpatrick, James A.	1854	Lindsay, Henry H.	1832
Kirkpatrick, Samuel	1844	Lindsay, John	1840
Kitchen, James	1806	Lisle, John	1815

Lisle, John M.	1837	Maguire, James A.	1872
Little, James	1790	Maguire, John	1839
Little, Robert	1856	Maguire, John	1848
Locke, Harrison	1819	Maguire, William	1870
Locke, Theodore F.	1884	Mahany, James A.	1827
Logan, James	1804	Mahony, John T.	1859
Loller, Col. Robert	1790	Mallon, James	1803
Looney, Robert	1834	Malone, Michael	1842
Loran, Thomas	1883	Malone, Richard A.	1884
Lough, Joseph	1837	Maloney, Martin	1884
Loughead, Robert L.	1832	Manderson, John	1865
Loughlin, Dennis J., M. D.	1887	Mann, Thomas	1817
Loughrey, John	1802	Markley, Philip S.	1814
Love, John B.	1880	Marshall, Benjamin	1802
Lowry, Thomas P.	1891	Marshall, Charles	1802
Lucas, Fielding	1803	Marshall, Christopher	1790
Lucas, John	1891	Marshall, James	1790
Lucas, Thomas	1790	Martin, Edwin	1890
Luke, William	1818	Martin, Henry	1890
Lyle, Peter	1815	Martin, James S.	1859
Lyle, William	1803	Martin, Joseph, M. D.	1885
Lynch, Edward	1802	Martin, Owen	1883
Lynch, John	1790	Martin, Simon J.	1882
Lynch, John W.	1882	Martin, Thomas J.	1890
Lynch, William	1863	Martin, William J.	1851
Maccoun, David	1814	Martin, William L.	1890
Mack, John M.	1884	Mason, Samuel	1816
Mackenzie, R. Shelton	1864	Mason, William	1817
Macky, Samuel	1863	Massey, William	1867
Madden, John	1884	Mathews, Michael	1882
Magee, Francis P.	1856	Mathieu, Claudius J.	1884
Magee, James	1843	Matthews, William	1792
Magee, James E.	1886	Maxson, John, Jr.	1866
Magee, Michael	1858	Maxwell, James	1835
Magoffin, John	1811	Maxwell, John	1834
Magoffin, Joseph	1790	Maynes, Rodger	1882
Magrath, Christopher S.	1884	Meade, George	1790
Magrath, Michael	1819	Meany, John	1814
Maguire, Bernard	1841	Mears, Lewis T.	1860
Maguire, Edward T.	1871	Mease, James, M. D.	1798
Maguire, James	1854	Meeker, Samuel	1802
Maguire, James	1882	Megargee, Irwin F.	1881

Megargee, Louis N. . . .	1881	Morgan, George	1890
Megee, George	1856	Morgan, William	1859
Mein, John H.	1881	Morgan, William E. . . .	1871
Mellon, Thomas	1833	Moroney, James	1882
Melloy, John M.	1862	Moroney, William	1842
Menamin, Robert S. . . .	1884	Morris, Owen	1790
Mercer, Robert	1819	Morrison, Wilson J. . . .	1884
Mercer, Singleton A. . . .	1838	Morton, George	1790
Mershon, Daniel	1861	Morton, John	1790
Metcalfe, Thomas	1790	Moss, John	1833
Miercken, Peter	1814	Moylan, Jasper	1790
Millar, William A.	1866	Muhlenberg, David	1809
Miller, Robert	1811	Muhlenberg, Gen. J. P. G.	1802
Miller, William	1811	Muldoon, John	1872
Miller, William	1862	Mulholland, George, Jr. . .	1842
Milligan, Francis	1820	Mulholland, Gen. St. Clair A.	1864
Milligan, William	1872	Mullen, Andrew J.	1886
Milliken, James	1843	Mullen, David	1882
Mills, John	1852	Mullery, Edward	1790
Milne, Edward	1790	Mulligan, Edward	1872
Minford, Thomas	1852	Mullowney, John, Jr. . . .	1790
Mitchell, John, Jr.	1790	Mulqueen, Bryan	1884
Mitchell, John K., M. D.	1838	Murphey, John A.	1855
Mitchell, Robert	1819	Murphey, Robert	1820
Moffett, Richard	1832	Murphy, Alexander	1855
Mohan, John	1883	Murphy, Dennis	1841
Monaghan, Robert Emmet	1883	Murphy, Dennis F.	1884
Montgomery, Austin J. . .	1884	Murphy, Dominick	1871
Montgomery, Capt. James	1790	Murphy, D. W., M. D. . . .	1853
Montgomery, William . . .	1823	Murphy, Francis K.	1885
Moody, Matthew	1865	Murphy, Francis W.	1883
Mooney, Thomas J.	1889	Murphy, Joseph P.	1889
Moore, Alexander	1866	Murray, George	1811
Moore, Davis	1802	Murray, George	1815
Moore, Captain James . . .	1802	Murray, Hugh W.	1835
Moore, Patrick	1802	Murta, John P.	1859
Moore, Richard	1790	Murtha, John	1865
Moore, Samuel	1790	McAdam, Thomas	1822
Moore, William	1802	McAdams, Patrick	1851
Moore, William, Sr.	1790	McAleer, William	1871
Moore, William, Jr.	1790	McAnally, Peter	1890
Morgan, Charles V.	1871	McAran, John	1827

McArdle, John	1882	McCorkell, John G. R. . .	1881
McAteer, H. J.	1887	McCormick, David	1792
McAvoy, Patrick	1853	McCormick, Thomas	1790
McBride, Andrew	1851	McCormick, Thomas	1802
McBride, Patrick	1852	McCormick, Thomas B. . .	1853
McBride, William J. . . .	1891	McCoy, George W.	1882
McCaffrey, Hugh	1886	McCoy, John	1838
McCaffrey, John	1891	McCrea, James	1790
McCahey, Peter, M. D. . .	1886	McCrea, James A., M. D. .	1865
McCall, John	1851	McCrea, John	1790
McCall, John C.	1887	McCrea, John	1816
McCallmont, George	1822	McCreary, George D. . . .	1889
McCammon, David C. . . .	1864	McCredy, Bernard	1816
McCandless, Thomas G. . .	1880	McCredy, Dennis	1816
McCandless, Gen. William .	1865	McCredy, Dennis A. . . .	1839
McCann, James	1841	McCulla, William E. . . .	1883
McCann, James	1860	McCulloch, James	1816
McCann, John	1881	McCullough, James A. . . .	1890
McCarron, Michael	1886	McCullough, Capt. John . .	1882
McCarthy, William	1857	McCullough, Thomas	1873
McCartney, James	1882	McCully, George H. . . .	1883
McCaul, Charles	1886	McCully, William F. . . .	1884
McCauley, Edward D. . . .	1881	McCunney, Richard P. . . .	1851
McCauley, Cornelius	1840	McCutcheon, James	1864
McCauly, Isaac	1826	McCutcheon, John	1862
McCleary, Robert	1790	McCutcheon, Joseph	1866
McClellan, O. E.	1883	McDermott, Edward	1790
McClelland, John	1792	McDermot, Martin	1803
McClenachan, Blair	1790	McDermott, Patrick	1862
McClernan, Alexander	1888	McDevitt, John	1838
McClintock, James, M. D. .	1865	McDevitt, John J.	1885
McCloskey, Henry J. . . .	1885	MacDonald, John	1890
McCloskey, Michael	1837	McDonough, Charles	1862
McCloskey, William J. . . .	1888	McDonough, Ignatius	1825
McClure, James	1790	McElhone, John J.	1864
McClure, James	1826	McElwain, Ferguson	1790
McClure, William J. . . .	1881	McElwee, John	1790
McClusky, John	1846	McFadden, Charles, Jr. . .	1888
McComas, William J. . . .	1890	McFadden, John P.	1860
McConnell, Alexander	1870	McFillin, Bernard F. . . .	1880
McConnell, John J.	1885	McGarry, Abram J.	1885
McConnell, Matthew	1790	McGarvey, James V. . . .	1886

McGarvey, Ulrich A. . . .	1890	McKinley, Archibald . . .	1884
McGeogh, James	1882	McKnight, John	1827
McGeoy, Michael	1859	McKnight, Robert J. . . .	1882
McGinnis, James	1882	McLaughlin, Frank	1864
McGlade, Charles	1886	McLaughlin, Jeremiah . . .	1865
McGlensey, John	1835	McLaughlin, Thos. N., M.D.	1886
McGlensey William	1826	MacLellan, C. J.	1885
McGlinchey, Cornelius J.	1874	McLoughlin, Constantine	1866
McGlinn, Edward	1866	McLoughlin, James E. . . .	1884
McGlone, Michael	1884	McLoughlin, John	1790
McGovern, John	1882	McLoughlin, John	1814
McGrann, Bernard J. . . .	1882	McLoughlin, John	1867
McGrath, John P.	1882	McLoughlin, Pierse	1865
McGrath, Robert, M. D. . .	1845	McMahon, George W. . . .	1838
McGrath, Robert H. . . .	1870	McMahon, Henry	1824
McGrath, William V. . . .	1860	McMahon, Hugh	1833
McGraw, James	1889	McManus, Charles A. . . .	1871
McGuckin, James	1882	McManus, Francis	1857
McGurk, Owen	1882	McManus, Francis	1861
McHenry, Alexander R. . . .	1841	McManus, Francis, Jr. . . .	1882
McHenry, George	1848	McManus, Patricius	1888
McHenry, James, M. D. . . .	1836	McManus, Patrick	1865
McIlhenny, James	1813	McManus, Roderick A. . . .	1886
McIlvaine, Francis	1864	McMenamin, David	1880
McIlvaine, William	1808	McMenamin, John F. . . .	1891
McIlwain, William	1890	McMichael, Morton	1841
McIntee, Patrick	1869	McNab, Nicholas P.	1886
McKean, Joseph Borden . . .	1802	McNally, James	1884
McKean, Thomas	1790	McNeil, John	1825
McKean, Thomas, Jr.	1803	McRean, Thomas A., M.D.	1862
McKee, Thomas	1840	McShain, Michael	1884
McKee, William	1845	McShane, Barnabas	1790
McKeen, Henry	1822	McShane, Ezekiel	1809
McKeen, Thomas	1803	MacVeagh, Wayne	1889
McKenzie, Richard	1816	McWade, Robert M.	1880
McKeone, Charles	1880	Nead, William J.	1870
McKeown, James	1882	Negus, J. Engle	1846
McKibben, David	1827	Neiles, George	1843
McKibbin, Jeremiah	1858	Neill, Lewis	1802
McKibbon, William	1811	Nelson, James	1872
McKiernan, Charles	1790	Nelson, John B.	1865
McKinlay, John S.	1884	Nesbitt, Alexander	1790

Nesbitt, John Maxwell . . .	1790	O'Neill, Thomas . . .	1859
Neville, James J. . . .	1885	O'Neill, William C. . . .	1890
Newell, William	1824	O'Reilly, Francis C. . . .	1884
Newman, Hugh	1832	O'Reilly, Col. James . . .	1883
Newman, Thomas	1804	Orne, James H.	1859
Niblo, John	1832	O'Rourke, Michael . . .	1882
Nichols, Col. Francis . . .	1790	O'Rourke, Thomas . . .	1860
Nichols, Henry K. . . .	1867	Orth, Henry	1809
Nichols, Jeremiah	1863	Otto, Jacob S.	1803
Nichols, William	1790	Owens, Bernard	1867
Nicholson, John	1790	Owens, Thomas	1866
Nixon, James	1816	Pancoast, William H., M.D.	1889
Nolan, James	1884	Park, David	1831
Nolan, John J.	1884	Parker, Edward	1802
Nolan, William	1883	Parker, Isaac Brown . . .	1839
Nugent, Edmund	1790	Parker, William	1807
Oakman, John	1835	Passmore, Thomas . . .	1816
O'Brien, James	1867	Patterson, Christopher S.	1826
O'Brien, James A. . . .	1887	Patterson, Henry S., M.D.	1840
O'Brien, John	1870	Patterson, John	1814
O'Brien, Lt.-Col. John T.	1889	Patterson, John	1882
O'Brien, Michael E. . . .	1884	Patterson, Joseph	1834
O'Brien, Michael Morgan	1790	Patterson, Richard . . .	1884
O'Brien, Patrick	1790	Patterson, Robert	1790
O'Brien, William H. . . .	1886	Patterson, Gen. Robert . .	1824
O'Bryan, John Duross . . .	1880	Patterson, Gen. Robert E.	1860
O'Connor, Capt. Christopher	1809	Patterson, Robert M., M.D.	1836
O'Connor, James	1836	Patterson, Robert S. . . .	1882
O'Donnell, Hugh	1838	Patterson, Samuel D. . . .	1838
O'Donnell, Patrick F. . . .	1882	Patterson, William	1816
O'Donnell, Peter P. . . .	1845	Patterson, William C. . . .	1845
Oellers, Richard G. . . .	1888	Patterson, William C., Jr.	1867
Ogden, Robert C.	1889	Patton, George	1826
Ogle, Thomas	1822	Patton, James, Jr. . . .	1817
O'Hara, Michael, M. D. . .	1886	Patton, John	1790
O'Kane, Andrew	1833	Patton, John C.	1821
O'Meally, Rev. T. J. . . .	1825	Patton, Michael	1865
O'Neill, Charles	1886	Patton, Robert	1790
O'Neill, Charles M. . . .	1887	Patton, Robert	1839
O'Neill, John	1829	Patton, Samuel A. . . .	1852
O'Neill, Patrick	1884	Patton, Thomas R. . . .	1862
O'Neill, Robert	1832	Payne, John E.	1882

Penn-Gaskell, Thomas	1835	Quinn, Patrick	1886
Perkins, Edward L.	1884	Quinton, Alexander	1833
Pettid, Owen W.	1865	Rafferty, Bernard	1866
Philbin, John	1851	Rafferty, George J.	1881
Phillips, Charles	1885	Rainey, Robert	1790
Phillips, Capt. William	1819	Raleigh, Walter	1887
Phillips, William M.	1884	Ralston, Robert	1871
Philson, Alexander	1812	Randolph, Evan	1854
Piersol, Jeremiah	1807	Rankin, David	1824
Piersol, Joseph N.	1869	Rankin, Hugh	1859
Piersol, William	1807	Rankin, Robert	1827
Pinkerton, John	1790	Rea, Thomas C.	1845
Pleasants, James	1805	Read, Admiral George C.	1862
Poalk, Robert	1802	Read, Collinson	1803
Pogue, Joseph	1835	Read, John M.	1832
Pollock, James	1882	Read, William F.	1889
Pollock, John	1865	Reaney, Patrick	1882
Pollock, Oliver	1792	Reath, Thomas	1825
Pollock, Robert	1840	Redmond, John	1851
Pollock, William J.	1862	Reed, John	1793
Pomeroy, Ralph W.	1833	Reed, Joseph	1811
Porter, Gen. Andrew	1792	Reed, Robert	1843
Porter, Charles A.	1890	Reed, Samuel	1803
Porter, James M.	1818	Reed, Samuel F.	1846
Porter, James M.	1814	Reed, William B.	1837
Porter, Major Robert	1790	Rees, John E.	1887
Porter, Samuel	1829	Rehill, Patrick	1883
Porter, William	1826	Reid, John	1803
Porter, William A.	1842	Reilly, Bernard	1882
Porter, William G.	1859	Reilly, Dennis	1884
Potter, Richard C.	1802	Reilly, James	1866
Potts, Rev. George C.	1811	Reilly, James B.	1884
Powell, Philip	1855	Reilly, John A.	1884
Power, Tyrone	1837	Reilly, John B.	1883
Powers, Thomas J.	1885	Reilly, Philip	1838
Powers, William	1790	Reilly, Robert L.	1859
Preston, Walter	1829	Reilly, Thomas	1803
Pringle, John	1790	Reilly, Thomas A.	1883
Proctor, Gen. Thomas	1790	Reilly, T. Wallace	1884
Purdon, Joseph R.	1812	Renshaw, Richard	1802
Quinlan, Capt. Francis T.	1882	Renshaw, William	1814
Quinn, John	1882	Reville, James J.	1863

Reynolds, James, M. D.	1796	Sandman, John T.	1891
Reynolds, John	1835	Savage, John	1836
Rice, Henry	1790	Sayen, William Henry	1888
Rice, Robert	1826	Scanlan, Michael L.	1871
Richards, Benjamin W.	1829	Scannel, David	1889
Richards, Joseph	1825	Schaffer, Charles	1802
Richards, Mark	1809	Schlatter, William	1809
Richardson, William	1790	Schumann, Ernst F.	1814
Riddle, James	1851	Scott, David	1849
Riddle, John S.	1832	Scott, Edward	1790
Riddle, Robert	1835	Scott, Hugh	1831
Riddle, Samuel	1849	Scott, Marshall	1867
Risk, Charles	1790	Scott, Thomas	1813
Ritchie, George	1866	Scott, Thomas	1891
Ritchie, Robert	1803	Scott, Col. Thomas A.	1867
Roantree, William F.	1884	Scott, William H.	1834
Robins, Thomas, H. M.	1847	Selfridge, Matthew	1827
Robinson, John	1826	Sergeant, Henry	1811
Robinson, John	1865	Sergeant, John	1805
Robinson, P. Edmund	1867	Sergeant, Thomas	1816
Robinson, William	1790	Service, John	1790
Roche, Thomas J.	1882	Shannon, Elwood	1850
Rogers, Charles	1867	Sharkey, John F.	1882
Rogers, James	1808	Sharpnack, Benjamin	1818
Rogers, John I.	1884	Shaw, Isaac	1881
Rogers, John William	1812	Shea, John	1790
Rogers, Maurice	1802	Sheehan, Joseph	1881
Rogers, William	1808	Sheppard, Alexander	1882
Rolston, William	1790	Sheppard, Israel F.	1880
Roney, Lieut. George	1884	Shields, James	1886
Roney, Thomas	1824	Shields, John H. M.	1790
Rooney, James	1863	Shields, John J.	1887
Ross, George	1889	Shipley, Thomas	1804
Rossiter, John	1811	Siddall, Frank,	1886
Roth, Edward	1867	Siddall, Frank, Jr.	1887
Roth, George M.	1883	Simmons, John	1887
Rush, William, M. D.	1833	Simpson, William A.	1887
Ryan, James	1790	Sims, Robert	1818
Ryan, Matthew A.	1886	Singerly, William M.	1882
Ryan, Michael J.	1886	Sinnamon, Henry	1888
Ryan, Patrick	1833	Sinnott, Joseph F.	1880
Ryan, Patrick T.	1884	Slevin, James	1851

Slevin, John	1881	Steen, Robert	1827
Sloan, John V.	1832	Stenger, William S.	1890
Small, John	1790	Stephens, Thomas	1796
Small, Peter	1883	Sterling, Henry	1832
Smiley, John McC.	1857	Sterling, Samuel S.	1803
Smiley, William	1814	Stevenson, Augustine	1822
Smith, Henry A.	1885	Steward, George, M. D.	1849
Smith, Henry Shriver	1883	Stewart, Col. Charles	1790
Smith, James	1790	Stewart, Com. Charles	1862
Smith, Rev. James	1826	Stewart, David	1790
Smith, James E.	1813	Stewart, James	1802
Smith, John	1803	Stewart, James	1881
Smith, John	1822	Stewart, James Hood	1790
Smith, John	1853	Stewart, John	1857
Smith, John F.	1881	Stewart, John	1884
Smith, John M.	1814	Stewart, Thomas	1819
Smith, Montraville H.	1891	Stewart, Thomas	1829
Smith, Patrick	1882	Stewart, Col. Thomas J.	1889
Smith, Patrick S.	1884	Stewart, Gen. Walter	1790
Smith, Patrick W.	1883	Stillas, John	1790
Smith, Robert	1790	Stockley, William	1827
Smith, Thomas	1846	Stoffel, Patrick W.	1885
Smith, William	1867	Strawbridge, John	1790
Smith, William B.	1883	Strawbridge, John	1816
Smith, William Moore	1790	Strickland, William	1833
Smith, William W.	1802	Stuart, Col. Christopher	1790
Smyth, George W.	1886	Stuart, David	1790
Smyth, James	1859	Stuart, David	1835
Smyth, Samuel	1835	Stuart, Edwin S.	1884
Smyth, Thomas	1863	Stuart, George H.	1845
Smyth, Thomas	1886	Stuart, James	1803
Smyth, William	1866	Stuart, James	1843
Snowden, Frank P.	1886	Sullivan, James F.	1883
Solomon, Joseph J.	1890	Sullivan, Jeremiah J.	1886
Solts, Robert	1841	Sullivan, John	1862
Spotswood, William	1790	Sullivan, John T.	1816
Stafford, Robert S., M. D.	1809	Summers, William D.	1884
Steel, John	1814	Sutton, Charles H.	1865
Steel, Joseph	1852	Swain, Francis	1814
Steel, Samuel	1818	Swaine, Francis	1790
Steele, Gen. John	1803	Sweeney, Edward	1887
Steen, John L.	1836	Sweeney, Hugh	1790

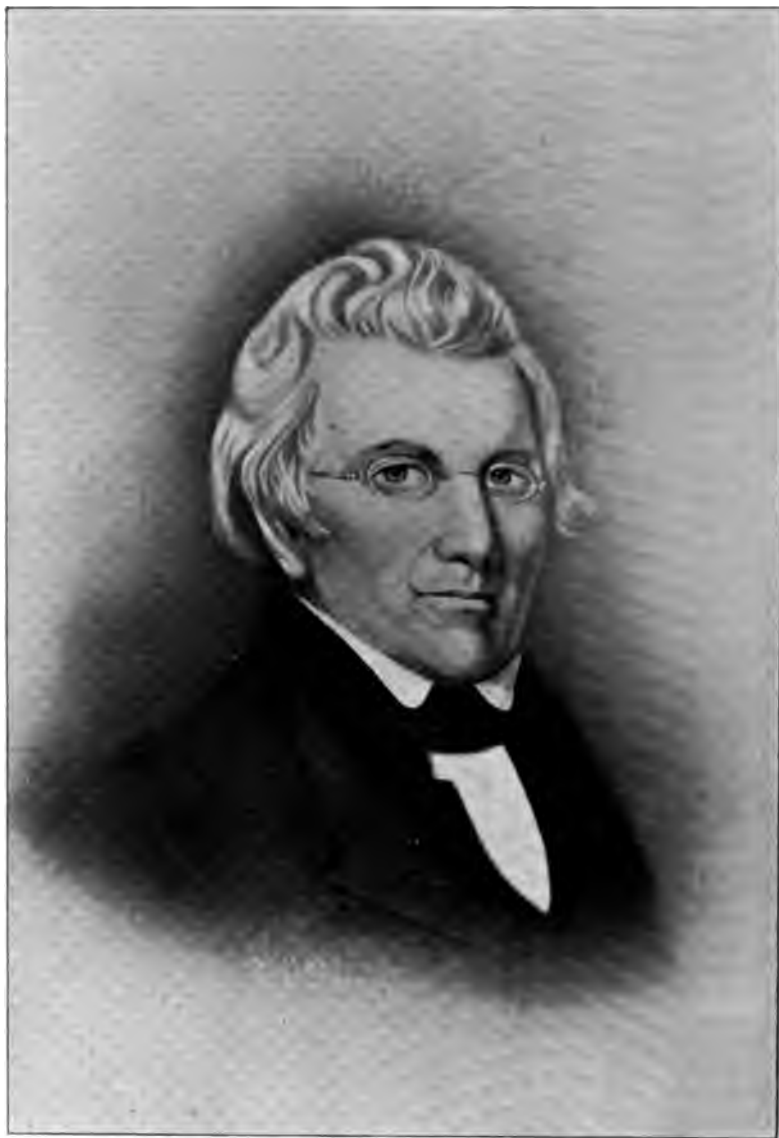


JOHN WANAMAKER.

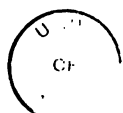


Sweeney, James F. . . .	1882	Thornburgh, Joseph . . .	1790
Sweeney, Miles D. . . .	1851	Thursby, Edward . . .	1815
Sweeny, Dennis	1840	Tiernan, Francis . . .	1840
Sweeny, Doyle	1796	Tierney, Thomas F. . .	1886
Tack, John	1842	Tilford, John A. . . .	1809
Tagert, Joseph	1802	Timmons, Dean	1790
Taggart, James B. . . .	1828	Timoney, Dennis . . .	1880
Taggart, John	1790	Tobin, Michael	1866
Tatem, James	1804	Toland, George W. . .	1819
Tatem, James R. . . .	1813	Toland, Henry	1790
Tatem, Joseph R. . . .	1802	Toland, Henry, Jr. . .	1815
Taylor, George, Jr. . . .	1802	Toland, John B. . . .	1802
Taylor, Henry J. . . .	1858	Toland, Robert	1817
Taylor, James L. . . .	1850	Tomkinson, Andrew S. .	1883
Taylor, John	1790	Town, Col. Thomas J. .	1865
Taylor, Capt. John . . .	1889	Tracy, John	1882
Taylor, John H. . . .	1858	Tracy, Michael	1839
Taylor, John M. . . .	1790	Trainer, Edward . . .	1887
Taylor, Levi	1824	Trainer, Henry J. . . .	1890
Taylor, Robert	1802	Trainer, John	1890
Taylor, Samuel L. . . .	1864	Tucker, John	1841
Tener, Henry B. . . .	1887	Tunney, John	1884
Tete, Francis	1843	Twibill, George A. . .	1875
Tevis, Benjamin	1822	Twibill, Thomas P. . .	1882
Tharp, William	1790	Tyler, Robert	1853
Thomas, Edward	1803	Vauneman, T. H. . . .	1890
Thomas, John	1886	Vaux, Richard	1844
Thomas, William S. . . .	1885	Walker, William H. . .	1881
Thompson, George . . .	1802	Wallace, Edward E. . .	1860
Thompson, George W. . .	1882	Wallace, Henry	1867
Thompson, James	1790	Wallace, Joshua M., Jr.	1808
Thompson, James C. . .	1815	Wallace, William . . .	1846
Thompson, James C. . .	1842	Walsh, Philip J. . . .	1881
Thompson, John	1790	Walsh, Robert F. . . .	1846
Thompson, John G. . . .	1844	Wanamaker, John . . .	1886
Thompson, Robert . . .	1790	Ward, John A.	1889
Thompson, Stewart . . .	1883	Ward, John D.	1884
Thompson, William E. . .	1844	Warren, Robert Grant .	1831
Thompson, William R. . .	1826	Waters, Edward	1837
Thomson, William . . .	1882	Waters, John	1839
Thorburn, James	1816	Waters, William H. . .	1884
Thorburn, John	1815	Watres, Charles	1827

Watson, Charles C., Jr.	1832	Willis, Seth, H. M.	1790
Watson, Matthew	1790	Wilson, Benjamin	1803
Watson, William	1790	Wilson, Benjamin	1816
Watt, David	1835	Wilson, James	1814
Watt, Samuel	1795	Wilson, James	1816
Watt, William	1832	Wilson, John	1822
Watt, William W.	1852	Wilson, Motheral	1817
Watts, Gen. Frederick	1790	Wilson, Robert Sterling	1843
Wayne, William	1882	Wilson, Stewart	1882
Weir, Silas E.	1809	Wilson, Thomas	1820
Wells, Joseph L.	1887	Wilson, William	1814
Welsh, John	1883	Wilson, William B.	1835
West, Colonel John	1855	Witherow, James P.	1884
Wetherill, William, M. D.	1848	Wolff, Otto	1887
Whalley, Samuel	1870	Woods, William	1815
Wheeler, J. J.	1808	Woods, Joseph	1827
Whelan, Patrick E.	1805	Woods, Robert	1884
Whelan, William	1839	Woods, William	1815
Whelan, William E.	1822	Woodside, James	1856
Whelen, Israel	1809	Woodside, John	1852
Whelen, Jerome	1884	Workman, Benjamin	1790
White, John	1790	Workman, Henry Weir	1865
White, John	1869	Worrell, Joseph	1808
White, Richard P.	1868	Wray, Andrew	1832
Whiteley, George	1859	Wray, William	1809
Whiteley, James	1891	Wright, Alexander	1790
Whiteside, William	1882	Wright, Archibald	1838
Whitten, Alexander	1876	Wyle, Edward R.	1841
Wignell, Thomas	1802	Wylie, Rev. Samuel B.	1811
Wigton, John	1790	Young, Andrew	1835
Wikoff, Jacob C.	1811	Young, David	1882
Wiley, John	1825	Young, John Russell	1886
Wilhere, Maurice F.	1884	Young, Moses	1806
Williams, John	1840	Young, Sheppard G.	1890
Williams, William	1790	Young, William	1809
Williamson, George	1863		



DAVID ACHESON.



BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

OF THE

MEMBERS OF THE HIBERNIAN SOCIETY.

AB

Frank Patterson Abercrombie, 1889.—Born at Fort Towson, Indian Territory, January 2, 1852. Son of Mary (Patterson) Abercrombie and Gen. John J. Abercrombie, grandson of Gen. Robert Patterson (1824) and nephew of Gen. Robert E. Patterson (1865). He is Division Engineer of the Shamokin Division, Northern Central Railway, and of the Sunbury Division, Philadelphia and Erie Railway. He resides at Sunbury, Pa., and is an active member in the Masonic organization, and a Knight Templar.

Armon D. Acheson, 1884.—Born in Philadelphia, May 15, 1836. Son of Charles Acheson and Isabella Stewart Acheson, both natives of the North of Ireland. His father was related to David Acheson (1804) and Gen. Thomas Acheson (1815). He is in the flour business at No. 264 N. 22d street, being a member of the firm of Godfrey Keebler & Co. He resides at Ardmore, Pa.

David Acheson, 1804.—The Scotch family of Achesons, from whom he was descended, settled in the North of Ireland about 1604. David Acheson was the youngest of seven children of George Acheson, of Glassdrummond, County Armagh, Ireland, in which place he was born in 1770. He came to America, in 1788, to join his brothers John, George and Thomas, who had settled at Washington, Pa. His brother John immediately took him into business, and gave him an interest in his contracts with the government for furnishing Indian supplies and army horses. In 1791 he commenced to study law. In 1795 he was elected by the Republicans to the Pennsylvania Legislature, and again in 1796, 1797 and 1804. As the legislature met in Philadelphia

AD

during those years he removed to this city. In 1799 he married Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel Young, of Philadelphia. She died the following year. In 1802 he paid a visit to his parents in Ireland. Upon October 31, 1805, he again married. His second wife was Mary Wilson, of Washington, Pa. He removed again to that town in 1814. Some years afterwards he met with financial reverses. In 1840, when seventy years of age, he paid another visit to Ireland. He extended his trip to London, where he met Lord Gosford, late Governor-General of Canada, who was one of his relatives. He returned to America in 1842. He died December 1, 1851, at his home in Washington, Pa. Hon. M. W. Acheson, Judge of the United States Circuit Court, Pittsburgh, Pa., is his son by his second marriage. [See History of the Acheson family, by A. W. Acheson, privately printed, Pittsburgh, 1878.]

Gen. Thomas Acheson, 1814.—The brother of David Acheson (1804), came to this country from Ireland about 1786. He was the second child of George Acheson. Upon his arrival he settled in Washington, Pa., and spent his whole life there. After the death of his brother John he formed a partnership in business with his brother David, which extended over their whole lives. In the war of 1812 he was a Commissary General in the U. S. Army. He died in 1815. He married Jane Cummins and had five children. [See History of the Acheson family, by A. W. Acheson, privately printed, Pittsburgh, 1878.]

John Adams, 1865.—Native of the North of Ireland; was a coal-dealer, doing business in Manayunk. Died March 23,

1885, about 72 years of age, and was buried in West Laurel Hill Cemetery. He left a wife and seven children. One of his daughters is married to Thomas L. Milligan and another to Benjamin F. Davis.

Nathan Adams, 1814.—In the city directories for 1814, 1816 and 1817 he is mentioned as a storekeeper at No. 34 N. 2d street.

Richard Adams, 1790.—Was a merchant at No. 64 N. 3d street, in 1791.

Robert Adams, 1814.—Born in Lifford, County Donegal, Ireland, in 1775. After emigrating to America, in 1793, he became a shipping merchant and importer of Madeira wines, on Sims's wharf, near Pine street, and afterwards at No. 123 Walnut street. He resided at No. 182 Chestnut street. He was married in Christ Church, in 1805, to Martha Levy Jones, a daughter of Capt. James Morris Jones, of the Revolutionary army. He died, February 27, 1833, and was buried in the graveyard of St. Peter's Church, 3d and Pine streets. He left three sons. He had one brother, James, who was lost at sea. Hon. Robert Adams, Jr. (1887), is his grandson.

Robert Adams, Jr., 1887.—Born in Philadelphia, February 26, 1849. Son of Robert Adams and Matilda Maybin Hart, and grandson of Robert Adams (1814). He studied law in the office of George W. Biddle, and was admitted to the Philadelphia Bar, April 27, 1872, but did not practice his profession. He was connected with the U. S. Geological Survey from 1871 to 1875, and was with the expedition which explored Yellowstone Park. His letters to the *New York Herald* and *Philadelphia Press* during that period attracted attention. In 1882 he was elected to the State Senate of Pennsylvania, and served four years, 1883-1887. He also served as Major and Judge-Advocate of the First Brigade, National Guard of Pennsylvania, and Lieutenant-Colonel and Aide-de-camp on the Staff of Hon. James A. Beaver (1887), Governor of Pennsylvania. President Harrison appointed him U. S. Minister to Brazil upon April 1, 1889, and he is now occupying that important position. He is a member of the First City Troop and of the Schuyl-

kill Fishing Company, and has been President of the Wharton School Association. [See History of the Schuylkill Fishing Company, Philadelphia, 1889, page 388.]

William Adams, 1790.—Appears to have been in the grocery business at the time of his death, in the early part of the year 1821. He left a widow, Elizabeth Adams, and two minor children, Alexander and Catharine Adams. His estate was settled by Alexander Adams, probably a brother, who was appointed administrator upon March 8, 1821. Peter Lyle and James Harper, Jr., both members of the Society, were sureties upon the administrator's bond.

William Henri Addicks, 1899.—Born in Philadelphia, March 4, 1854. Son of John E. Addicks and Margaretta McLeod Addicks. He is descended, on his father's side, from the O'Sullivan family of Berehaven, County Cork, Ireland. He was admitted to the Philadelphia Bar upon February 16, 1878, and was Assistant City Solicitor from February 1, 1878, to March 1, 1888, when he resigned in order to devote himself to his private law practice.

Andrew Agnew, 1820.—A native of Ireland. Was in the dry-goods business with his brother, William Agnew (1832), at No. 24 S. 2d street.

William Agnew, 1832.—Born in County Antrim, Ireland. Was in the dry-goods business with his brother, Andrew Agnew (1820), at No. 24 S. 2d street. He died at Cape May, N. J., September 4, 1866, and was buried at Laurel Hill cemetery. His son, James B. Agnew, was a member of the firm of Agnew & English.

Daniel W. Ahern, 1884.—Born October 30, 1848, in the parish of Ballypooreen, County Tipperary, Ireland. Emigrated to America in 1853, landing at Philadelphia upon June 1st of that year. Was apprenticed to William Sellers & Co., in July, 1864, and was in the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company as machinist from 1868 to 1874. Was Superintendent of Art Catalogue at Centennial Exhibition in 1876. At present is a salesman with Wanamaker & Brown, Clothiers.

He is a member of the Catholic Philopatrian Literary Institute.

James Alder, 1792.—Was probably (in 1791) a shopkeeper at 49 N. 2d street.

Andrew Alexander, 1802.—See John Alexander (1790).

John Alexander, 1790.—Was probably a grocer on Chestnut street near 8th (in 1796). Diligent inquiry has failed to find any trace of him or of Andrew Alexander (1802). Mr. John Alexander (born 1805), formerly of the dry-goods firm of J. & H. Alexander, knows nothing of them. In the office of the Recorder of Deeds we find recorded a deed dated October 24, 1804, from a John Alexander, grocer, for house and lot, N. E. corner of 11th and Walnut streets.

Daniel Allen, 1866.—Born in Manchester, England, December 16, 1826. Son of Daniel and Bridget Allen, of County Antrim, Ireland. Emigrated to America in 1850, landing at Philadelphia. He was in the dyeing business at Nos. 2844 to 2850 Frankford road, and 237 Market street. Died August 12, 1884, and was buried in St. Ann's cemetery. Was a member of the Franklin Institute and School Director in the 25th Ward for nine years, being President of the School Board of the ward for six years. His son, Stanislaus J. Allen (1866), is a member.

George Allen, 1866.—Born in Islandmagee, County Antrim, Ireland, December 11, 1846. Emigrated to America in 1865, landing in Philadelphia in May of that year. He is in the millinery and silk goods business, at No. 930 Chestnut street. Is a Director of Atlantic City National Bank.

Stanislaus J. Allen, 1866.—Born in Philadelphia, November 13, 1854. Son of Daniel Allen (1866). Following his father, he is engaged in the dyeing business.

Thomas Allibone, 1847.—Honorary member. Born in Philadelphia, January 19, 1809. Not of Irish parentage so far as known. Served upon the General Executive Committee of Citizens for the Relief of Ireland, in 1847, and in recognition of his services he was elected an honorary member of the Society. Was the senior member of the firm of Thomas

Allibone & Co., shipping merchants, at No. 8 South Wharves. Was President of the Bank of Pennsylvania at the time of its disastrous failure in September, 1857. He afterwards removed to Pemberton, N. J., and died September 7, 1876, at "Brookdale Farm," Harford co., Maryland. Was buried in Woodland cemetery, Philadelphia. He took an active part in Episcopal Church affairs and Conventions, and contributed largely to the building of St. Mary's P. E. Church on 38th street. Was a brother of S. Austin Allibone, compiler of the "Dictionary of Authors." He had eleven children, viz.: Emma Francenia Allibone, Sarah Allibone Leavitt, Elizabeth Allibone Scholfield, Susan Constance Allibone, Maria Louisa Allibone, Charles Olden Allibone, Thomas Marshall Allibone, Armand De Rosset Allibone, Anthony Drexel Allibone, Lawrence Washington Allibone and Lucie B. Allibone Trotter.

Matthew Anderson, M. D., 1827.—Was a graduate of Edinburgh and a highly educated physician. He died in the early part of 1855, leaving a widow, Celeste V. Anderson, surviving him. A few years after his death she left to reside in Minnesota. A short notice of his wife's family is found in the law case of Greenfield's Estate, 14 Pennsylvania State Reports, page 490, in which case Dr. Anderson was interested.

William Anderson, 1790.—In the Directory for 1793 there is a William Anderson, gentleman, 157 Chestnut street. We can find no trace of him.

William Anderson, 1865.—Native of County Donegal, Ireland. Emigrated to America in 1849, landing at Philadelphia in June. Was in the liquor business for many years. Was at one time a partner in the firm of Henry Wallace & Co. He died, June 14, 1889, in Philadelphia, and was buried in Old Cathedral cemetery. Was about 67 years of age when he died.

John Andrews, 1865.—Born in Carnanban, County Derry, Ireland, June 21, 1816. Emigrated to America in 1838, landing at Philadelphia upon May 19 of that year. He is engaged in the business of manufacturing and bottling of mineral

waters, ale, etc. He is a Trustee of St. John's Lodge, No. 115, A. Y. M.; Past-Master and Grand Lodge Representative of Equal Rights Lodge, No. 464, I. O. O. F.; Past-Master and Grand Lodge Representative of Bethlehem Lodge, No. 26, A. P. A. Also a member of Jerusalem Chapter, No. 3, Royal Arch Chapter Masons.

Joseph Bunting Andrews, 1840.—Born at Darby, Pa., May 29, 1803. He was of remote Irish ancestry. As a young man he entered the employ of Greaves & Andrews, formerly Watson & Bunting, lumber dealers, 8th and Pine streets, Philadelphia. In 1835 the firm was reorganized as J. & J. B. Andrews, and the business place was removed to South street, extending from 10th to 11th street. In 1850 he retired from business. Had a birthright membership in the religious Society of Friends or Quakers. Was a member of Common Council, and a Director of the Southwark and also the Tradesmen's Bank for many years. Was one of the founders and for many years a member of the Robert Morris Hose Company. He died at Philadelphia upon June 13, 1869, and was buried at Darby, Pa.

William Arbuckle, 1844.—Kept the Western Hotel, Market street above 8th (288 High street).

Thomas W. Armat, 1803.—Was a merchant at 86 Mulberry street in 1804. He probably died in 1806, as letters of administration upon his estate were granted, August 4, 1806, to Ann Armat, his widow, and Thomas Armat, of Germantown.

Andrew Armstrong, 1852.—Born in County Tyrone, near Londonderry, Ireland, May 8, 1812. Emigrated to America in July, 1834, and settled in Philadelphia in January, 1835. He was in the tobacco commission business. Some years since he retired from business, and now resides at 1404 Pine street. His brother, Robert Armstrong (1864), was also a member of the Society.

Robert Armstrong, 1864.—Born in County Tyrone, near Londonderry, Ireland, about 1820. He emigrated to

America, settling in Philadelphia in January, 1852. His brother, Andrew Armstrong (1852), preceded him seventeen years. He was in the tobacco commission business, and died unmarried, May 19, 1883, in Philadelphia, and was buried in Woodland cemetery.

Thomas Armstrong, 1814.—Attorney-at-law, was admitted to the Philadelphia Bar upon May 8, 1788. Was commissioned Associate-Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, April 8, 1817. Died January 28, 1842, aged 77 years. In his will, admitted to probate upon February 14, 1842, mention is made of his wife, Henrietta Armstrong, his son, Edward Armstrong, and his daughters, Henrietta Armstrong, Mary McKeen and Emeline Burt. [See Martin's Bench and Bar of Philadelphia, Philadelphia, 1883, pp. 55 and 244.]

William Armstrong, 1790.—A resident of Huntingdon co., Pa., at the time of his election. J. Simpson Africa, the historian of Huntingdon co., knows nothing of him excepting that, in 1792, he was appointed by the Governor to run and make the line between the counties of Huntingdon and Mifflin, from the line of Franklin, in Concord Narrows, to the Juniata river. Mr. Africa is under the impression that the family is extinct.

Michael Arnold, 1889.—Born in Philadelphia, July 17, 1840. Not of Irish descent. Admitted to the Philadelphia Bar, July 18, 1863. Practiced until November, 1882, when he was elected a Judge of Court of Common Pleas, No. 4, which position he now holds. He is a Trustee of Jefferson Medical College, and a prominent member of the Masonic organization.

William Arrott, 1864.—Born in Middleton, County Armagh, Ireland, October 10, 1830. Emigrated to America in 1851, landing at Philadelphia upon August 23 of that year. He was a clerk until 1864, when he entered into the insurance business, in which he continued until his death, upon September 11, 1886. Was a Director of the Merchants' National Bank, and also of the Brush Electric Light Company. In 1880 he was appointed by the

Superintendent of U. S. Census to take the manufacturing statistics of Philadelphia. He took great interest in municipal affairs, and was a member of the Committee of one hundred, which participated in many municipal election contests.

Robert T. Armstrong, 1890.—Is engaged in the house-decorating business. He resides at No. 1515 Christian street.

Robert Arthur, 1883.—Born at Grange, near Newtonstewart, County Tyrone, Ireland, February 23, 1823. Emigrated to America in 1845, landing at Philadelphia upon May 26th of that year. Is in the coal business at 1507 Callowhill street. He is a member of the Masonic and Odd Fellows' organizations. Was a Director of Iron Bank (now Merchants' Exchange Bank).

John C. Aschenbach, 1884.—Born in Philadelphia, March 5, 1843, of German parentage. He is a tailor, doing business at 153 N. 4th street. Is a member of the Masonic and Odd Fellows' organizations.

James Ash, 1793.—Son of Henry Ash, a sea captain, of Londonderry, Ireland, was born in Philadelphia, December, 1749-50, Old Style. Was engaged in mercantile business, and took an active part in public affairs. Was Major in Condé Ragnet's Battalion of Infantry just previous to and during the battle of Monmouth, N. J., and was High Sheriff of Philadelphia, 1788-1791. In 1793 we find him taking an active part in the Society, being one of the Acting Committee for that year. In September, 1794, he was appointed by a meeting of citizens to procure subscriptions for the relief of the families who had marched against the insurgents in Western Pennsylvania. He was a prominent citizen of Philadelphia until he died, in January, 1830. He was a member of the Washington Benevolent Society and a Director of the North American Insurance Company. He left a large family surviving him. He was buried in Christ Church burying-ground, 5th and Arch streets. One of his sons, John M. Ash, now resides at 213 S. 17th street.

Richard Ashhurst, 1809.—Born in England, August 5, 1783. A drygoods

merchant, father of Richard L. Ashhurst, attorney-at-law. He was an active member of St. George's Society, and as the courtesies between that society and the Hibernian Society not uncommonly led to the election as members of persons who were not of Irish birth or descent, Mr. Ashhurst probably became a member in that manner.

Jacob Auld, 1790.—Was a resident of Montgomery co., Pa., when elected. Nothing is known of him among the historians of that section. We have found a reference in a deed, made March 10, 1781, to a Jacob Auld, schoolmaster, in "Norriton township, Philadelphia co." In the *Pennsylvania Gazette* of September 21, 1785, he is noted as a collector of excise for Montgomery co.

James Andrew Aull, 1851.—Born in Limavady (originally Newtownlimavady), County Derry, Ireland. Emigrated to America in 1844, landing at Philadelphia in June of that year. He has been for many years in the wholesale tea business at No. 9 S. Front street.

Richard Bache, 1792.—Was an Honorary Member of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick. (See p. 140.)

Richard Bache, Jr., 1816. Was born in Philadelphia, March 11, 1784. He was the seventh child of Richard Bache (1790) and Sarah (Franklin) Bache. He was married, April, 1805, to Sophia Dallas, daughter of Alexander James Dallas. He was a lawyer, and was commissioned, November 9, 1805, as Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions in Philadelphia. He afterwards removed to Texas; was elected a member of the Senate of that State, and gave the sole negative vote in that body against its union with the United States. He had nine children, the eldest of whom, Alexander Dallas Bache, was Superintendent of the United States Coast Survey. The eldest daughter, Mary Blechynden Bache, was married to Hon. Robert J. Walker, afterwards Secretary of the Treasury. Two sons, George M. and Richard, were officers of the United States navy, and were drowned whilst engaged in the Coast Survey. Mr. Bache died at Galveston, Texas, in 1848. He was a prominent

Mason, and founder of Franklin Lodge, No. 134, Philadelphia. [See Parton's "Life of Franklin."]]

John Bail, 1803.—His name does not appear in the Directories or the records of the city offices. In the Directory for 1801 there is a "John Bails, gunner."

Francis Bailey, 1790.—Was a printer and publisher. Very little is known of him.

John Thomas Bailey, 1890.—Born near Dublin, Ireland, November 24, 1830, and came to this country in 1851. He is the senior member of the firm of John T. Bailey & Co., manufacturers of bags and twine, Market street below Twelfth. The business of the firm is very extensive, amounting to two millions of dollars per annum. They have large mills at Otsego and Morris streets. At one time James Cascaden (1867) was a partner. Mr. Bailey was President of the Commercial Exchange, 1879-80, was a member of Common Council from the Ninth Ward, 1882-84, and was also a member of the Committee of One Hundred, noted in municipal politics. [See "Philadelphia and Popular Philadelphians," p. 145.]

Joel J. Bailey, 1889.—Born in London Grove, Chester co., Pa., October 29, 1826, and settled in Philadelphia in 1843. He is not of Irish parentage. He has been a prominent dealer in wholesale hosiery, white goods, etc., for many years. He began business by entering the notion house of Mr. Morris Marple, 12 North 2d street, and after a few years succeeded to the entire business of the firm. In January, 1873, he began the building of the large warehouse, now occupied by him, and removed to it the following August. He has been and is now connected with numerous social and other organizations. He was a member of the Board of Finance of the Centennial Exposition of 1876, and in 1882 was Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Bi-Centennial Celebration of the founding of Philadelphia. On April 20, 1886, he was elected Chairman of the Citizens' Municipal Association. He has been a Director of the Union League, and is Vice-President of the Fairmount Park

Art Association. He has taken a very active part in municipal affairs and politics, and was Treasurer of the Committee of One Hundred, and took an active interest in all its affairs. [See sketch in "Biographical Encyclopædia of Pennsylvania," Philadelphia, 1874, p. 340.]

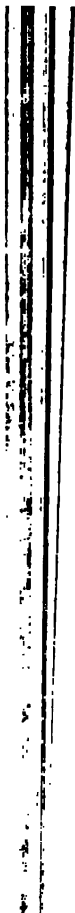
John Baird, 1877.—Born in County Tyrone, Ireland. Came to America in October, 1854, and settled in Philadelphia since. He is in the tobacco business at No. 134 Arch street.

Matthew Baird, 1866.—Was born near Londonderry, Ireland, in 1817. His parents emigrated to Philadelphia when he was four years old. His father was a coppersmith by trade, and the son was educated in the common schools in Philadelphia. His first employment was in a brick-yard, but he soon secured a position as assistant to one of the professors of chemistry in the University of Pennsylvania. In 1834 he was employed by the New Castle Manufacturing Company of New Castle, Del., workers in copper and sheet-iron. Whilst there he was made superintendent of the railroad shops in that place. In June, 1838, he was made foreman of the sheet-iron and boiler department of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, which brought him back to Philadelphia. He remained in this position until 1850, and subsequently, up to 1852, was engaged in the marble business with his brother John, in Spring Garden street, below Thirteenth. In 1854 he became a partner with Matthias W. Baldwin in the locomotive works. Mr. Baldwin died on September 7, 1865, and Mr. Baird became sole proprietor of the works. Shortly afterwards, in 1867, he associated with him George Burnham and Charles T. Parry as partners to carry on the business, under the firm-name of "The Baldwin Locomotive Works," M. Baird & Co., proprietors. In 1873 Mr. Baird withdrew from active business life, but retained his interest in numerous public and private enterprises. He was for many years a director of the Central National Bank, and at the time of his death was a director in the Texas and Pacific Railroad Company, the Pennsylvania Steel Company, Andover Iron



MATTHEW BAIRD.





Company, West Chester and Philadelphia Railroad Company, and the Philadelphia Academy of Fine Arts. He was one of the incorporators and directors of the American Steamship Company, and a large investor in the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. He was eminently a public-spirited citizen, and was prominent in connection with enterprises for the general benefit, or of a charitable character. He was a manager of the Northern Home for Friendless Children, and contributed largely to other benevolent institutions. He died May 19, 1877. [See Scharf & Westcott's "Hist. Phila.," Vol. 3, pp. 2179 and 2257.]

William Mercer Baird, 1867.—Son of James Baird and Catharine Mercer, was born in Philadelphia, in 1812. He was engaged in the transportation business between Philadelphia and New York, Hartford and other places. He was for many years a member of Common Council and chairman of the finance committee of that body. He was connected with the Southwark National Bank, Philadelphia Steam Propeller Company, Swiftsure Transportation Company, and many other institutions, either as officer, director or member. He died September 17, 1879, and was buried in West Laurel Hill cemetery.

John Remigius Baker, 1841.—Was born in Philadelphia, September 18, 1818. He is the son of Charles H. and Elizabeth Baker, both natives of Philadelphia. He is a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, a member of the American Philosophical Society, Pennsylvania Historical Society, Numismatic and Antiquarian Society, Pennsylvania Museum and School of Industrial Art, Zoölogical Society and Fairmount Park Art Association. He was also President of the First Soldiers' Home. He was formerly a merchant, but retired from business several years ago. He resides at 1414 Arch street, and is the senior living member of the Society. His aunt married Joseph Jones (1831), a prominent member of the Society.

George Baker, 1792.—Was a merchant at 59 North Water street in 1793.

Letters of administration on his estate were granted, February 28, 1803, to Benjamin Wilson (1816).

William J. Baker, 1813.—Was a merchant at 69 Vine street and 63 South Water street in 1813. He was living as late probably as 1837, as we find a deed dated January 16, 1837, and another, July 1, 1824. He was married in Christ Church, January 8, 1805, to Margaret Wager.

Daniel Baldwin, 1790.—He must have died prior to 1794, as letters of administration *c. l. a.* on his estate were granted January 13, 1794, to Sharp Delany (1790).

Blackall William Ball, 1790.—Was Second Lieutenant in the 12th Pennsylvania Regiment, and transferred to 3d Pennsylvania Regiment, September 11, 1778; and First Lieutenant in 1st Pennsylvania Regiment, November 5, 1778. In 1793 he was an Inspector of Revenue. [See "Pennsylvania Archives," 2d series, Vol. 11, pp. 328, 449, 760.]

Joseph Ball, 1803.—Was a Philadelphia merchant.

James Barclay, 1790.—Brother of John Barclay (1790), was born in Ballyshannon, Ireland, and came to this country about the end of the Revolutionary war. He became a shipping merchant in Philadelphia. He died November 21, 1811. His will, dated April 16, 1803, "about to go on a voyage to China," was admitted to probate December 25, 1811, and mentions his wife, Ann Barclay; his mother, Mary Barclay, of Ballyshannon; and also John William Barclay, his son, "at school in this city under the care of Mrs. George." His son, John William Barclay, married Miss Musgrave, of Philadelphia. His daughter married twice, her first husband being Lieutenant McAulay, United States Navy, and her second a Mr. Mackey.

John Barclay, 1790.—Mayor of Philadelphia and brother of James Barclay (1790), was a member of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick. [See p. 95.]

Wharton Barker, 1889.—Was born in Philadelphia, May 1, 1846. He is the son of Abraham Barker and Sarah Wharton Barker, and is not of Irish descent.

Like his father, he has been prominent in banking circles for many years, the firm of Barker Brothers & Co., general bankers, 125 South Fourth street, being one of the best known in the United States. He was also President of the Finance Company of Pennsylvania, Treasurer of the Wharton Railroad Switch Company, and a Director of the Investment Company of Philadelphia, until reverses in business compelled him recently to withdraw from them. The failure of this celebrated firm caused a decided sensation, but such had been their honorable dealings that universal public sympathy was expressed towards them. Mr. Barker has been for years greatly interested in National politics, and used all his influence in support of commercial union with Canada, and has written numerous articles and pamphlets upon the subject and also upon the use of the National surplus revenue and other topics. He is a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, and has served as a Trustee and Treasurer of that institution. He is also a member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, American Philosophical Society, and of the Academy of Natural Sciences. In 1879 the Emperor of Russia, Alexander II., conferred upon him the order of St. Stanislaus, second class, for services performed by him.

James Barkley, 1803.—We can find no information concerning him.

Thomas Barnett, 1832.—Was born in the village of Carantiel, County Tyrone, Ireland, about 1785, and came to this country in 1805 and settled in Philadelphia. He was one of the original Philadelphia starch manufacturers, and carried on an extensive business in that line at Ninth and Reed streets. He was succeeded, after his death, by his son, William, who is still engaged in the same business. He was Treasurer of the District of Moyamensing and a Director of the Southwark National Bank. He died February 27, 1865, and was buried in Woodlands cemetery. He left numerous descendants.

William Barnwell, M. D., 1818.—A direct descendant of Sir Michael de

Berneval, one of the Anglo-Norman Barons who accompanied Strongbow in his invasion of Ireland in 1169; was born at Rash, County Tyrone, Ireland, in 1751. He studied medicine under the direction of Dr. George Fordyce, of London. Soon after his graduation he received an appointment as Surgeon in the naval service of the East India Company, which was held until 1792, when he resigned and came to America. While in the East India Company's service he had a large experience in the treatment of tropical diseases, an experience which proved of a calculable service during the yellow fever epidemic of 1793. His method of treatment commended itself to general favor, and the reputation he acquired laid the foundation for a lucrative practice, which he retired with a competency, several years before his death. In 1802 he was elected a member of the American Philosophical Society, and the same year he published his "Physical Investigations relative to the Diseases of a Warm and Vitiated Atmosphere," which was considered of sufficient importance to be republished in London several years afterwards. He also contributed valuable papers to the American medical journals. He was a keen observer, and having travelled extensively he had rare opportunities of obtaining a fund of useful and entertaining knowledge, which with his wide range of reading and genial manners made his society both enjoyable and edifying. He died in August, 1827, at Schooley Mountain, N. J., where he had been spending the summer season. James C. Barnwell, Librarian of the Philadelphia Library, is his grandnephew. Dr. Barnwell took an active part in the proceedings, and was one of the two Physicians of the Society in 1818, 1821, and 1823-27.

Daniel Barr, 1842.—Was born in Gleneely, Parish of Culfadda, County Donegal, Ireland, in April, 1798. Came to America in 1819, and settled in Philadelphia. He was a railroad contractor and was also engaged in the liquor business. He was at one time a Prison Inspector, and was also a United States Weighmaster

for a period. He died September, 1859, and is buried in St. Augustine's Catholic grave-yard. He was a noted Democratic politician and member of the Volunteer Fire Department. Three of his nephews, Robert J. Barr (1865), James J. Barr (1865), and Patrick Duffy (1882) are now members of the Society.

Daniel J. Barr, 1865.—Son of James Barr, a native of County Donegal, Ireland, was born in Philadelphia, October 20, 1832. He was a hotel keeper on Fourth street below Vine. He was active in Democratic politics, and was in numerous State and County Conventions. He died in February, 1872, and was buried in St. Augustine's grave-yard. He is a brother of Robert J. Barr (1865), and is a cousin of James J. Barr (1865), and Patrick Duffy (1882). Mr. Barr was a member of the Volunteer Fire Department.

Hugh Barr, 1842.—Born February 10, 1805, in Listalaghan, County Donegal, Ireland. Came to America in 1825, and settled in Philadelphia. He was a railroad contractor for the Postage Road, the Doylestown Branch of the North Penn. Railroad, the Frankford and Southwark Passenger Railway, and a portion of the Lebanon Valley and North Penn. Railroads. He was also a hotel keeper, and kept the Philadelphia Hotel, Third below Quarry, for many years, and afterwards the Globe Hotel on Sixth below Chestnut street. He died August 16, 1871, and was buried in St. Michael's cemetery. Daniel Barr (1842) and Michael Barr (1864) were his brothers. The Society held its annual meetings at the Globe Hotel for a number of years. Philip Barry (1880) was the executor of his estate. He left a widow and several children. Mr. Barr was a member of the Volunteer Fire Department and also of St. Augustine's Beneficial Society.

James Joseph Barr, 1865.—Son of Hugh Barr (1842), was born April 18, 1831, in Philadelphia. He is a hotel keeper. He served in Select Council, 1878-81, from the Third Ward. He is a member of the Association for the Relief of Disabled Firemen, Volunteer Firemen's Association, and St. Philip's Literary Institute.

Michael Barr, 1864.—Born in Merville, County Donegal, Ireland, in 1812. He came to America in May, 1832, and settled in Philadelphia. He kept the Philadelphia Hotel, 141 North Third street. He was a Custom House Inspector during President Pierce's administration. He died January 2, 1868, and is buried in the family vault at St. Augustine's. He was a brother of Daniel Barr (1842) and Hugh Barr (1842).

Robert J. Barr, 1865.—Born August 20, 1834, in Philadelphia. He has been a School Director and Magistrate, and is a member of the Americus Club. Mr. Barr has been for a number of years past engaged in the Coining Department of the Philadelphia Mint, being a thoroughly competent expert in his particular line. His brother, Daniel J. Barr (1865), is also a member.

Charles Barrington, 1813.—Born in Wexford, Ireland, September 17, 1765. Came to America in 1784, and settled in Philadelphia, where he engaged in the wholesale grocery and fruit business. He died November, 1835, and was buried in Christ Church burying-ground. Letters of administration on his estate were granted, December 9, 1835, unto Martha Barrington, her sureties being Charles and Eliza Barrington.

John Barry, 1790.—Commodore of the United States Navy, was a member of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick. [See page 96.]

John Barry, 1790.—Was a schoolmaster. In 1791 he resided at 194 South Third street.

Joseph B. Barry, 1803.—Was born in Dublin, Ireland, about March 27, 1757, and came to America prior to 1790. He was a cabinetmaker by occupation, his place of business being at No. 148 South Third street. At one time he kept the City Hotel, located at the northeast corner of Second and Union streets. He retired from business with a competency in later life, and died about 1837, and is buried in Ronaldson's cemetery. He has a grandson, Joseph B. Barry, living in Philadelphia.

Philip Barry, 1880.—Honorary Mem-

ber, was born in Knockadorny, County Limerick, Ireland, July, 1829, and came to America in June, 1845, landing at Quebec. He settled in Philadelphia, December 30, 1849, where he engaged in mercantile business, and was also a contractor. He was City Treasurer of Mahanoy City, Pa., before his removal to Philadelphia. He served for many years as a manager of St. Joseph's Female Orphan Asylum, and as a director of the Beneficial Saving Fund. For some years prior to his death he was the Emigration Agent of the Society, and was remarkable for the strict fidelity with which he performed his duties. Present at the landing of every steamer, no case of want among the poor emigrants was ever neglected during his administration. Kind and gentle in manner, he was esteemed by everybody. He was elected Treasurer of the Society, March 17, 1887. He died April 17, 1888.

Rev. Thomas J. Barry, 1888.—Was born in Philadelphia, December 19, 1844. His parents, who were natives of Ireland, came to America in 1814. He studied for the priesthood, and after being ordained a priest was for eight years assistant rector of the Church of the Annunciation, Tenth and Dickinson streets, and for some years past he has been rector of Our Lady of Visitation Church, Front and Lehigh ave. He has taken an active part in Irish Home Rule movements and Irish beneficial organizations.

William Barry, 1790.—Was a merchant, in the tobacco trade. His name does not appear in the Directories.

Benjamin Smith Barton, M. D., 1790.—Born in Lancaster, Pa., February 10, 1766. He was the son of Rev. Thomas Barton, a native of County Monaghan, Ireland, who came to America in 1750, and settled in Lancaster, Pa. His mother was Esther Rittenhouse, a sister of the celebrated American astronomer, David Rittenhouse. He began the study of medicine under Dr. William Shippen, in the beginning of his eighteenth year. He afterwards spent two years at the medical school in Edinburgh, taking the Harveian prize for a dissertation on the *Hyoscyamus Niger*, and publishing in London, in 1787,

a little tract on natural history. He took his medical diploma at Göttingen, and, returning to America in 1789, became a practitioner in Philadelphia, and was chosen Professor of Natural History and Botany in the college, soon afterwards incorporated with the University of Pennsylvania. In 1796 he became Professor of Materia Medica, and in 1798 one of the Physicians at the Pennsylvania Hospital, and was successor of Dr. Benjamin Rush as Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine. From 1802 to 1816 he was Vice-President of the American Philosophical Society. For several years he conducted the *Medical Physical Journal*, and was author of "Elements of Botany," 1804, of "Collections towards a Materia Medica of the United States," and of various papers in the Philosophical Transactions. He succeeded through many sources in making extensive collections of the flora of the country. He frequently took students to Bartram's Botanical Gardens on the Schuylkill below the city. He was the first President of the Linnaean Society, which he formed, and was also the first to erect a greenhouse in Philadelphia. This was attached to his residence on Chestnut street below Eighth. In 1809 he was elected President of the Philadelphia Medical Society, which position he held until his death. He died December 19, 1815. He left a daughter, Sarah Barton, who died unmarried in 1817, and a son, Thomas Penant Barton, Secretary of Legation to France, 1833-35, who married Coralie, daughter of Hon. Edward Livingston, Secretary of State. [See Simpson's "Lives of Eminent Philadelphians," Philadelphia, 1859, p. 30; Keith's "Provincial Councillors of Pennsylvania," Philadelphia, 1883, p. 254; "Transactions of College of Physicians;" Scharf & Westcott, Vol. 2, pp. 1124 and 1597; Dennie's "Portfolio," Vol. 15, p. 273.]

Matthew Baxter, 1822.—Was in the grocery business at 305 High street. Letters of administration on his estate were granted April 13, 1831. He probably died unmarried. Mr. Baxter was a very useful member and served on

the Acting Committee of the Society, 1824-31.

Andrew Bayard, 1804.—Born September 24, 1761, in Philadelphia, was the son of Colonel John Bayard of the Revolution and brother of Samuel Bayard (1790). He removed from Delaware to Philadelphia after the war and engaged in mercantile and importing business. In September, 1794, he was on the committee of citizens to procure subscriptions for the relief of the families of persons who had marched against the insurgents in western Pennsylvania. In October, 1794, he was Chairman of the Committee of Distribution of the fund. He was on various committees of citizens after this, and in 1806 was one of the public auctioneers. He was a member of Select Council in 1813, and was one of the incorporators and President of the Philadelphia Saving Fund Society, and was also President of the Commercial Bank. He died June 1, 1832, in Philadelphia, and was probably buried at Princeton, N. J. James Wilson Bayard, a member of the Philadelphia Bar, is one of his descendants. [See Scharf & Westcott, "Index;" "Life of General George D. Bayard," by Samuel J. Bayard; *Analectic Magazine*, Vol. 7, p. 333.]

Samuel Bayard, 1790.—Brother of Andrew Bayard (1804), was born January 11, 1767, and graduated at Princeton College in 1784, and studied law with William Bradford, afterwards Attorney-General of the United States. He practiced law in Philadelphia for several years, and had his office at 58 North Third street. In 1791 he was appointed Clerk of the Supreme Court of the United States. After the ratification of Jay's Treaty he was appointed by President Washington Agent of the Government to prosecute in the British Admiralty Courts the claims of American citizens provided for by the treaty. On his return, Governor Jay, of New York, appointed him President-Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of West Chester co., New York. He removed to New York city about 1803 and resumed the practice of the law, and in 1806 he removed to Prince-

ton, New Jersey, where he resided until his death in 1840. Mr. Bayard was one of the founders of the New York Historical Society, and was a Trustee and Treasurer for many years of Princeton College, N. J. He was a delegate to the General Assemblies of the Presbyterian Church, and with his relative, Elias Boudinot, was one of the founders of the American Bible Society. He married Martha, only daughter of Lewis Pintard, of New York city. [See "Life of General George D. Bayard," by Samuel J. Bayard.]

Robert Hugh Beattie, 1864.—Was born in Ballymena, County Antrim, Ireland, February 25, 1830, and came to America in 1848, landing in New York upon June 1 of that year, and settling in Philadelphia in September, 1849. He has been for years a member of the firm of Beattie & Hay, general commission merchants at 25 South Water street and 26 South Delaware avenue.

General James Addams Beaver, 1887.—Honorary Member—born in Millertown, Perry co., Pennsylvania, October 21, 1837. He is not of Irish parentage or descent. He graduated from Jefferson College, Washington co., Pa., August 6, 1856, and after studying law was admitted to the bar and began practice at Bellefonte, Centre co., Pa. While studying law he became a member of the Bellefonte Fencibles, commanded by Andrew G. Curtin, and was chosen 2d Lieutenant. He was Chief-Burgess of that town in 1865. During the war of the Rebellion he served with distinction, and was successively First Lieutenant of Co. H, 2d Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers; Lieutenant-Colonel 45th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers; Colonel of 148th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers; and Brevet Brigadier-General of United States Volunteers, losing a leg at the battle of Ream's Station. He had been previously severely wounded in battle on May 3, 1863. General Hancock said of him, "I considered him one of the most intrepid, intelligent and efficient young officers in our service during the war, and on several occasions mentioned him in my official reports for valuable service and

distinguished bravery. He was elected Governor of Pennsylvania in November, 1886, and served in that office from January, 1887, to January, 1891, when he was succeeded by Governor Robert E. Pattison. He has been Brigadier-General and Major-General in the National Guard of Pennsylvania, and is a member of the Loyal Legion, Sons of the Revolution, Grand Army of the Republic, Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Union League of Philadelphia, and numerous other organizations. He was a trustee of the Pennsylvania State College from 1873 to 1887; a trustee of Washington and Jefferson College since 1872, and of Lincoln University, Chester co., since 1885. He has also been a director of Princeton Theological Seminary since 1885. The degree of LL. D. has been conferred upon him by Hanover College, Indiana, and by Dickinson College, Pennsylvania. Governor Beaver takes a lively interest in the Hibernian Society and has attended a number of its annual dinners, and was always such a bright speaker and welcome guest that in 1887 the Society conferred upon him the distinction of an Honorary Member. [See "Life of Beaver," by Colonel Frank Burr; Deacon's "Prominent Pennsylvanians," second series, p. 7.]

James M. Beck, 1838.—Was born in Philadelphia, July 9, 1861. He is not of Irish parentage or descent. He was educated in the public schools and was admitted to the Philadelphia bar, April, 1884, and has been assistant United States District Attorney since March, 1888. He was one of the original editors of "Shaksperiana," a monthly magazine devoted to Shaksperian literature. Mr. Beck is prominent as a Democratic orator, and is noted for his eloquence on the political platform. His response to the toast of "Civil and Religious Liberty" at the Hibernian Society Dinner, March 17, 1886, brought him into favorable notice and led to his election as a member of the Society. Latterly he has been associated in his law practice with William F. Harry (1881), and with whom he is in partnership. [See "Philadelphia and Popular Philadelphians," p. 57.]

Andrew Beirne, 1831.—Was a member of the firm of Beirne & Burnside, cotton brokers. In 1829 he resided in Union, Monroe co., Va. In the same year he purchased some real estate in Philadelphia and probably removed to this city shortly afterwards. He was known as Colonel Andrew Beirne.

Michael Francis Beirn, 1866.—Was born in County Roscommon, Ireland, October 4, 1840, and came to America, January 1, 1850. He was in the liquor business on Eighth street below Chestnut street, and was a member of Catholic Philopatrian Literary Institute, Americus Club and Vigilant Fire Company. He died April 6, 1873, and was buried in Old Cathedral cemetery.

John Bell, 1832.—Was born in 1796, in County Monahan, Ireland, and came to America in 1813, landing at Philadelphia. He was in the distillery business at Sixth and South streets, and was at one time a Prison Inspector for the old Sixth and Walnut prison. He died in 1841, and was buried in Ronaldson's cemetery. His son, John A. Bell, resides at No. 1932 Mount Vernon street. Mr. Bell served on the Acting Committee of the Society in 1840 and 1841.

Samuel Bell, 1817.—Was a commission merchant. His will, dated October 20, 1848, and proved December 30, 1848, mentions his wife, Ann Bell, his sons, Alexander and James Bell, and his daughters, Anne Catherwood, Sarah Reed and Elizabeth Reed. Hugh Catherwood (1824) married his daughter Anne.

Samuel C. Bell, 1814.—Was probably a flour merchant, who was living as late as April 14, 1847.

Thomas Bell, 1864.—Was a stock and exchange broker. He died in January, 1867, leaving a widow, Joanna M. Bell; a son, Edward G. Bell; a daughter, Bertha B. Chapron, and several grandchildren.

William Bell, 1790.—Was a merchant at 217 High street in 1791. He is named as one of the executors of the will of Joseph Carson (1790), proved May 6, 1791, and is referred to in the will of Robert Bridges (1790) as "my friend." A deed is on record, March 15, 1798, from



JOHN BINNS.

Joseph Bell and wife to William Bell, merchant.

David P. Benson, 1821.—Was a merchant at 136 High street and 151 Chestnut street.

Peter Benson, 1790.—Was one of the licensed auctioneers or vendue masters of the city. He retired from business in 1802. In the Directory for 1791 he was described as a "Clerk in land office, 66 N. 6th street."

John Bernard, 1814.—Was the uncle of John Dimond (1850), whom he made his sole heir. He died in June, 1825.

Robert Bethel, 1812.—Probably the Robert Bethel who was a farmer in Falls Township, Bucks co., Pa. A *William Bethel* was a merchant in Philadelphia in 1811.

Benjamin T. Biggs, 1887.—Honorary Member, was born in New Castle, Del., October 1, 1821. His father, John Biggs, was born in Cecil co., Md., and his mother, Diana Bell, in the same county. He studied at New Jersey Conference Seminary, and afterwards at Wesleyan University at Middletown, Conn., and upon the completion of his studies engaged in farming. In 1846 he was commissioned Major of the Delaware regiment, which it was intended to raise for service in the Mexican War, in anticipation of a call for troops by the United States Government. When the Whig party ceased to exist, he refused to join the "Know-Nothings" on account of its proscriptive character. In 1860 he was nominated for Congress, but was defeated. In 1867 he was elected a director of the Queen Anne's and Kent Railroad, and in 1874 became its President, which position he still retains. In 1868 he was elected to Congress, and re-elected in 1870. He removed to Middletown, Del., in 1877, and he now resides there. When he was elected a member of the Society he was the Governor of Delaware. On May 18, 1853, he married Miss Mary S. Beekman, of New Jersey. They had five children, three of whom survive, viz.: John, admitted to the bar in 1870; Jennie, a graduate of Wesleyan Female College in 1876, and Willard Biggs. Governor Biggs takes a

lively interest in the Hibernian Society, and is a popular attendant at the anniversary dinners. [See "Encyclopædia of Delaware," 1882, p. 548.]

Archibald Bingham, 1790.—Was a merchant. On April 28, 1806, he made an assignment for the benefit of creditors, to Silas E. Weir (1809) and Thomas M. Hall, merchants. On May 6, 1815, letters of administration on his estate were granted to Hugh Maxwell. Mr. Bingham was a member of the Acting Committee of the Society in 1796.

Robert Bines, 1803.—Was a merchant at 97 Pine street, in 1804 and 1805.

John Binns, 1809.—Was born in Dublin, Ireland, December 22, 1772. He was the son of John Binns and Mary Pemberton, the daughter of Benjamin Pemberton, a brickmaker, of Dublin. He lost his father when he was an infant. After attending school, he was apprenticed in 1786 to a soap boiler. In 1794 he went with his brother to London, and in the same year he became a member of the London Corresponding Society. He soon became active in the work of that political society and was upon several occasions one of its delegates to various cities to organize societies in favor of parliamentary reform. In 1797 he was arrested and tried at Warwick, England, for uttering seditious and inflammatory language, but the jury acquitted him. The trial attracted much attention on account of the political excitement at the time. In 1798 he was again arrested, together with Arthur O'Connor and Rev. James Coigley. He was discharged, but was afterwards rearrested on a charge of high treason. On May 21, 1798, their case was called for trial. Rev. James Coigley was convicted, and Binns, O'Connor and the other prisoners were acquitted. O'Connor attempting to leave the court-room a riot ensued, which caused great excitement. After his acquittal Mr. Binns returned to London. The report of a Secret Committee of the House of Commons, March 15, 1799, mentions him as a leading person in the design of forming a society of United Britons upon the plan of the United Irishmen. The next day he was arrested on a charge

of treasonable practices and committed to Gloucester prison, where he was detained for nearly two years. He was finally released, and upon July 1, 1801, embarked on the ship "Orion" at Liverpool for America. After a passage of nine weeks he landed at Baltimore, Md. He shortly afterwards settled at Northumberland, Pa. Upon March 16, 1806, he was married by Dr. Joseph Priestly to Mary Ann Bagster, a native of Shropshire, England. The issue of this marriage were five sons and five daughters. During the political canvass in 1805, when Thomas McKean was elected Governor of Pennsylvania, he wrote a series of newspaper letters signed "One of the People." These were the cause of a duel with Samuel Stewart, of Lycoming co., Pa., in November, 1805, but neither party was hurt, and subsequently they became warm friends. In August, 1802, Mr. Binns was appointed Adjutant of the 102d Regiment Pennsylvania Militia. He first visited Philadelphia in 1802, and upon his return to Northumberland established the *Republican Argus*. In 1807 he removed to Philadelphia and started a paper called the *Democratic Press*, and was connected with it until November, 1829. In 1812 Governor Snyder appointed him an aide-camp and intrusted to his care the organization of some of the regiments to be mustered into the United States service, and also several other matters of the same nature. Binns in his paper strongly advocated the war, and towards the close Governor Snyder commissioned him on behalf of the State of Pennsylvania to present two swords to Commodore Stephen Decatur and Captain James Biddle. The presentation to Decatur was made by Binns on board that officer's ship, the "Macedonian," and to Biddle on board that officer's ship, the "Hornet." Early in 1816 Binns took steps to publish the first correct copy ever printed or published of the Declaration of Independence, with fac-similes of the signatures, and with the arms of the thirteen States and of the United States, and after expending much time and trouble upon the same, published it in 1820.

Binns had always been an ardent Democrat in politics until 1824, during the presidential election, when he opposed Jackson. This course made him many enemies and upon the night of the election his house was attacked by a mob, but no damage was done. In 1820 Thomas Cooper, Abraham Small, William Y. Birch, Edward Hudson, M. D. (1806), Matthew Randall and John Binns formed a social club which continued to meet every Monday for some years afterwards. Upon December 26, 1822, Governor Hiester appointed Binns an Alderman of the city of Philadelphia, and he continued to hold that office until the Native American agitation in 1844.

He was the author of several pamphlets, and of *Binns's Justice of the Peace*, which has gone through many editions and is still a standard law book in Pennsylvania. He published, in 1854, *Recollections of the Life of John Binns*. It contains his portrait. At that date only two of his children were living, viz., Benjamin Franklin Binns and Matilda Pemberton Binns, wife of John W. Simes, Jr. His grandson, Edward H. Binns, of the firm of Thompson & Binns, grocers, 5 Arch street, is now living in Philadelphia.

Mr. Binns died June 16, 1860, aged 87 years, and was buried in Monument cemetery. His death was announced at the meeting of the Society, June 6, 1860, and the members were requested to attend his funeral. He had been a member for 51 years. He was a member of the United Brethren's Church, Race street.

Stilwell S. Bishop, 1848.—Was a shipping merchant at 36 N. Wharves; was a member of the firms of Bishop & Culin, Bishop & Watson, and Bishop & Simons. He died shortly after the rebellion.

James Black, 1850.—Was born in County Antrim, Ireland, and came to this country about 1835-40. He was in the grocery business. He died about 1865-70.

James J. Black, 1855.—Was a merchant at 89 Lombard street.

John Y. Black, 1833.—Was a chemist, and at one time a varnish manufacturer. He was an active Mason, and was Master of Columbia Lodge, No. 91. He

was born in 1793, and was living as late as December 23, 1839.

Francis Blackburne, 1882.—Was born January 26, 1839, in Philadelphia. He is not of Irish descent. His father, Francis Blackburne, was born in Stafford, England. His mother, Ann Eliza Priestman Blackburne, was born in Philadelphia. He is a maltster by occupation, and a member of the Masonic organization, and of the Albion and St. George Societies.

Rev. William Blackwood, D.D., LL.D., 1850.—Honorary Member, was born in the parish of Dromara, in the County of Down, Ireland, and educated in Lisburn and Dublin. He graduated in Royal College, Belfast, where he also passed through a full course of theology. During his course, he was distinguished in the departments of Logic, Rhetoric and Belles Lettres, and also in Metaphysics, Ethics and Mathematics. He was pastor of the Church of Holywood, near Belfast, and also at Newcastle-on-Tyne. In recognition of his services, he was placed in the Moderator's chair in the highest Court of the English Presbyterian Church. In 1850 Dr. Blackwood became pastor of the Ninth Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia, Penn., where he still remains (1892). After the death of Rev. Richard Webster, he took charge of the "History of the Presbyterian Church in America," and edited it. He has written much for magazines and other journals. His most extensive literary work is a very large and elaborate encyclopædia, which is historical, theological, collegiate, antiquarian, architectural and biblical in its character, and indicates both research and erudition.

"Dr. Blackwood has a fine clerical appearance, is dignified in his manner, and is of a very courteous, genial and gentlemanly spirit. He is a hard worker in his profession, has much influence, and achieved a reputation such as only real worth can gain." For a number of years he was a prominent figure at the anniversary dinners of the Society, but of late he has not been present. [See "Presbyterian Encyclopædia," Phila., 1884, Vol. 1, p. 76.]

Thomas Bladen, 1832.—Was born in

Fairfax co., Va. His father was Thomas Bladen, a descendant of Sir Thomas Bladen, Governor of the Province of Maryland and brother-in-law of Sir Charles Calvert. His mother was Ann Carolin, a native of Dublin, Ireland, and a niece of Lady Blackwell and of the Lord Mayor of Dublin. He settled in Philadelphia about 1812, and was engaged in the manufacture of crackers, etc., at 119 North Front street. He died in Philadelphia about 1832, and was buried in the graveyard on Fifteenth street near Fairmount avenue, and afterwards reinterred in Woodlands cemetery.

William H. Blair, 1857.—Was born in Baltimore, Md., about 1820. His father was a native of County Tyrone, Ireland. He was a tea merchant in Philadelphia for several years, and afterwards a broker. He died in 1870, and was buried in Cathedral cemetery. He left six children—three sons and three daughters. One of his sons, James E. Blair, is in business in New York city at 101 Wall street.

John Bleakley, 1790.—Was a member of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick. (See p. 99.)

James Boggs, 1796.—Was a merchant at 39 S. Front street. He served on the Acting Committee of the Society in 1796.

William Boggs, 1809.—A native of Ireland, was the son of Francis Boggs and Jane Morrison Campbell. He came to Philadelphia in 1805. He was a member of the firm of William Boggs & Co., dry-goods merchants, at 188 Market street. He took a lively interest in the affairs of the Society, and served on its Acting Committee from 1812 to 1818, and again in 1821. He died September 1, 1821, aged 49 years, and is buried in Laurel Hill cemetery. He was noted for his charity and benevolence. Mrs. Judge Pickett, of Florence, Ala., is a daughter; Mrs. Henrietta Mears, of Steubenville, O., a granddaughter, and Miss Ellen Graham, of Austin, Tex., a grandniece of Mr. Boggs.

Frederick Boland, 1886.—Is in the looking-glass and picture-frame business at 1222 Market street. He served in the army during the rebellion.

Richard Hawks Bolster, 1865.—Was born in Alworth, Parish of Kilshanick, County Cork, Ireland, in 1808. He came to America May 14, 1852, and settled in Philadelphia, where he was for many years engaged in the commission and importing business, on Chestnut street above Front. He was greatly interested in the Society, and was a regular attendant at the meetings and dinners. He was a great wit and *bon vivant*. He was agent of a Dublin firm of Irish poplin manufacturers. Mr. Bolster was a member of the Masonic organization and of the Burns Society, and also President of the Guardian Insurance Company. He died December 14, 1891.

Rev. James Gray Bolton, 1882.—One of seven sons of Samuel Bolton and Mary Gray Bolton, of Hill Side, Lismoye, was born in Lismoye, near Kilrea, County Derry, Ireland, March 17, 1849. He came to America, May 6, 1866, and settled in Philadelphia a few days afterwards. He is a popular and widely-known Presbyterian minister, prominent in church conventions and assemblies. He has been a delegate to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, Moderator of the Presbytery of Philadelphia, and President of the Ministerial Association of Philadelphia. Since beginning work in Philadelphia, he has collected a congregation and built a beautiful church at Gray's Ferry, costing \$30,000, now entirely self-supporting and out of debt. He was Chairman of the Committee of Citizens who waited upon Mayor Smith to protest against the Sullivan-McCaffrey prize-fight and delivered the address on behalf of the Committee, the action resulting in the stoppage of the affair. He has also taken a very active part in the Law and Order Society and other bodies having the welfare of the city as their object. He has been a useful member of the Society since joining it, and is a regular attendant at its meetings. Mr. Bolton married in Philadelphia, January 11, 1883, S. Josephine, daughter of S. Townsend and Ann Huston Townsend. [See "Nevin's Presbyterian Encyclopedia."]

Morris Boney, 1890.—Is a stevedore at 126 Noble street. He is also President of the Sea Shore Railway in New Jersey.

Alexander Boyd, 1790.—The Directory for 1791 designates him as Inspector of Customs, 201 Sassafras street, and for 1800 as a County Commissioner at 113 Calowhill street. In the *Aurora* for January 11, 1811, we find a funeral notice of Major Alexander Boyd, who died January 9, 1811, at No. 142 North Second street. On November 2, 1780, the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania appointed him an Auctioneer for Northern Liberties, which position he held until his resignation, July 12, 1786. [See "Colonial Records," Vol. 13, p. 491; Vol. 15, p. 50, 53; "Pennsylvania Archives," Vol. 5, p. 43; Vol. 10, p. 206, 209.]

Augustus Boyd, 1867.—Was born in Harford co., Md., January 10, 1826. His father and grandfather were born in America, but his great-grandfather emigrated from County Antrim, Ireland, in 1736, and settled in Lancaster co., Pa., where branches of the family still exist. Major Boyd settled in Philadelphia in 1862. He was Quartermaster in the United States Regular Army from 1862 to 1865, and also Lieutenant-Colonel. He was afterwards President of the Central National Bank, President of the Hestonville Street Railway, and engaged in manufacturing and in banking. He resides at 65 N. 34th street.

David Boyd, 1824.—Was born 1789 in Ballymony, County Antrim, Ireland. He was a merchant tailor at 33 North Fourth street. For many years he took an active interest in the Society, especially in its social features, and was always ready with a song or response to any toast or sentiment at a dinner. Full of humor he became prominent at all entertainments of the Society. He served on the Acting Committee from 1828 to 1834 and again from 1836 to 1851. When he arrived in America he intended to go to Westmoreland co., Pa., to his uncle, but he found so many friends in Philadelphia that he concluded to settle here, and afterwards congratulated himself that he had changed his plans. He was a prominent Mason and had a very



DAVID BOYD, SR.

wide circle of friends and acquaintances. He also was very active in Democratic politics. He retired from business a rich man and died in February, 1868. He married Phoebe, granddaughter of Major-General Arthur St. Clair. She survived him and died in her 93d year. David Boyd, Jr. (1851), was his son. In his will, admitted to probate February 24, 1868, his wife and son are appointed executors. He also mentions his nieces, Catharine Tait, wife of Hugh Tait, and Jane Shields, and also David Boyd Daly, infant son of John Daly.

David Boyd, Jr., 1851.—Son of David Boyd (1824), was born in Philadelphia in 1824. He was associated with his father in business for some years and was an importer of woollens at 32 South Fourth street. He was quite successful in business and accumulated a fortune. He died August 15, 1882, and was buried in Woodlands cemetery. He was twice married, his second wife being Alida Knickerbocker, of New York. He left several children surviving him. He was the associate of his father at the meetings of the Society, and his presence always enlivened the dinners, by reason of his wit and humor. He was remarkably happy at repartee. On his death the Society passed resolutions expressive of the high esteem in which the members regarded him.

John Boyd, 1875.—Was born in Crossgare, County Down, Ireland, November 18, 1830, and came to America in July, 1851. He settled in Philadelphia, where he has since been engaged in dealing in and manufacturing carpets. The firm is Boyd, White & Co., Chestnut street. He is a member of the Masonic, Odd Fellows, and American Protestant Associations.

James Boylan, 1790.—Was a merchant in Philadelphia as early as 1782. In 1793 his place of business was at 60 South Second street. He died in March, 1795. In his will, admitted to probate March 26, 1795, he mentions his wife, Margaret Boylan; his son, James, who died of yellow fever; and his three children, James, Mary, and Sarah. Two of his executors, viz., John Bleakley, gentleman (1790), and

David Lapsley, merchant (1790), were also members of the Society, as was also Samuel Duffield (1790), one of the witnesses. He married Margaret Kerr, November 22, 1781, in First Presbyterian Church. His daughter, Sarah Boylan, died in Philadelphia, March 3, 1870.

Hugh Boyle, 1790.—Was a member of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick. (See p. 99.)

Thomas Boyle, 1886.—Was born in Claremorris, County Mayo, Ireland, in February, 1843, and came to America, September, 1866, landing in New York and settling in Philadelphia about December, 1867. He is in the furniture and dry goods business at 257 Kaighn's avenue, Camden, N. J., and was also in watch-making and jewelry business here and in Ireland. He is a member of the Merchant and Salesman's Association and of the Ancient Order of Hibernians.

William Boyle, 1882.—Was born in Dungiven, County Derry, Ireland, August 8, 1841, and came to Philadelphia in August, 1857. He is in the wholesale liquor business at 147 South Second street, being a member of the firm of Boyle & McGlinn.

William V. Boyle, 1841.—A nephew of Dennis Kelly (1829), was a native of Philadelphia. His grandfather was a native of Ireland, and resided near Donaghmore, County Tyrone, Ireland, and on notice from America that his brother-in-law, "Judge Jack, of Lancaster, Pa.," had left him money, he came to this country. William V. Boyle was a member of the grocery firm of Boyle & Stroud, Water street. He died a bachelor on August 14, 1854, aged 42 years, and was buried in St. Dennis' cemetery, Haverford, Pa.

Elias Boys, 1790.—Was a merchant at 80 Penn street in 1791. He was a brother of Captain Nathan Boys (1790). His will, admitted to probate November 5, 1792, mentions his brother, Nathan Boys, and his three sons, Elias, Samuel and William Boys. Thomas Armstrong (1814) was one of the witnesses. In the records of Christ Church there appears a marriage of Elias Boys to Martha Scull, 5th September, 1767.

Nathan Boys, 1790.—Was First Lieutenant of armed boat "Washington," and

afterwards, December 6, 1775, appointed to be Captain of armed boat "Franklin." In August, 1778, after the evacuation of Philadelphia by the British, all the officers of Pennsylvania State Navy were discharged, excepting such as were necessary to man three galleys and three guard boats. Captain Boys, of the "Franklin," was retained. In March, 1779, he appears to have been senior in command, for he was directed to make a return of the fleet. On February 13, 1781, the officers and men were all discharged, except Captain Boys, and such of the men as were disabled in the State service. On the 20th December, 1781, the Council discharged Captain Nathaniel Boys, and declare that, sensible of his merit as an officer, they think it proper to declare their approbation of his conduct during the time he has been in the public service, and to assure him that they discharge him because the service in which he was engaged was at an end and for no other cause. He was a City Commissioner from 1793 to 1798, and died about January, 1803, his will being dated December 20, 1802, and admitted to probate, January 7, 1803. His wife, Mary Boys, was one of the executors. He was a brother of Elias Boys (1790).

Samuel Fisher Bradford, 1803.—Was born in Philadelphia in 1776; was the son of Thomas Bradford and Mary Fisher, his wife. He was the fifth generation in descent from William Bradford, who introduced printing into the American colonies. He was a bookseller and publisher, of the firm of Bradford & Inskeep. He was a prominent Mason, attaining the position of Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania. He was initiated in Lodge No. 51, February 14, 1815. Was elected Grand Treasurer of the Grand Lodge in December, 1807, 1808, 1809, 1810, 1811; Junior Grand Warden, December, 1812; Deputy Grand Master, December, 1813, and Grand Master, December, 1814. He died April 8, 1837, and was buried in Christ Church burying-ground. He married, March 7, 1799, Abigail Inskeep, in Christ Church, a sister of Abraham Inskeep (1803), his partner. The Memorial Records of Christ

Church note the deaths of his widow, Abigail Bradford, August 2, 1837, aged fifty-nine years; of their daughter, Mary F. Bradford, November 30, 1841, aged twenty-six years; of John Inskeep Bradford, April 30, 1826, aged nineteen years, and of another John Inskeep Bradford, their son, September 29, 1803, aged 5 years.

Daniel Charles Elliott Brady, 1851.—Born in Philadelphia, about 1821 or 1822. He was in the importing and commission dry-goods business with his uncle, Patrick Brady (1836), and Jerome Egle, under the firm-name of P. Brady & Co. He died about 1879, at Buffalo Forge, Rockbridge co., Va., where some of his children now live.

Francis Edward Brady, 1847.—Born in 1802, in County Cavan, Ireland. He came to America in August, 1824, and settled in Philadelphia, where he became a manufacturer of cotton goods. In 1851 he removed to Tomales, Marin co., Cal., where he kept a store and became Postmaster, and where he died upon April 18, 1866. He was buried in the Catholic cemetery of Tomales. Alderman Hugh Clark (1841) was his first cousin.

James Brady, 1862.—Born near Tulavin, townland of Lappan, County Cavan, Ireland, in 1820. He came to America, June 29, 1850, landing at New York, and settled in Philadelphia the same year. He was in the retail liquor business at 604 South Tenth street. He was never married. He died April 20, 1890, and was buried in the Old Cathedral cemetery.

Owen Brady, 1880.—Was born January 17, 1833, at Degnavanty, Parish of Kill, County Cavan, Ireland. He came to Philadelphia from Ireland, June 1, 1852, and obtained employment in a shipping warehouse, where he continued until 1857. He followed the water from 1857 to 1861, and from 1861 to 1865 he was employed in Quartermaster's Department of the Army of the Potomac, superintending the movement of supplies and government stores. In 1865 he opened a shipping and commission house at 18 South Delaware avenue, and continued in that business until his death. He was President of the

Conference of St. Vincent de Paul of St. Agatha's Church from 1869 until his death, was a member of the Commercial Exchange, Catholic Philopatrian Literary Institute and other organizations. He died January 28, 1891.

Patrick Brady, 1836.—Was a native of Ireland. He was senior member of the firm of P. Brady & Co., importers of dry-goods. He was a director of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, of the American Fire Insurance Company, and Philadelphia Warehouse Company. He died in New York, and was buried in his vault at St. John's, Thirteenth above Chestnut street. He had a son, Austin Brady, and three daughters. One of his daughters married Dr. Nancrede. His nephew, Daniel C. E. Brady (1851), was also a member.

Thaddeus Brady, 1884.—Born January 3, 1849, in townland of Carrickallen, parish of Lurah, County Cavan, Ireland, and came to America in September, 1869. He was a clerk with his cousin, Mark Devine (1839), until the latter's death. He was a member of the Catholic Club and also of the Carrollton Club. He died January 4, 1890.

Thomas Brady, 1883.—Born in 1845, in the parish of Lurah, County Cavan, Ireland. He came to America in 1867, and settled in Philadelphia, where he was engaged in the carpet weaving, and afterwards in the liquor business. He died July 4, 1886, and was buried in New Cathedral cemetery. He left a widow surviving him.

Patrick John Brankin, 1862.—Born May 30, 1853, in Philadelphia. His father was a native of County Antrim, Ireland, and his mother a native of County Tyrone, Ireland. He is in the house and sign painting business. Mr. Brankin is an active member of the Carrollton Club and Painters' Association, and has been a director of St. Michael's T. A. B. Hall Association.

William Bray, 1805.—We can find no trace of him in the Directories or the public records.

Rev. James A. Brehony, 1866.—Was born August 2, 1837, on Mt. Mary,

fourteen miles west of Athlone and three miles from the town of Ballygar, County Galway, Ireland. He emigrated to America in 1857, arriving at New York upon June 2d of that year, and in the following September entered at St. Vincent's College, Westmoreland co., Pa., and in September, 1860, was received as a student for the priesthood in St. Charles Borromeo Seminary, then at Eighteenth and Race streets. He was ordained a priest in St. Patrick's Church upon May 24, 1863. His first mission was in the Cathedral Parish, Philadelphia, where he spent one year. In May, 1864, he was sent to St. Clair, Schuylkill co., Pa., where he remained ten years, building in that time a fine church, parochial dwelling, etc. He was one of the Catholic Pilgrims from America to Rome in 1874, and on his way home he spent a few weeks in his native land. In September, 1874, he was assigned to Bustleton, Philadelphia, and in March, 1875, was transferred to Summit Hill, Carbon co., Pa. In April, 1877, he was placed in charge of the church at Coatesville, Pa., and in 1879 was transferred to the pastorate of the Church of St. John Baptist, Manayunk, which position he still worthily occupies.

John Breslin, 1892.—Born in 1833, in Mullinmore Glentis, County Donegal, Ireland. He came to America in April, 1849, landing at New York, and settled in Philadelphia in November, 1859, upon his return from the California gold mines, where he had been since 1852. He is in the wholesale liquor business.

Ephraim Brice, 1884.—Born in Philadelphia, February 26, 1850. He is a son of William Brice (1861), and is in the general commission business with his father at No. 212 South Front street. He is a member of the Commercial Exchange and also of the Union League.

William Brice, 1861.—Born November 24, 1821, in the town of Ardara, County Donegal, Ireland. He emigrated to America in 1842, landing at Philadelphia, June 24th of that year, and settling at once in this city. He is a commission merchant in general produce and provisions, at 212 South Front street. He has

been a Commissioner of the Public Buildings since 1872, and a Director in the Commercial Exchange for the last twelve years, and was Vice-President and President of the latter body. He has also been a director for the last ten years of the Chamber of Commerce, and was formerly a director of the Union Banking Company. He was elected President of the Hibernian Society, March 17, 1882, and re-elected March 17, 1883, serving until March 17, 1884, and was again elected upon March 17, 1890, and still occupies that position at this date (March 17, 1892). His son, Ephraim Brice (1884), is a member of the Society. He was a member of the Citizen's Committee of Fifty (1886) in aid of the Irish Parliamentary Fund. Upon the expiration of his first term of office Mr. Brice was presented with a handsomely engrossed and framed set of resolutions, expressive of the esteem in which he was held by the Society. With his first election as President, commenced the present highly prosperous condition of the Society. Dignified and courteous, he commands the respect of all the members, who regard him with the greatest affection. [See sketch of his life in "Men of America, City Government," Philadelphia, 1883.]

Robert Bridges, 1790.—Born in Philadelphia, November 18, 1739, was a sailmaker at 259 South Front street and 81 South Wharves. He died January 18, 1800, and was buried in Christ Church burying-ground. He was married in Christ Church upon October 26, 1769, to Jemima Shepherd. She survived him. His will, dated November 29, 1792, and admitted to probate, February 5, 1800, mentions eight children, viz.: Cornelia, Robert, Mary, Colpeper, Edward, Sarah, Harriet and Emily. Two of his executors, viz., Robert Patton (1790), his son-in-law, and William Bell (1790), his friend, were also members of the Society. In the memorial records of Christ's Church there are recorded the deaths of Edward Bridges, merchant, September 5, 1741, aged 32 years and nine months, and of Cornelia Bridges, February 7, 1783, aged 72 years. These were probably his parents.

Andrew Laird Britton, 1888.—Born September 16, 1825, in Tullyholvin, Enniskillen, County Fermanagh, Ireland. He came to America in July, 1849, and settled in Philadelphia in 1859, about ten years later. He is engaged in the hat, cap and straw-goods wholesale business, the firm being Britton, James & Co., No. 20 North Fifth street. He has invented several patent ear mufflers, which he also manufactures. He is a member of the Masonic and Odd Fellows' organizations.

Charles Wallace Brooke, 1841.—Born May 28, 1813, in Philadelphia. He was the son of Robert Brooke, civil engineer and surveyor, and Charlotte, daughter of General Andrew Porter (1792) and aunt of Judge William A. Porter (1842). The Brooke family came from Yorkshire, England. C. Wallace Brooke studied law and was admitted to the Philadelphia bar upon June 21, 1834, and to the Norristown bar the same year. He commenced practice at Norristown, Pa. In January, 1839, he was appointed Deputy Prosecuting-Attorney for Philadelphia, and filled that position for about two years. In September, 1841, he was appointed Solicitor for the Trustees of the United States Bank, which had failed before that time. After the Native American riots of 1844, he joined Company H of the City Artillery Regiment, as a private, and subsequently succeeded Captain Horace Binney, Jr., as Captain. Upon June 18, 1840, he married Elizabeth Tilghman Rawle, eldest daughter of William Rawle, Jr. Their son, William Brooke Rawle (name changed), is now a practicing lawyer in Philadelphia. C. Wallace Brooke died at his son's country seat in Montgomery co., Pa., upon August 9, 1858. He was a successful lawyer in his day, and figured in numerous prominent cases.

Nathan Brooke, 1870.—Born in Radnor, Delaware co., Pa., January 21, 1832. His ancestors were English. He settled in Philadelphia in 1852, where he was engaged in the flour and grain commission business. He was President of the Commercial Exchange, a director in the Chamber of Commerce, National Bank

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DAVID PAUL BROWN.



of the Republic, and Penn Trust and Safe Deposit Company. He was a member of the Board of Trade, Union League, Spring Garden Institute and of the Masonic organization. He died May 13, 1885.

Andrew Brown, 1790.—Was a native of the North of Ireland, where he was born about 1744. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin. In 1773 he came to America as an officer in the British service, but soon resigned, and settled in Massachusetts. At the outbreak of the Revolution he espoused the patriot cause, and fought at Lexington and Bunker Hill. In 1777 he was Muster-Master General, and served as Major under Greene and Gates. After the war he established a young ladies' academy, at Lancaster, Pa., and subsequently came to Philadelphia, where he founded and published the *Federal Gazette*. The *Gazette* was the organ of the friends of the Constitution, and many papers favorable to it were published therein. The name of the paper was afterwards changed to the *Philadelphia Gazette*. It is said to have been the first to publish the debates in Congress. The office of the *Gazette* took fire, January 27, 1797. Mr. Brown and his family occupied the upper part of the building, and in the endeavor to save the lives of his wife and family, in which he was unhappily unsuccessful, he was so badly burned that he died February 4th. [See Scharf & Westcott, Vol. 3, p. 1977.]

David Paul Brown, 1819.—Born in Philadelphia, September 28, 1795. He was the only son of Paul Brown, a Quaker, descended from one of the first settlers of New Jersey. He pursued classical studies for two years in Massachusetts, and began the study of medicine, but turned to the law, and was admitted to the bar, September 4, 1816, at the age of twenty-one. He soon achieved a fine reputation as a lawyer and orator. In 1824 he successfully defended Judge Robert Porter, who was impeached before the Senate of Pennsylvania. Within fifteen years his professional income amounted to \$100,000, but his generous living absorbed it all. His powerful gifts as an orator were frequently called forth. On the hundredth anniversary

of the birthday of Washington, he delivered the address at the laying of the corner-stone of a monument to be erected in the Washington Square, Philadelphia. He had excellent physical qualifications for an orator, was of medium height, with full chest, and a voice of remarkable compass and sweetness. He was a lover of the drama and aspired to be a dramatist. His tragedy, "Sertorius, or the Roman Patriot," was written in 1830. Though the elder Booth took the title role the play was acted but nine times. Another tragedy, "The Trial," had even less success. A melodrama, "The Prophet of St. Paul's," and a farce, "Love and Honor," completed his dramatic efforts. He resolutely declined office, and rarely practiced outside of Pennsylvania. Though less prominent in the courts in latter days, he continued the practice of his profession until the last year of his life. In 1856 he published "The Forum, or Forty Years Full Practice at the Philadelphia Bar" (2 vols.). This work contains sketches of the judges and eminent practitioners of his time, and also of their predecessors. In 1859 Mr. Brown published in pamphlet form (each separately) several of his early speeches, and in 1869 "The Press, the Politician, the People, and the Judiciary." His son, Edward, published and edited "The Forensic Speeches of David Paul Brown" (Philadelphia, 1873). He died July 11, 1872. Mr. Brown was an active member of the Hibernian Society, and was one of its two Counsellors in 1821, and again from 1823 to 1827. [See "Appleton's Cyc. Amer. Biog.," Vol. 1, p. 398; "Biogr. Encyc. of Penna.," p. 628; "The Forum," Vol. 1.]

Isaac Newton Brown, 1863.—Did not return his blank. He is a member of the Philadelphia Bar, being admitted to practice, June 2, 1856.

James Brown, 1839.—Born in County Antrim, Ireland. Was a merchant on Chestnut street below Third, one of the firm of Wm. McKee & Co., importers and dry-goods jobbers. After Mr. McKee's death he became a member of the Board of Brokers. In 1879 he removed to New York, and died there in 1883. He was

buried in Laurel Hill Cemetery. He was Treasurer of the Society from 1851 to 1869.

James A. Brown, 1821.—His name does not appear in the Directories or public records. On December 24, 1852, letters of administration on the estate of a James A. Brown were granted to John C. Smith.

John Brown, 1790.—Was a member of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick. (See p. 100.)

John H. Brown, 1802.—There were letters of administration granted upon the estate of a John H. Brown, September 26, 1809. We can obtain no information concerning him.

John H. Brown, 1844.—Was a native of Ireland, and was in the dry-goods trade in Pittsburgh, Pa., and afterwards in Philadelphia, at 136 High street. He died November 15, 1888, letters of administration on his estate being granted to James Stewart Brown, Allegheny, Pa.; sureties, Joseph S. Brown, Allegheny, Pa., and Hugh Graham Brown, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Joseph Brown, 1790.—Was a merchant at 11 High street, in 1791. Letters of administration on his estate were granted, September 30, 1816, to Martha Brown, his widow, and Yerkes Saurman. Morgan Carr (1825) was one of the sureties.

Lewis R. Brown, 1806.—Was a merchant at 44 Filbert street. His name disappears from the Directories after 1806.

Roger Brown, 1846.—Born in 1812, in Strabane, County Tyrone, Ireland. He came to this country in 1830, and engaged in the liquor business. He was a member of the Hibernia Greens. He died September, 1854, letters of administration on his estate being granted, September 29, 1854, to Sarah Ann Brown. Andrew C. Craig (1837) was one of the sureties. John J. Shields (1887) is his son-in-law.

William Brown, 1790.—Was a member of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick. (See p. 100.)

William Brown, 1804.—Was probably a grocer, at the corner of Fourth and Plum streets.

William Brown, 1832.—We have no information about him.

William Brown, 1845.—Was of the

firm of J. & W. Brown, wholesale grocers, Market above Seventh. He removed from Philadelphia, and is supposed to have died in California.

William Brown, 1852.—We can find no information about him. He was proposed as a member by Joseph Jones (1831).

William K. Brown, M. D., 1881.—Born in Philadelphia, Aug. 19, 1851. John Brown, his great-grandfather, settled in Philadelphia about 1773 or 1774, and his grandfather and father were natives of this city. His maternal grand-parent, John Marlin, and his mother, were natives of County Derry, Ireland. He graduated at the Niagara University, Suspension Bridge, N. Y., in 1869, and is President of the Alumni Association of that institution. He studied medicine at the Homœopathic Medical College of this city, graduated in 1873, and has been a practicing physician since. Dr. Brown served as one of the two Physicians of the Society, 1882-1886.

Peter Arrell Browne, 1813.—Born 1782, in Philadelphia. He was a prominent member of the Philadelphia Bar, being admitted to practice, March 7, 1803. He was the first to introduce in the Philadelphia Courts in September, 1839, the doctrine of "emotional insanity," as a defence in murder trials, and he secured the acquittal of his client upon that ground. He was somewhat eccentric in his manner, but correct and precise in his dealings. Towards the end of his life he gave up active practice at the bar, and engaged in scientific pursuits, being much interested in geology, ethnology, etc. He published, 1853, a work on the texture of hair and wool entitled "Trichologia Mammalium," and was for many years one of the most active members of the Franklin Institute. On June 8, 1824, he delivered the address on the occasion of the corner stone laying of the Institute's building, on Seventh street below Market. He was the projector of the "Arcade" on Chestnut street near Seventh, and the "Chinese Pagoda" near Fairmount. During the anti-negro riots in August, 1833, he had charge of the three hundred special constables, and rendered effective service in the interests of order. At the meeting of citizens, May

11, 1846, called to endorse the action of the Government in regard to the war with Mexico, he drafted the resolutions which were adopted by the meeting. He was an earnest debater and vigorous writer. In the Oregon dispute he presented the subject to the public in a series of papers "exhibiting great research and legal acumen." While in active law practice he published, 1811, two volumes of reports of Common Pleas cases, known as "Browne's Reports." He died January 7, 1860, at 1113 Walnut street, Philadelphia. Mr. Browne was for many years an active member of the Hibernian Society, and served as one of its two Counsellors in 1817, and from 1819 to 1827. [See "Scharf & Westcott," Vol. 2, p. 1538, etc.; "Allibone's Dictionary," Vol. 1, p. 262.]

William Morgan Bruner, 1871.—Born February 13, 1846, in Philadelphia, is the son of Charles Bruner and his wife, Margaret D. Morgan, both natives of Philadelphia. His grandfather, John Morgan, a native of the city of Cork, emigrated with his wife and two small children, arriving at Chester, on Delaware river, in 1796. He is the Cashier of the Empire Line, and assistant to the Treasurer of the Pennsylvania Railroad. The Empire Line, in which he has been employed for more than twenty-five years, is a fast freight line, owned and operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Mr. Bruner is a nephew of William Morgan (1859).

Charles Bruster, 1832.—Was a grocer on Market street above Twelfth, from 1820 to 1845. He was a member of Rev. Dr. Wylie's church, Eleventh and Marble streets.

George Bryan, 1790.—Was born in Dublin, Ireland, in 1731. He came to this country in early life, and was engaged some years in mercantile pursuits in Philadelphia. He was a member of the State Assembly, and in 1765 was a delegate to the Stamp-Act Congress, in which, and in the subsequent struggles, he took an active part. He was Vice-President of the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania from the Declaration of Independence, and in May, 1778, he became President. In November of that year he sent a

message to the Assembly, pressing upon their attention a bill proposed by the Council in 1777, for the gradual abolition of slavery in the State. In 1779 he was elected to the Legislature. On his motion the subject of slavery was referred to a committee, of which he was a member, and he prepared the draft of a law for gradual emancipation. He was appointed a Judge of the State Supreme Court, April 3, 1780, recommissioned April 3, 1787, and remained in that office until his death. In 1784 he was elected one of the Council of Censors. He strenuously opposed the adoption of the Federal Constitution. He died January 27, 1791, and was buried in the Second Presbyterian burying-ground. The inscription on his tombstone says: "Mr. Bryan was among the earliest and most active and uniform friends of the rights of man, before the Revolutionary War. As a member of the Assembly of Pennsylvania, and of the Congress of New York in 1765, and as a citizen, he was conspicuous in opposition to the Stamp Act, and other acts of British tyranny. He was equally an opponent of domestic slavery. The emancipation of the people of color engaged the feelings of his heart and the energies of his mind, and the Act of Abolition, which laid the foundation of their liberation, issued from his pen. He filled several important offices during the Revolutionary contest, and for the last eleven years of his life he was one of the Judges of the Supreme Court. In his private deportment he was exemplary—a Christian in principle and practice." [See Simpson's "Lives," p. 154; Appleton's "Ency. Amer. Biog.," Vol. 1, p. 421; "Scharf & Westcott," Vol. 1, p. 405.]

Guy Bryan, 1790.—Was a wealthy merchant of Philadelphia. He died in March, 1829. In his will, proved March 20, 1829, he mentions Gertrude, his wife; John Harland, Jr., husband of his daughter Ellen, deceased; Charles D., Edward and Elizabeth Harland; Rebecca Shott, his daughter; William P. Bryan, Timothy M. Bryan, George Bryan, and Thomas Jefferson Bryan, his sons; Mary Marshall Elfreth, his daughter; Catharine Murray Ford, his daughter, and John Ford,

her husband. He owned a pew in the First Unitarian Church.

James Bryson, 1790.—Was a shopkeeper at No. 4 South Third street. He was one of four brothers—John, James, Thomas and William—who came to this country about the middle of the last century.

Henry B. Bunting, 1881.—Born in Ballybofey, County Donegal, Ireland, in July, 1831. He came to this country when but sixteen years of age, landing at Philadelphia in July, 1847. He was a Director in the Independence National Bank, and was formerly in the flour and grain business, but afterwards in the wholesale liquor firm of Bunting & McDonnell, 114 Walnut street. He died August 21, 1887.

Robert Burgess, 1819.—Born about 1783 in County Monaghan, Ireland, and came to this country in 1816, and settled in Philadelphia, where he became a wholesale grocer. He died in 1845, and was buried at Laurel Hill. Letters of administration on his estate were granted, September 22, 1845, to William J. Duane (1825), and Thomas Reath (1825). Robert Steen (1827) was one of the sureties. He never married. He amassed a competence, and built the two houses, northwest corner Broad and Walnut, where the Bellevue Hotel now stands. He was an intimate friend of Robert Fleming (1819), and they were often together at the Society dinners.

Edward McCormick Burke, 1884.—Born October 18, 1837, in Ballyfeeney, County Roscommon, Ireland. He came to the United States, June 9, 1849, and settled in Philadelphia, April, 1861. He was a house and decorating painter in New York city, from 1852 to 1856, and is also engaged in the same business in this city. He is also manager for the Central Slate Company of Northampton co., Pa.

Stephen F. Burns, 1885.—Born December 26, 1853, in Phillipstown, Kings co., Ireland. He came to the United States, August 25, 1873, and settled in Philadelphia. He is a hotel keeper, and is a member of the Shakespeare Dramatic Association.

Thomas Burnside, 1838.—Was the son of William Burnside, who came to

America before 1800, and who first settled near Norristown, Pa., but shortly afterward located near Fairview, Lower Providence township, Montgomery co., where Thomas was born. The son studied law, and was admitted to the bar, February 13, 1804. Shortly after his admission he removed to Centre co., where he attained a leading practice. He was elected to the Legislature, in which body he remained several years. In 1811 he was chosen to the Senate, in 1814 he was elected a member of the Fourteenth Congress, and in 1817 was appointed President Judge of the Eleventh District of Pennsylvania, comprising Wayne, Pike and Luzerne counties. He resigned this position, and was elected to the Senate, of which he was chosen Speaker in 1825. In 1841, on the death of Judge Fox, Governor Porter appointed him President Judge of the Bucks and Montgomery districts, which office he held until January 2, 1845, when the same executive transferred him to a seat on the bench of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. He retained this position until his death a few years later, March 25, 1851. As Judge he was considered one of the most clear-headed and upright men that ever sat on our bench. Shortly after removing to Centre co. he married Miss Mary Fleming, of Bellefonte. Several of his children, who survived him, reside in Bellefonte. Judge Burnside was a familiar figure at the meetings of the Hibernian Society, and on his death a feeling announcement was made of the fact at a special meeting on March 27, 1851. He was somewhat eccentric in his manner, but possessed a solidity of judgment which rendered his judicial decisions models of fairness and ability. [See "Augé's Biographies of Montgomery co.," Norristown, 1879, p. 226; "Scharf & Westcott," Vol. 2, p. 1539.]

Francis S. Burrows, M.D., 1827.—Was a Philadelphia physician, residing at No. 2 North Eleventh street.

Arthur Armstrong Burt, 1846.—Son of Nathaniel Burt (1804). He was a dry-goods merchant. He died in 1859, and was buried in Laurel Hill cemetery. His will, dated June 22, 1853, and proved

July 11, 1859, mentions Clariassa Annie Burt, his wife, and Thomas Fleming, his father-in-law. He bequeathed legacies to the American Sunday-School Union, and American Board of Commissioners for Home Missions, and also to his brother, Nathaniel, and his sisters, Alice and Mary.

Nathaniel Burt, 1804.—Born in 1770, near Glengariff, County Cork, Ireland. Upon coming to this country he settled in Philadelphia, where he was engaged in the wholesale dry-goods business at southwest corner Sixth and Market streets. He was a prosperous and much respected merchant, and lived for many years at northwest corner of Twelfth and Walnut streets, where members of his family still reside. Nathaniel Burt, now living at Cain's Post-office, Lancaster co., Pa., is a son. Mr. Burt took a lively interest in the Society, and served as a member of its Acting Committee from 1821 to 1832. His death was announced at the meeting of the Society, March 14, 1850, with the request that the members attend his funeral.

Edward Burton, 1884.—Born in Philadelphia, June 15, 1847. His father was a native of Lewes, Del., and his mother of Philadelphia. He was formerly connected in business with Philip Powell (1855), and for some years past has been a partner with Charles T. Gallagher (1877), in the wholesale liquor firm of Gallagher & Burton, southwest corner of Tenth and Filbert streets. He is a quiet, unassuming, but sterling member of the Society.

John Byrd, 1887.—Born October 20, 1850, in the town of Manulla, County Mayo, Ireland. He came to the United States in 1853, and settled in Philadelphia in 1872. He is engaged in manufacturing sheet metal work and roofing at 1415 and 1417 Catharine street.

Gerald Byrne, 1802.—Was the son of Redmond Byrne (1790). In the latter years of his life he suffered from a mental affliction and died in June, 1827.

Henry Carman Byrne, 1814.—Was the son of Patrick Byrne, a native of Dublin, Ireland, who emigrated to America and became a bookseller in Philadel-

phia. He was a member of the Philadelphia Bar, being admitted to practice October 2, 1813. He probably died in Ireland. He made a will, dated October 19, 1816, "being about to depart for Ireland," and in it he mentions his brother, Patrick Byrne, and the latter's wife, Isabella Lisle Stewart; also his nephew, William Henry Byrne. He probably died unmarried.

James Byrne, 1790.—Was the brother of Patrick Byrne (1790) and died August 19, 1795. His will, dated April 30, 1793, and proved August 24, 1795, makes a bequest to St. Mary's Catholic Church "for the use and support of the free school belonging to the congregation at said church." He mentions in the will his wife, Jane; his nieces, Ann and Eleanor Byrne, daughters of his brother, Patrick Byrne; her brother, Henry Byrne; his nephews, Patrick, Henry and James Byrne; his nephew, Michael Byrne, "in Ireland," son of his brother, Arthur Byrne, deceased; his niece, Mary Carroll; her daughter, Rebecca Wilcocks, in North Carolina; his brother, John Byrne, deceased; his niece, Elizabeth Byrne, daughter of John Byrne.

Patrick Byrne, 1790.—Was a tavern-keeper. He resided on the west side of Front street, below Walnut, No. 86. He was a brother of James Byrne (1790). He died in 1808. His will, dated July 25, 1806, and admitted to probate July 19, 1808, mentions his son-in-law, Edward Carrell (1790); his daughter, Eleanor Maher, wife of Pierce Maher; his sons, Henry, James and Patrick Byrne; his daughters, Ann Byrne and Mary Carrell; his brother, James Byrne, deceased; his granddaughters, Maria and Eleanor Carrell; and his niece, Elizabeth Byrne. His executors, Edward Carrell (1790) and Matthew Carey (1790), were both members of the Society. The Society meetings were held at "Byrne's Tavern" for several years.

Redmond Byrne, 1790.—Was a grocer at 37 South Water street. His will, dated September 19, 1817, was admitted to probate May 24, 1820. He left a son, Gerald Byrne, and a daughter, Catharine

Ann Taggart. He served on the Acting Committee of the Society in 1793.

Thomas Francis Byrnes, 1890.—Son of James Byrnes, a native of Dublin, Ireland, and of Ellen Byrnes, a native of Philadelphia, was born August 8, 1859, in Philadelphia. He studied law with Hon. Lewis C. Cassidy, and was admitted to the Bar, Feb. 7, 1880. He is now associated in practice with Hon. Wm. S. Stenger. He is a member of the Catholic Philopatrian Literary Institute, La Salle College Alumni Association, Commonwealth Democratic Club and Young Men's Democratic Association.

John Cadwalader, 1885.—Born in Philadelphia, June 27, 1843. He graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, studied law and was admitted to the Philadelphia Bar, November 5, 1864. He is a son of Hon. John Cadwalader, Judge of United States District Court, and great-grandson of General John Cadwalader (1771), an honorary member of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick. He has been President of the Young Men's Democratic Association and was appointed Collector of the Port of Philadelphia by President Cleveland in August, 1885, serving until July, 1889. Upon the formation of the Trust Company of North America, he became its President, and still occupies that position. Mr. Cadwalader married Mary Helen, daughter of Joshua Francis Fisher.

Michael Cahill, 1855.—Born in Ennis, County Clare, Ireland, in March, 1822. He emigrated to America when twenty years of age, landing at Quebec in May, 1842, and settled in Philadelphia the same year, where he pursued the business of master slater. He died August 21, 1889, and was buried in Old Cathedral cemetery.

Richard F. Cahill, 1886.—Born November 14, 1819, in County Louth, Ireland. He came to America in July, 1827, landing at Quebec, and settling in Philadelphia, October 29, 1831, where he was for many years engaged in brickmaking and the shipping of coal. He was a member of the Fame Fire-Engine Company, Volunteer Fire Department, and is now a Trustee of the Cahill Catholic High

School, founded by Thomas F. Cahill, his cousin.

Alexander Cain, 1792.—Upon January 1, 1771, he was registered as Master of the brigantine "Eagle," forty-five tons, and upon November 19, 1773, and May 1, 1774, as Master of the ship "Delaware," 150 tons. In July, 1782, he was elected a member of the Society for the Relief of Ship Masters. In 1805 he is described in a deed for a house and lot of ground, northwest corner Delaware Third and Union streets, as a mariner. There is no further trace of him.

Hector Calbraith, 1790.—Was a merchant at 111 Spruce street in 1797.

James Calbraith, 1790.—James Calbraith & Co. were merchants at 31 Chestnut street, 1790-93.

Matthew Calbraith, 1807.—Was a merchant at 43 Spruce street.

Robert Alexander Caldcleugh, 1808.—Born in Annapolis, Md., about 1770. He was the son of a Scotch officer in the British navy, who came to America some time before the Revolution. The family tradition is, that his ancestors were originally Scotch, and emigrated to the North of Ireland, some of them returning, however, to Scotland, and settling in Leith, near Edinburgh. When a young man he was sent to Edinburgh to be educated, and after completing his education he returned to America and removed to Philadelphia somewhere about 1798, where he engaged in the business of importing stationery and also pianos. His place of business was at the southwest corner of Third and Chestnut streets. In 1806 we find him in the same business, in the firm of Caldcleugh & Thomas, stationers, 66 and 68 Chestnut street. Later on he removed to the southwest corner of Third and Walnut streets ("Old Fort Wilson"), where he continued in business, including the manufacture of paper hangings, until the management of his father-in-law's estate, and of his own property, required all his time, when he retired. Upon June 6, 1805, he was married in Christ Church to Rebecca Poyntell, daughter of William Poyntell, a wealthy merchant of this city, with

whom he had, a year or two before that, made an extended trip to Europe. He was one of the founders and first President of the Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Company. He had a large family and resided at No. 1430 Chestnut street, for many years prior to his death, which occurred June 3, 1858. He was a scholarly man, and several of his children evinced decided literary tastes. When Captain Marryatt visited America, Mr. Caldcleugh entertained that noted author at his house during his stay in this city. Among the children of Mr. Caldcleugh were Jane Caldcleugh, who married Z. Barton Stout, whose son, William Caldcleugh Stout, is still living in Philadelphia; Annie Poyntell Caldcleugh, who married Willis Gaylord Clark, editor of the *Philadelphia Gazette*, and a noted Philadelphia poet; Rebecca Caldcleugh, who married Andrew Staley, a merchant; Robert and James Caldcleugh, and William G. Caldcleugh, who was the author of a volume entitled "The Branch, and Other poems," and a collection of "Eastern Tales." He also made a translation of Homer's Iliad, which was published in this city. None of the sons were married. Mr. Caldcleugh was buried in the cemetery attached to St. Peter's Church, Third and Pine streets. The registry of the church gives a list of interments in the family vault. He made a large fortune by investments in real estate in Philadelphia. Among other properties he owned "Old Fort Wilson," southwest corner of Third and Walnut streets; a large piece of ground at Thirty-seventh and Walnut, where he had his summer "country-seat," and the entire square, bounded by Broad, Chestnut, Fifteenth and Sansom streets, which he, in conjunction with Alexander W. Johnston, purchased for \$16,000. The corner property, at Fifteenth and Chestnut streets, was purchased by the Young Men's Christian Association, for the building they afterwards erected upon it. He also owned the Broad street front of the present Masonic Hall property, Broad and Filbert, and the U. S. Mint property on Chestnut below Broad street.

Alexander Caldcleugh, a cousin of Rob-

ert A. Caldcleugh, settled in Valparaiso, Chili, and became a wealthy and prominent citizen there, and was the author of a book of travels in South America, published in London, in 1825, in two volumes. It was this cousin who obtained the chronometer of Captain Cook, from the captain of the American vessel who discovered the mutineers of the ship "Bounty," on Pitcairn's island. The chronometer was presented by him to the British Admiralty Office.

James Caldwell, 1802.—Was a merchant at No. 3 South Wharves and 6 Laurel street.

James Caldwell, 1816.—Was a storekeeper at 23 Strawberry street. He was living as late as 1824.

John Caldwell, 1790.—Was a member of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick. (See p. 103.)

Samuel Caldwell, 1790.—Was a member of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick. (See p. 103.)

Charles Callaghan, 1826.—Was a merchant. He probably died in May or June, 1830.

David Callaghan, 1790.—Was a merchant at 12 S. Water street, 169 S. Water and 12 Lombard street. He probably died in October, 1804.

George Callaghan, 1860.—Born in Deanmand, County Tyrone, Ireland. He came to America, July 5, 1829, and settled in Thompsonville, Conn. Upon July 3, 1838, he came to Philadelphia and engaged in the manufacture of textile goods. He started the first 3-ply ingrain carpet factory in Philadelphia, 1838. He was a School Director in Delaware co., Pa., in 1855. He died April 10, 1865, and was buried in Woodlands cemetery. His sons, George and Robert Callaghan, continued the manufacturing business after his death, and their extensive mills at Angora, Sixtieth and Baltimore ave., are widely known.

Thomas Callahan, 1889.—Born in County Donegal, Ireland, March 10, 1842. Came to America, November, 1859, and settled in Philadelphia, where he is engaged in the produce commission business, at 356 N. Front street. He served in the

Sixth Pennsylvania Cavalry Regiment during the war of the rebellion, and was in the Seven Days' fight, the battles of Antietam, Gettysburg, Brandy Station and Beverly Ford. He was also with General Stoneman on his celebrated ten days' raid, and took part in many other cavalry fights. He is a member of the Butter and Egg Association of America, the Philadelphia Produce Exchange and Philadelphia Butter and Egg Exchange, the Catholic Total Abstinence Union, Catholic Knights of America and Carrollton Club.

Turner Camac, 1818.—John Camak, of Killfallent, County Down, Ireland, the grandfather of Turner Camac (1818), married Margaret Burges and had three sons, the eldest of whom, John Camac, of Lurgan, County Armagh, Ireland, married in 1745 Elizabeth, daughter of Jacob Turner, of Lurgan, linen-merchant, and was the father of Turner Camac (1818) and eleven other children. The eldest son, Jacob, was in the East India Company's service and married a niece of Hyder Ali; another son was Major-General Sir Burges Camac, K. C. B., and Knight of Charles III. of Spain; while one daughter married James M. O'Donnell, M. P., and another daughter married Col. Charles Lane, Governor of St. Helena. The family belonged to the Church of England. Turner Camac (1818), the second son, was born October 21, 1751, at Lurgan, graduated at Dublin College, and some years before his marriage was a Captain 2d Battalion Infantry, 2d Brigade, East India Company's service. He was commissioned in 1779 by Warren Hastings. He returned to Ireland, where he owned valuable estates, and was largely interested in copper mines in County Wicklow. He received the honorary degree of D. C. L. from Oxford University in 1788. He was Burgess of the Burgh of Dumfries, 1788, and was High Sheriff of County Louth, Ireland, in 1790. He afterwards resided in London, where he married, January 27, 1795, Sarah Masters, of Philadelphia, daughter of Wm. Masters, granddaughter of Thomas Lawrence, and sister of Mary Masters, who married Richard Penn. (See page 146.)

He came to Philadelphia in 1804 to look after his wife's property, but made this city his permanent residence and died here, January 1, 1830, and was buried in Christ Church burying-ground. William Camac, M. D., of this city, is his grandson. Mr. Camac was one of the incorporators of the Philadelphia Saving Fund Society, February 25, 1819, and was a member of the Philadelphia Athenæum and a Vestryman of Christ Church. He was deeply interested in efforts to promote inernal improvements, such as railroads and other means of transportation, and was noted for his large views and liberality in supporting them. He built the first ice-houses in Philadelphia, and started a line of wagons to bring fish daily from the New Jersey coast to Philadelphia. He also wrote several pamphlets on matters of State improvements, canals, etc. Upon receipt of news of the passage of the Catholic Emancipation Act in the British Parliament, the citizens of Philadelphia, irrespective of creed or nationality, celebrated the event by a public dinner at the State House—the last occasion on which that historic building was used for such a purpose. 350 guests were present; Matthew Carey presided, assisted by the mayor and by Mr. Camac. Previously on February 5, 1828, he had been Chairman of a "meeting of friends of civil and religious freedom in Ireland." He was a liberal-minded citizen. [See "Keith's Councillors of Pennsylvania," p. 453.]

Archibald Campbell, 1834.—Was in partnership with Hugh Campbell (1834), in the firm of H. & A. Campbell, dry-goods merchants. He was not a relative of his partner. He died prior to 1846.

Archibald Barrington Campbell, M.D., 1867.—Was the son of John Campbell, a native of Argyleshire, Scotland. He was born in Philadelphia about 1810. He was a practicing physician, and served as surgeon in the army during the Mexican war, and also during the rebellion. He was the author of several articles in the medical journals. He died in Chicago, October 10, 1878, and was buried there.

R. Campbell, dry-goods merchant Philadelphia, was his brother.

George Campbell, 1790.—Was a member of the Friendly Sons of St. ck. (See p. 103.)

George Campbell, 1843.—Was the son of George Campbell (1790). He was born in Philadelphia, March 28, 1783. He studied law, and was admitted to the Philadelphia Bar, June 6, 1803. He served on Common Councils, and was one of the officers and Secretary of the Musical Society for many years. He was connected with the Philadelphia Library, and prepared the large catalogue of 1854. He was a director of the Philadelphia Saving Fund and of the Commercial Bank, and a member of the Pennsylvania Historical Society. He died July 11, 1855. He was never married.

High Campbell, 1834.—Was a part but not a relative, of Archibald Campbell (1834). He was a native of the County of Ireland, and a brother of Robert Campbell, who settled in St. Louis, Mo. He was for over thirty years a dry-goods merchant in Philadelphia, and subsequently joined his brother in St. Louis, where he died. He was an active member of the Society, and served on the Act-Committee in 1835 and on the Finance Committee, 1844-1858.

James Campbell, 1790.—Was a member of the Friendly Sons of St. ck. (See p. 104.)

James Campbell, 1841.—Honorary member. Born in Philadelphia, September, 1812. Both his parents were natives of County Tyrone, Ireland. He was admitted to the Philadelphia Bar, September 4, 1833. He was a member of the Board of Education, 1840-41; Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, 1842-1852, and Attorney-General of Pennsylvania, 1852-53. Upon the accession of Franklin Pierce to the Presidency of the United States in 1853, he was appointed Postmaster-General. At his retirement from the Cabinet in 1857, he resumed the practice of the law in his native city, where he still lives respected and honored. Judge Campbell was a Director of the Beneficial Savings Fund and a Trustee of St. Joseph's

Orphan Asylum and the Jefferson Medical College for many years. He is also a member of the Board of City Trusts. The institution of the Girls' High School of Philadelphia was due to his efforts while in the Board of Education. Upon the 16th of April, 1841, he offered a resolution at a meeting of the Board, to inquire into the expediency of establishing a High School for girls. This resolution was adopted, and Mr. Campbell was appointed Chairman of the committee. Upon September 14, 1841, the committee made a report, recommending a plan for the creation of such a school. This report was adopted upon September 25, 1841, by a vote of ten to nine, and the school soon became an accomplished fact. In the same year, 1841, he was elected an honorary member of the Hibernian Society. Upon September 17, 1891, the Society passed resolutions congratulating him on attaining a membership of fifty years. John M. Campbell (1881) is his son. [See "Men of America," City Government, Phila., 1883.]

James Campbell, 1844.—An Irishman by birth, was a broker in Philadelphia.

John Campbell, 1790.—Was a tea merchant at 1 South Front street and 14 High street. On his tombstone in St. Paul's Church, Third and Walnut streets, is the following inscription: "John Campbell, merchant, died November 14, 1795, in the 69th year of his age. Firm in his religious profession, honest in his principles, diligent in business, peaceable in demeanour, he left to each of his acquaintances—especially to his fellow-worshippers—a lesson of instruction, remembrance and hope." "Also of Doctor John Campbell, son of John and Mary Campbell, died December 9, 1801, aged 25 years and 8 months. Also Mrs. Mary Campbell, wife of John Campbell, merchant, died January 12, 1815, aged 71 years."

John Campbell, 1856.—We can find no information concerning him.

John Campbell, 1864.—Born 1817 in the parish of Guilly, County Down, Ireland. He came to America in 1841, landing at New York and finally settled in Philadelphia, where he became a man-

ufacturer. He was engaged for several years in manufacturing cotton and woollen goods opposite Manayunk. He was a brother of Archibald Campbell (A. Campbell & Co.), a prominent Manayunk manufacturer, and also of William Campbell (1864). He died July 8, 1873, at Manayunk, and was buried in Lafayette cemetery.

John Hugh Campbell, 1890.—Born in Philadelphia, March 31, 1847. Both his parents were Irish. His father was John Campbell, a noted Philadelphia bookseller, who was compelled to emigrate to America for political acts and utterances against the British Government. He graduated from the High School in February, 1864, and was admitted to the Philadelphia Bar, April 4, 1868. He was elected as a Delegate-at-large to the Pennsylvania Constitutional Convention, and served throughout the sessions of that body in 1872-73. He is probably the youngest man ever elected on a State ticket in Pennsylvania. From 1869 to 1873 he was editor of the *Legal Gazette*, and in 1872 edited and published a volume of law reports, entitled "Legal Gazette Reports." In 1868 he published a pamphlet entitled "A List of the Proprietaries and Governors of Pennsylvania." In 1873 Mr. Campbell entered the Catholic Total Abstinence movement, and since that time has taken a very active part in its affairs, both in his native city and throughout America. He was for eleven years President of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of Philadelphia, the largest branch of that organization. During 1874-77 the Union built the magnificent fountain in Fairmount Park near George's Hill, and it was mainly through Mr. Campbell's efforts that the work was successful. At the monster meeting held upon July 4, 1877, he made the address, transferring the fountain to the city "in trust for the free use of the American people." At the suggestion of Mr. Campbell, the Cathedral T. A. B. Society founded, upon October 10, 1882, the first free public library in America of books relating to Ireland, and it was at his suggestion also that the Catholic Total

Abstinence Union established, in 1875, a committee to look after the interests of poor emigrants landing at this port, a work which it has carried on, with complete success, since that date. He has been a member of the Pennsylvania Historical Society, Philadelphia Athenaeum, American Catholic Historical Society, Irish National League of America, ~~Fraser~~ Mathew Club and other associations. He is an active member of the Academy of Natural Sciences and is President of the American Association of Conchologists. He organized the Philadelphia Elementary Fund Committee, which raised \$35,000 for the Irish members of Parliament in 1886. [See "Penna. Encyc. of Biography," p. 118.]

John Marie Campbell, 1881.—Born in Philadelphia, May 30, 1850. He is the son of Hon. James Campbell (1841), Postmaster-General of the United States, and was admitted to the Philadelphia Bar May 31, 1873. In 1880 he was a Presidential Elector in Pennsylvania upon the Hancock electoral ticket. Mr. Campbell is also Secretary of the Board of Managers of St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum. He is a prominent Democrat and has been a delegate to nearly every State Convention of that party since August, 1874. In 1884 he was chosen a delegate to the National Democratic Convention. He has been Chairman of Philadelphia Judicial Conventions, and of the Mayoralty Convention of 1881, and of the Receiver of Taxes Convention of 1884. He has been a member of the Board of Education since 1874, and has been prominently identified with all the movements for the better government of schools. President Cleveland appointed him Surveyor of the Port in 1885, in which position he served until 1889, since which time he has returned to the practice of his profession. [See "Men of America," City Government, Philadelphia, 1883.]

Robert Campbell, 1846.—Honorary member, was a brother of Hugh Campbell (1834). He was a native of the North of Ireland, who came to this country and settled in St. Louis, where he became a dry-goods merchant. On March 13, 1846,



HENRY C. CAREY.

he was elected an honorary member of the Society, in acknowledgment of services rendered by him in exchanging some Missouri State bonds held by the Society.

William Campbell, 1864.—Was a brother of John Campbell (1864), and was connected with the Manayunk Mills of A. Campbell & Co.

William James Campbell, 1884.—Born March 25, 1850, in Philadelphia. He is the son of John Campbell, bookseller, a native of County Armagh, and Margaret Hughes Campbell, County Westmeath, and brother of John H. Campbell (1880). He graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1871, taking the degrees of Doctor of Medicine, 1871, and Doctor of Philosophy, 1871. He is also a graduate of the Central High School. He has been prominently identified with the Catholic Total Abstinence Union, of Philadelphia, since 1873, and was President of St. Malachy's Total Abstinence Society. He is a charter member of the American Catholic Historical Society. He succeeded his father in 1874 in the book and publishing business, which he still carries on at 740 Sansom street. He is also a member of the Young Men's Democratic Association. Mr. Campbell has a wonderful knowledge of books, and is noted for his acquaintance with American portraits, his private collection of Thomas Jefferson portraits being the best in America. The success of the Society's Committee in obtaining the portraits in this volume is mainly due to his indefatigable efforts.

Patrick Joseph Louis Carberry, M. D., 1884.—Born October 30, 1848, in Figlash, County Tipperary, Ireland. He came to Philadelphia in June, 1857. He graduated from the College of Pharmacy in 1867, and from the Jefferson Medical College in 1874. He is a practicing physician.

Henry Charles Carey, 1820.—Born in Philadelphia, December 15, 1793. He was the son of Matthew Carey (1790) and of Bridget Flahaven. From the age of early boyhood he was a bookseller and publisher for more than twenty years. When but twelve years of age his father

sent him to superintend a branch establishment in Baltimore. In the year 1824 he instituted the system of book-trade sales. He became a partner of his father in 1814. In 1821 his father retired from the firm, and he became the leading partner in the firm of Carey & Lea, subsequently Carey, Lea & Carey and then Carey & Hart. He was for the most part the reader of the works selected for publication and republication throughout the period of his partnership in these concerns. In 1835 he retired from business, which had been largely prosperous under his direction. In this assiduous study of books he obtained his effective education, with little aid from other tutors. In 1819 he was married to a sister of the distinguished painter, Charles R. Leslie, and in 1825 visited Europe, accompanied by his wife and sister. He made a tour of Europe again in 1857 and in 1859. During these visits he made the personal acquaintance of John Stuart Mill, Count Cavour, Humboldt, Liebig, Chevallier and Ferrara, and other prominent men, and afterwards held frequent correspondence with them. He was one of the best known advocates of the protective tariff system. Inheriting an inclination to investigations in political economy, and occupied with business congenial to his favorite study, he commenced his long career of discovery and of authorship by the publication in 1835 of "An Essay Upon the Rate of Wages." This work was substantially absorbed and expanded in his "Principles of Political Economy," 3 vols., published successively in 1837, 1838 and 1839. In October, 1872 (the seventy-ninth year of his age), he published the last of his works in volume form, viz., "The Unity of Law, as Exhibited in the Relations of Physical, Social, Mental and Moral Science."

Between 1849 and 1857 he was the virtual editor of the New York *Tribune* in the department of "Protection." In Mr. Carey's library there are three large scrap-books filled with his contributions to the *Tribune* during this period. He frequently contributed articles on economic doctrines to other newspapers.

In 1872 he was a member of the Pennsylvania Constitutional Convention. His speeches and reports in that body were published in pamphlet form. Upon April 27, 1859, a public reception was given to him at the La Pierre House by the leading citizens of Philadelphia. Mr. Carey died October 13, 1879, in his 86th year.

Besides his thirteen octavo volumes he published quite three thousand pages in pamphlet form and perhaps twice that amount in newspapers. He never asked or received any pecuniary compensation for this work. Some of his works have been translated into several foreign languages. Among his works are the following: "Essay on the Rate of Wages;" "Principles of Political Economy," 3 vols., 8vo., 1840; "Past, Present and Future," 1848; "The Harmony of Interests," 1852; "Slave Trade, Why it Exists and How it May be Extinguished," 1853; "The Credit-System in France, Great Britain and the United States," 1838; "Principles of Social Science," 3 vols., 8vo., 1858-1859. [See *American Whig Review*, Vol. 13, p. 79; *Penn Monthly*, Vol. 10, p. 817; "Memoir by Dr. Wm. Elder," read before the Penn. Hist. Soc., June 5, 1880; "Biogr. Ency. Penna.," Phila., 1874, p. 22.]

Mathew Carey, 1790.—"Was born in the city of Dublin on the 28th of January, 1760. His father, Christopher Carey, at one time in the British navy, was subsequently an extensive contractor for the army, through which means he achieved an independence. The son early evinced a passion for the acquisition of knowledge, and in addition to some familiarity with Latin, soon became proficient in French, without the assistance of a master. To do this, however, he studied as much as fifteen and sixteen hours a day, hardly allowing himself time for his meals. The peculiar orthography of his Christian name as rendered by himself, 'Mathew,' and not 'Matthew,' was the result of a philological discussion with one of his brothers, when quite a young man, and his then arriving at a belief that from its derivation this was the correct mode of spelling it.

"When about fifteen years of age it became necessary for him to choose a trade. He was decidedly in favor of that of printer and bookseller, which were then generally united. His father had a strong aversion to the trade, and refused to look out a master for him, which he did for himself, and he was accordingly apprenticed to a printer and bookseller of the name of McDonnell. A lameness which took place owing to the carelessness of his nurse when he was about a year old, and which continued throughout life, was a constant drawback to him, and interfered greatly with him in his career.

"His first essay as a writer was when he was about seventeen years old, and was on the subject of dueling, which he condemned with great severity—the occasion being the attempt of a bookseller in Dublin to bring about a duel between an apprentice of his own and one of McDonnell's. As will be seen, however, after he came to the United States, Mr. Carey was himself a principal, and was wounded in a duel.

"His next attempt at authorship was one which involved most serious consequences to himself, and drove him into exile. Having directed his attention to the oppressions under which the Irish Catholics stood, and having read every book and pamphlet on the subject which he could procure, and with his mind filled with their sufferings, and his indignation aroused, he, in 1779, wrote a pamphlet entitled 'The Urgent Necessity of an Immediate Repeal of the whole Penal Code against the Roman Catholics, Candidly Considered; to which is added an inquiry into the prejudices against them; being an appeal to the Roman Catholics of Ireland, exciting them to a just sense of their civil and religious rights as citizens of a free nation.' On the title were bold quotations. When nearly ready it was advertised for publication in a few days, with the title-page and its mottoes, and the attention of the public was called to it by an address, couched in very strong language, and wherein reference was made to the fact that 'America by a desperate

effort has nearly emancipated herself from slavery.' It excited considerable alarm. Parliament was then in session, and the advertisement was brought before both houses. The publication was denounced by an association of Roman Catholics, which, as Mr. Carey has asserted, 'partook of the general depression and servile spirit, which a long course of oppression uniformly produces.' 'It was,' he adds, 'in a word, the most servile body in Europe.' This association offered a reward for the apprehension of the author, and engaged lawyers to carry on the prosecution in case of discovery. The authorship having become known to Mr. Carey's father, was to him a cause of great alarm, and efforts were made to appease the wrath of the Catholic committee, and induce them to abandon the prosecution by an offer to destroy the entire edition. This was of no avail, and after being concealed for some days, Mr. Carey got on board of a Holyhead packet and proceeded to Paris. He carried with him a letter of introduction to a Catholic priest, by whom he was introduced to Dr. Franklin, then the American Minister to the French Court, and who had a small printing office at Passy for the purpose of printing his dispatches from America. In this office Mr. Carey was employed while this work lasted. Afterwards he found a position with the celebrated publisher, Didot, who was then printing some English books. While at Passy he made the acquaintance of the Marquess de la Fayette—whose friendship at a subsequent period became one of the most controlling influences of his future career.

"In about twelve months he returned to Dublin, and the remainder of his apprenticeship having been purchased from McDonnell, he engaged for a time as the conductor of a paper called the *Freeman's Journal*. Finally, on the 13th of October, 1783, his father furnished him with the means to establish a new paper called the *Volunteers' Journal*. For this work, he says, he was 'miserably qualified,' although he had 'a superabundance of zeal and ardor, and a tolerable knack and facility of scribbling.' He adds: 'The

paper, as might have been expected, partook largely of the character of its proprietor and editor. Its career was enthusiastic and violent. It suited the temper of the times; exercised a decided influence on public opinion; and, in very short time, had a greater circulation than any other paper in Dublin, except the *Evening Post*, which had the great merit of calling into existence that glorious band of brothers, the Volunteers of Ireland, whose zeal and determined resolution to assert and defend the rights of country, struck terror into the British Cabinet, and forced the ministry to knock off chains that had bound down the nation for centuries.'

"*'The Volunteers' Journal*, fanning the flame of patriotism which pervaded the land,' says Mr. Carey, 'excited the indignation of the government, which formed a determination to put it down, if possible. A prosecution had for a considerable time been contemplated—and, at length, the storm which had so long threatened, burst, in consequence of a publication which appeared on the 5th of April, 1784, in which the Parliament in general, and more particularly the Premier, were severely attacked.' Accordingly, on the 7th of the same month a motion was made in the Irish House of Commons, for an address to the Lord Lieutenant, requesting the apprehension of Mathew Carey. He was arrested on the 11th, and on the 19th was taken before the House of Commons, when certain interrogatories were put to him, which he positively refused to answer, on the ground that he was arrested by the civil power, and being under prosecution for the supposed libel of the Premier, he was not amenable to another tribunal. He preferred charges against the Sergeant-at-Arms in whose custody he was. An exciting debate arose; the Sergeant-at-Arms was justified by a large majority, and Mr. Carey was committed to Newgate jail, Dublin, where he remained until the 14th of May, when Parliament having adjourned, he was liberated by the Lord Mayor. 'During my stay there,' says Mr. Carey, 'I had lived joyously—companies of gentlemen occa-

sionally dining with me, on the choicest luxuries the markets afforded.

"Although thus freed from the clutches of Parliament, the criminal prosecution for libel of the Premier still stood suspended over his head. In the then inflamed state of the public mind, it would have been impossible to procure a grand jury to find a true bill against him; but the attorney-general filed a bill *ex-officio* which dispensed with the interposition of the grand jury. Mr. Carey's means were, in a great measure, exhausted; and, dreading the consequences of the prosecution and a heavy fine and imprisonment, his friends thought it best for him to leave his native country; and 'accordingly, on the 7th of September, 1784,' he says, 'when I had not reached my 25th year, my pen drove me a second time into exile.' He embarked on board the 'America,' Captain Keiler, and landed in Philadelphia on the 1st of November. He was induced to select Philadelphia as his new home, for the reason that he had seen notices of his examination before the Irish House of Commons in two Philadelphia papers. There his case was therefore known, and would probably make him friends.

"He had sold out his paper to his brother for £500, to be remitted as soon as practicable, and he landed in Philadelphia with about a dozen guineas in his pocket, without a relation or a friend, or even an acquaintance, except those of the 'America.' A most unlooked-for circumstance soon occurred which gave a new direction to his views and changed the course of his future life. A fellow-passenger of his had brought letters of recommendation to General Washington, and having gone to Mount Vernon to deliver them, he there met the Marquess de la Fayette. The conversation turning upon the affairs of Ireland, the Marquess said he had seen in the Philadelphia papers an account of Mr. Carey's troubles with the Parliament, and inquired what had become of the poor persecuted Dublin printer, when he was informed that he was then in Philadelphia. On the arrival of the Marquess in that city, he wrote to Mr. Carey requesting him to call upon him.

Mr. Carey then told him, that upon receipt of funds from home, he proposed to establish a newspaper in Philadelphia. Of this the Marquess approved, and promised to recommend him to his friend, Robert Morris, and others. The next morning Mr. Carey was greatly surprised at receiving a letter from the Marquess containing \$400. 'This was the more extraordinary and liberal,' says Mr. Carey, 'as not a word had passed between us on the subject of giving or receiving, borrowing or lending money.' Nor was there a word in the letter about the inclosure. Mr. Carey went to the lodgings of the Marquess, but found that he had left the city. He wrote to him at New York, expressing his gratitude in the strongest of terms, and received a kind and friendly answer. 'I have more than once assumed, and I now repeat,' says Mr. Carey, 'that I doubt whether in the whole life of this (I had almost said) unparalleled man, there is to be found anything which, all the circumstances of the case considered, more highly elevates his character.' Although this sum was in every sense of the word a gift, Mr. Carey always considered it as a loan, payable to the Marquess's countrymen, according to the exalted sentiment of Dr. Franklin, who, when he gave a bill for ten pounds to an Irish clergyman in distress in Paris, told him to 'pay the sum to any Americans he might find in distress, and thus let good offices go round.' Mr. Carey paid the debt in full to Frenchmen in want, and subsequently in addition discharged it to the Marquess; the latter only accepting it upon the urgent solicitation of the former.

"On receiving this money, Mr. Carey at once issued proposals for the publication of the *Pennsylvania Evening Herald*, and the first number was accordingly published January 25, 1785. He received but £50 from the sale of the *Volunteers' Journal*, in Dublin, his brother having been ruined partly by the persecutions of the government, and partly by the establishment of an opposition paper of the same name under government patronage. The success of the *Evening Herald* was not very great, and the means of the pub-

lisher being small, on the 25th of March he took two partners, and enlarged the paper. It, however, made but poor progress until Mr. Carey, in August following, commenced the publication of the debates in the House of Assembly, a great novelty and innovation which gave the *Herald* an advantage over all its contemporaries.

"Party feeling in Pennsylvania ran very high at the time, and in the course of a political controversy he became involved in a quarrel with Colonel Eleazer Oswald, who had been an officer of artillery during the Revolutionary war; and this difficulty resulted in a duel which took place in January, 1786, in New Jersey, opposite to Philadelphia, in which Mr. Carey was wounded in the thigh, from the effects of which he did not entirely recover for many months. He, subsequently to the duel, greatly disgusted his second and others, by performing, as he says, 'a gratuitous act of justice, which was probably one of the best acts of my life'—that of publishing a card retracting the charges he had made against Colonel Oswald.

"In October, 1786, in partnership with five others, he commenced the publication of the *Columbian Magazine*, to the first number of which he contributed four pieces, one of which, 'A Philosophical Dream,' was an anticipation of the state of the country in 1850, in which, strange as these predictions must have seemed at the time, are now quite remarkable in their realization. In December, 1786, owing to the difficulty of realizing profits from so many partners and other causes, he withdrew. In January, 1787, he issued the first number of the *American Museum*, a magazine intended to preserve the fugitive essays that appeared in the newspapers. This publication, sets of which, in 12 volumes, 8vo, now exist in a number of public and private libraries, is one of great value, and presents a graphic and truthful record of the times. It was issued for six years, and brought to a close in December, 1792, after a hard struggle for life.

"When he relinquished the *American Museum*, he commenced bookselling and printing on a small scale. His store, or

rather shop, was of very moderate dimensions; but, small as it was, he had not full-bound books enough to fill the shelves—a considerable portion of them being filled with spelling-books. He procured a credit at bank, which enabled him to extend his business; and by care, indefatigable industry, the most rigid punctuality and frugality, he gradually advanced in the world. For twenty-five years, winter and summer, he was always present at the opening of his store.

"In 1793 he was a member of the Committee of Health, appointed for the relief of the sick by yellow fever, and of the orphans made such by it. The duties of this position were faithfully and calmly fulfilled, 'and his whole life,' says Prof. R. E. Thompson, 'corresponded to the promise of that year.' He subsequently wrote a full account of this epidemic, of which four editions were published. In 1796 he zealously engaged, with a few other citizens, in the formation of a Sunday-school Society, of which Bishop White became President.

"Between 1796 and '98 he became involved in a very acrimonious controversy with Wm. Cobbett, which was not of his seeking, but which he conducted with unflinching courage and ability. In addition to a considerable correspondence between them, the war became one of pamphlets and newspapers—Cobbett using his *Porcupine's Gazette*. Mr. Carey issued a pamphlet entitled 'A Plum Pudding for Peter Porcupine,' in which he says he 'handled him with great severity.' He next published the 'Porcupiniad, a Hudibrastic Poem,' in which he turned some of Cobbett's own paragraphs into Hudibrastic verse, and 'it is wonderful,' he says, 'how smoothly they ran, in many instances, with the alteration of a single word or two.' Cobbett made no reply, and never after had Mr. Carey's name in his paper, but once or twice incidentally. This ended the controversy, and subsequently they became very good friends.

"His publishing business was pushed with wonderful energy, and for those days on a grand scale. He has stated that for many years he was involved in

such financial difficulties and embarrassments that he was 'oppressed and brought to the verge of bankruptcy,' which 'nothing but the most untiring efforts and indefatigable industry and energy could have enabled me to wade through.' These difficulties were brought about, he says, by his own folly in over-trading. A few figures in regard to his publications will give an idea how these difficulties arose. For instance, he printed 2,500 copies of 'Guthrie's Geography,' 4to, with a folio atlas of forty or fifty maps, price \$12; 3,000 'Goldsmith's Animated Nature,' 4 volumes, 8vo, illustrated with a large number of plates, price \$10. In 1801 he published 3,000 copies of a 4to edition of the Bible, with additional references, for which he paid an editor \$1,000. This book was prepared by the collation of eighteen different editions of the Bible, in which the most extraordinary number of discrepancies were detected. Soon after the publication of this edition, the success of which was very great, he embarked in the preparation of a standing edition of the 4to Bible. Stereotyping had not then been invented, and for this volume he purchased the entire type, which was kept permanently standing. About this time he purchased, for \$7,000, a school Bible, and also a large house in Market street, in which he lived for many years. In 1802 he was elected by the Senate of Pennsylvania a Director in the Bank of Pennsylvania, which added greatly to his financial resources.

"In 1801, induced by the advantages to literature, which had resulted from the fairs in Frankfort and Leipsic, he formed the project of establishing a literary fair in this country, to meet alternately at New York and Philadelphia. He accordingly issued a circular dated December, 1801, inviting all publishers and booksellers to meet in New York on the 1st of June, 1802, for the purpose of buying, selling, and exchanging their publications. He wrote out a constitution, which was adopted, and a society formed with Hugh Gaine, the oldest bookseller in the United States, as president. The plan worked well for a year or two, but it

was found that country booksellers published inferior editions of popular works, with which, by means of exchanges, they flooded the country. It was, therefore, abandoned.

"In 1806, being then a member of the Select Council of the City of Philadelphia, he united with Stephen Girard and others to relieve real estate of a portion of its taxes, by transferring it to personal property, when he published a pamphlet on examination of the existing system of taxation in that city, but with no results. In 1810, when the question of the renewal of the charter of the Bank of the United States, which was to expire on the following March, came up, he took an active and earnest part in its favor, neglecting his business for three months, and publishing a series of essays on the subject. Nearly all the Democrats in the city were opposed to this, and he made himself hosts of enemies by his course.

"The publication of the 'Olive Branch,' which was made at a critical period in the history of the country, proved to be one of the most successful books up to that time ever issued from the American press, and he regarded its preparation as one of the most important events in his life. The war of 1812-15, between the United States and Great Britain, had developed such an acrimonious state of feeling between parties in the country, as to appear to forebode civil war. In September, 1814, Mr. Carey, in a moment of ardent zeal and enthusiasm, was seized with a desire to make an effort by a candid publication of the numerous errors and follies on both sides, to allay the public effervescence, and calm the embittered feelings of the parties. Hence, he began the preparation of 'The Olive Branch,' September 18th, and the book was through the press November 6th, and was published on the 8th. It was a volume of 252 pages, 12mo. The edition of 500 copies was sold within a few weeks, and it was revised and enlarged from time to time, and in three and a half years ten editions were sold, amounting to 10,000 copies. 'A greater sale, probably,' as he has said, 'than any book ever had in this country, except some religious ones.' It

to that time. He gave permission to several parties to print the book, without payment of copyright, and editions were printed at Boston, Middlebury (Vt.), and Winchester (Va.).

"In 1818 he set laboriously and seriously to work to prepare a vindication of Ireland. Accordingly, in the following year, he published 'Vindiciæ Hibernicæ; or, Ireland Vindicated,' of which a second edition was published in 1823. This is a large 8vo volume, involving great research.

"Early in 1819, struck with the calamitous condition of the United States, he commenced writing on political economy, investigating the causes, and pointing out the necessity for protecting our industries against foreign competition. Few men ever enlisted in any public cause with more enthusiasm; few ever worked with more energy and industry in such a cause. He was one of the founders of the Philadelphia Society for the Promotion of National Industry; he attended conventions in various parts of the country, and he made more extensive contributions to the literature of the subject than any other man had then done on this continent. Some idea may be formed of the extent of this work when it is stated that between 1819 and 1833 his books and pamphlets on this question reached an aggregate of 2,322 pages. To no other man, not in public life, was the first protective tariff of 1824, as well as that more protective one of 1828, due.

"In 1821 he was presented by citizens of Wilmington, Del., with a handsome piece of silver plate bearing the following inscription: 'A tribute of gratitude to Mathew Carey, Esq., in approbation of his writings on political economy; presented by some friends of National Industry, in Wilmington, Del., and its vicinity, April, 1821.' In 1834 he was presented with a service of plate by citizens of Philadelphia and others, 'as a testimonial of their respect for his public conduct and their esteem for his private virtues;' who deemed his 'whole career in life an encouraging example, by the imitation of which, without the aid of official station,

or political power, every private citizen may become a public benefactor.' Some time previously he received two silver pitchers from other citizens of Philadelphia.

"In 1824 he was instrumental in reviving and carrying through the project for the construction of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, which had lain dormant from 1805. This undertaking involved weeks of labor, and of personal solicitations for subscriptions.

"In 1825 he retired permanently from business on a well-earned competency, and the remaining years of his life were devoted to public and philanthropic work, with an energy that never tired. Among his correspondents were Washington, Franklin, La Fayette, Hamilton, John Adams, Jefferson, Madison, Henry Clay, and hosts of others in public and private life, during a period covering more than half a century. His writings, a tolerably complete set of which is in possession of The Library Company of Philadelphia, make nine large 8vo volumes.

"He died in the city of Philadelphia on the 16th of September, 1839, in the eightieth year of his age, universally respected, and his death was mourned as a public loss. His remains were followed to the grave by thousands of his fellow-citizens. A venerable and distinguished journalist, who had known him long and well, announced his death in the following terms: 'The friend of mankind is no more. Long and sincerely will he be lamented, not in high places only, amid the pomp and circumstance of grief, but in the solitary corner of the poor and the friendless. Upon his grave honest tears will be shed. The orphan and the widow will wander there, and, in the heart's deepest accents, implore the blessings of heaven upon his departed soul.'"

As Mr. Carey was the originator of the Hibernian Society for the relief of emigrants from Ireland, one of its twelve founders, and its first Secretary, we have thought it of interest to reproduce above, almost entire, the admirable sketch of his life written by Henry Carey Baird, his grandson, for *The American Bookseller*,

Vol. 17, page 59. Upon the death of Mr. Carey being announced at the Society meeting on September 17, 1839, the members adjourned, as a mark of respect, to meet at his funeral two days afterwards. He was buried in St. Mary's churchyard, Fourth above Spruce street. Mr. Carey married Bridget Flahaven, daughter of Roger Flahaven, and they had nine children, three of whom died young. The remaining six were: 1. Maria, who died unmarried. 2. Henry Charles Carey, married, but died without issue. 3. Eliza Catharine Carey, who married Thomas James Baird, United States army, a graduate of West Point and Lieutenant of Artillery in the War of 1812. Henry Carey Baird is their son. 4. Susan M. Carey, died unmarried. 5. Frances A. Carey, who married Isaac Lea. Henry Carey Lea is their son. And 6. Edward Lawrence Carey, who died unmarried. Mr. Carey's will mentions his sister, Margaret Burke, and his deceased brother, John Carey.

In Finotti's *Catholic American Bibliography*, pp. 372, 373, a list of the works written by Mr. Carey is given, somewhat incomplete, but the best list yet available. In his will, dated August 20, 1832, and proved November 7, 1839, he bequeathed to the Philadelphia Athenæum his "collection of bound pamphlets, from one hundred and twenty to two hundred and fifty volumes." He also made the following bequests:

"I give and bequeath all my bound volumes of 'Excerpta,' about one hundred and fifty volumes; the 'Olive Branch,' ten editions; three copies of the 'Vindiciæ Hibernicæ;' three copies of my bound volume on 'Political Economy;' three copies of my 'Miscellanies;' the set of my miscellaneous works in eight volumes, my *Dublin Volunteer's Journal*, my *Pennsylvania Evening Herald*, together with all my old volumes of newspapers, sixty, seventy or eighty in number, to the Philadelphia Library, on the express condition that none of my own writings, nor my two newspapers, the *Dublin Volunteer's Journal* and the *Pennsylvania Evening Herald*, nor any

of the volumes of the 'Excerpta' shall ever be lent out."

[See *Hunt's Merchants' Magazine*, Vol. 1, p. 437; *New England Magazine* (Boston); "Carey's Autobiography" (afterwards published separately), Vol. 5, pp. 404 and 489; Vol. 6, pp. 60, 93 and 227; Vol. 7, p. 61; "Niles' Register," Vol. 20, p. 345; Vol. 34, p. 337; *Analectic Magazine*, Vol. 13, p. 417; "Our American Merchants," edited by Freeman Hunt, Boston, 1864, p. 307; "Duyckinck's Cyclopædia of American Literature," New York, 1855, Vol. 1, pp. 640-642; "Ripley and Dana's New American Cyclopædia," New York, Vol. 4, pp. 431-433; "Allibone's Dictionary of Authors," Vol. 1, p. 340; "Drake's Dictionary of American Biography," Boston, 1872, p. 161; "Bibliographia Catholica Americana," New York, 1872, pp. 372, 373.]

John Carlin, 1890.—Born June 17, 1849, in Donegal, Ireland, and came to America, March 27, 1867, landing at Portland, Me. In September, 1876, he settled in Philadelphia, where he is engaged in the liquor business. He is a member of the Catholic Philopatrian Literary Institute.

John Carlisle, 1808.—Was probably in the boot and shoe business, but it is uncertain.

John Alexander Carr, 1890.—Born April 27, 1825, in the city of Waterford, Ireland. His mother was the daughter of Arthur O'Leary, an Irish author. Mr Carr emigrated to America when 25 years of age, landing at New York, August 24, 1850, and settled in Philadelphia, September 1, 1850. He is a merchant tailor at 10 Walnut street, and is President of the Merchant Tailors' Exchange. He is a member of the Masonic and Odd Fellows' organizations, and also of the Union League of America, Society of the Sons of St. George, LaSalle Literary Institute and Catholic Club, and Vice-President of the Burns Association of Philadelphia.

Rev. Matthew Carr, D. D., O. S. A., 1808.—Born probably about 1750, in Dublin, Ireland, although neither place nor date has been positively ascertained, one

account making him a native of County Mayo, Ireland. He studied for the priesthood in France, at Paris, Toulouse and Bordeaux. According to Shea's "History of the Catholic Church in the United States," he came here in 1790, but in the opinion of Rev. Thomas C. Middleton, O. S. A., of Villanova College, who has spent some years in looking up the history of the Augustinian Order in America, this date should be 1795. After his arrival he was stationed at St. Joseph's Church, Willing's alley, where he officiated as pastor of St. Mary's, St. Joseph's and St. Augustine's churches. He was Vicar-General of Eastern Pennsylvania and New Jersey under the first Catholic Bishop in the United States, Right-Rev. John Carroll, of Baltimore, Md., from 1799 to 1803. Father Carr was an eminent and useful citizen of Philadelphia. He was a musician and orator, and learned in sacred and profane literature. He was the founder of St. Augustine's Academy, on Crown street, one of the earliest boarding-schools or colleges in the United States, and was one of the teachers from 1810 to 1814. He was also the founder and first pastor of St. Augustine's church, Fourth street, above Race. In 1814, when Philadelphia was threatened with invasion by the British fleet, Father Carr was one of those who aided in raising fortifications at Red Bank to resist them. After a long life of activity and usefulness, he died September 29, 1820, respected by all who knew him, and was buried in the vault at St. Augustine's church. Dr. Carr took an active interest in the Hibernian Society and served as one of its "Chaplains" in 1797, 1807, 1818 and 1819.

Morgan Carr, 1825.—Was a grocer at 148 South Third street in 1829. Upon June 4, 1823, we find a deed to him for a house and lot on the south side of Cypress alley, between Delaware Third and Fourth streets. He was probably here as early as 1808. He served on the Acting Committee of the Society, 1834-1839.

Edward Carrell, 1790.—Was a merchant at 167 South Second street and 210 South Front street. He was uncle to the Catholic Bishop of Covington, Ky. He

died June 20, 1817, aged 51 years. He married Mary, daughter of Patrick Byrne (1790). He had two daughters, Maria and Eleanor Carrell. His wife died August 11, 1807, aged 35 years. Both were buried in St. Mary's cemetery, Fourth above Spruce. One of his daughters, Maria, married John Diamond. The late Mrs. E. M. Willcox, wife of Mark Willcox, deceased, was a niece of Mr. Carrell.

Alexander Carrick, 1854.—Born in 1820, at Greysteel, parish of Faughanvale, County Derry, Ireland. He is the son of Robert Carrick and Catherine Little. He came to America (Philadelphia) in June, 1831. He was for many years in the cracker and biscuit bakery business, which is still carried on under the firm-name of David Carrick & Co., at 1903 and 1905 Market street, his brother, David Carrick, who was his successor in the business, being the senior member of the firm. Mr. Carrick was a Trustee of a Presbyterian Church. He died May 26, 1856, and was buried in Woodlands cemetery.

Peter Carrigan, 1882.—Born October, 1830, in County Tyrone, Ireland. He came to America when but a few months old, landing in Philadelphia in 1831. He is engaged in the business of tin-roofing and manufacturing of copper bath-tubs.

John Carson, M.D., 1790.—Born November 12, 1752, in Philadelphia. He was the son of William Carson, born in Antrim, Ireland, March 25, 1728. He graduated as a doctor of medicine at the Edinburgh University. Was attending physician at the Philadelphia Dispensary (resigned May 2, 1787), and was, upon February 24, 1786, appointed one of a Committee to draw up "rules for the regulation of the Dispensary." Was an Original Fellow, January, 1787, of the College of Physicians, incorporated March 26, 1789. Was Trustee of University of Pennsylvania. "January 7, 1794, chair of Chemistry conferred on Dr. John Carson, a member of the Board of Trustees." He was a member of First Troop Philadelphia City Cavalry and was Surgeon of it, May 11, 1786, to July 4, 1788. He died October 26, 1794, at Phila-

delphia, and was buried in the Second Presbyterian churchyard, Arch street above Fifth, and afterwards reinterred in Mount Vernon cemetery. Joseph Carson (1790) was his uncle. Joseph Brown Lapsley (1821) was his son-in-law. His will, dated April 30, 1794, proved October 30, 1794, mentions his wife, Ann Carson; his son, John Carson and his nine children, John, Jacobin, William, Mary, James, Febiger, Peter, Sarah and Joseph. His executors were Barnabas McShane (1790), George Scott, James Davidson (1790) and Joseph North. Dr. Carson was one of the first two Physicians of the Society, elected April 5, 1790, and served for several years.

Joseph Carson, 1790.—Was a merchant at 9 North Water street. His father was a native of the North of Ireland. He died in May, 1791. His will, dated May 1, and proved May 6, 1791, mentions his niece, Ann Calderwood, and six children, Mary, Joseph, Susan, Catherine, Elizabeth and Ann. William Bell (1790) and Robert McCleay (1790) were two of the executors.

Samuel Carswell, 1819.—Was a dry-goods merchant and importer on Front street. He resided at No. 22 S. Front street in September, 1821. He was probably from County Armagh, Ireland, as he mentions in his will, admitted to probate, March 12, 1822, his brother, Alexander Carswell, in the "Townland of Magharahly, in the County of Armagh, in the North of Ireland, within two miles of Newry," and also his brother, Robert Carswell; his nephew, Samuel Carswell, son of his brother, Robert; and his sister, Mary White, widow, all of the same place. At the date of his will, September, 1821, he had living his wife, Margaret Carswell; two sons, Samuel Kinsey Carswell and Matthew William Carswell, and two daughters, Margaret Carswell and Mary Ann, wife of Rev. Dr. Ezra Stiles Ely. His son-in-law, Dr. Ely, General John Steele and William Davidson were the executors named in his will.

James Cascaden, 1867.—Born about 1822 in County Donegal, Ireland, and came to this country about 1844 or 1845. He was with Boggs & Kirk, wholesale

grocers, and left them about 1856 or 1857, and entered into partnership with John T. Bailey (1880) in the bag business. He died October, 1868, and was buried in Laurel Hill cemetery. His brother, Frank Cascaden, is now with John T. Bailey & Co., 1136 Market street.

Joseph Caskey, 1818.—Was a grocer on Market street near Thirteenth.

Daniel Caslin, 1861.—Was a liquor dealer on Fourth street, between Market and Chestnut street. He was a native of Ireland, and died about 1875.

Hugh Cassidy, 1850.—Born in 1815, near Donegal, County Donegal, Ireland. Arrived at Philadelphia in the ship "Osprey" in 1832. In 1848 he entered in the shipping and passenger business with Robert Taylor (1802) and James L. Taylor (1850), and in 1872 he became a partner of James L. Taylor (1850) in the grocery business. He died in 1880. He served on the Acting Committee of the Society, 1860-1879.

John Cassin, 1865.—Born near Media, Delaware co., Pa., September 6, 1813. His great-grandfather, Joseph Cassin, came from Queens co., Ireland, to Philadelphia in 1725. Mr. Cassin removed to Philadelphia and engaged in the lithographic business, and was in the firm of J. T. Bowen & Co. He was a member of Common and Select Councils, of the Academy of Natural Sciences, Zoölogical Society, American Philosophical Society and Pennsylvania Historical Society. He was an accomplished ornithologist, one of the greatest of his day, and made the collection of birds at the Academy of Natural Sciences his chief care. At the time of his death it was considered to be the finest collection in the world. He wrote much, his principal works being the "Birds of California and Texas," "Synopsis of the Birds of North America," "Ornithology of the U. S. Japan Exploring Expedition and of the U. S. Astronomical Expedition to Chili," "Mammalogy and Ornithology of the Wilkes' Exploring Expedition," and "American Ornithology." He was a fine English, Latin, Greek and Hebrew scholar, and was one of the most distinguished naturalists this country has produced. He



JOHN CASSIN.

1. The first part of the document is a list of the names of the persons who have been named in the proceedings.

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died in Philadelphia, January 10, 1869, and was buried in Laurel Hill cemetery. In the obituary notice in *The Press* of January 13, 1869, it says: "The announcement of the death of John Cassin will be received with deep regret by a large circle of relations, friends and acquaintances in this city and State, as well as by public men in all portions of the country and learned societies here and in Europe. . . . Where the labors of Wilson and Audubon ceased Mr. Cassin's task commenced, and it fell to his lot to describe with great skill and accuracy the many new species of the feathered tribe, which were discovered by the modern explorers of Texas, New Mexico, California, Oregon and the Rocky Mountains." His great-uncle, John Cassin, was a Commodore in the Navy, and superintended the defence of Philadelphia in the war of 1812, and his uncle, Stephen Cassin, was also a Commodore, and served under Preble in the war with Tripoli, and received a gold medal from Congress for his bravery in the action on Lake Champlain in 1814. Isaac S. Cassin is his brother, and Wm. L. Cassin is his son.

Charles Basilio Castle, 1884.—Born in Valparaiso, Chili, October 13, 1855. None of his ancestors were Irish. He settled in Philadelphia in the fall of 1869. He is clerk in the firm of Alexander Whitten & Co., wholesale liquor dealers, at 110 Walnut street.

James Howard Castle, 1848.—Born in Philadelphia, June 12, 1817. He was a member of the Philadelphia Bar, admitted October 3, 1858. He served as President of the Board of Revision of Taxes, Commissioner of Fairmount Park and a Director of the Forrest Home for superannuated actors. He wrote a number of pamphlets and articles on Fairmount Park and other subjects, and took an important part in securing the park for the city. He died March 12, 1878.

Samuel Castner, Jr., 1889.—Is in the wholesale coal business at 308 Walnut street, and resides at Thirty-eighth and Chestnut streets. He married a daughter of Philip Reilly (1838), also a member.

Andrew Jackson Catherwood, 1845.—Was the son of Hugh Catherwood

(1824), and brother of H. Wilson Catherwood (1854) and Samuel B. Catherwood (1857).

Hugh Catherwood, 1824.—Was a distiller at 211 and 217 Cedar street. He served on the Acting Committee of the Society, 1834-1849, and from 1853-1859.

H. Wilson Catherwood, 1854.—Son of Hugh Catherwood (1824). Of the firm of H. & H. W. Catherwood, liquors, at 114 South Front street. He served on the Acting Committee of the Society, 1860-1864.

Robert Catherwood, 1818.—Was a grocer at 49 Chestnut street in 1819. He served on the Acting Committee of the Society in 1818.

Samuel B. Catherwood, 1857.—Son of Hugh Catherwood (1824). Was a merchant at 25 South Front street. He died in May, 1876.

George T. Chambers, 1835.—Was in the grocery business at 82 Coates street in 1837, and at 7 S. Fourth street in 1839. He was born near Belfast, Ireland.

Joseph Ripley Chandler, 1842.—Honorary member, was born in Kingston, Massachusetts, August 25, 1792. He received a common school education, became a clerk in a store in Boston, but continued to read and study, and soon began to teach. About 1815 he married and removed to Philadelphia, where he kept a successful school. He became connected with the *United States Gazette* in 1822, and having made it successful, he gave up his school in 1826. The *Gazette* became prominent as a Whig journal. Mr. Chandler's connection with it ceased, owing to ill health, in 1847, when it was merged in the *North American*. He was a member of City Councils from 1832 to 1848, and in 1836 was a delegate to the State Constitutional Convention. He was elected to Congress in 1848, and served three terms. He spent much of his time abroad from 1855 to 1859, and in the latter year President Buchanan appointed him Minister to the Two Sicilies. He was in Naples at the time of the expulsion of the Bourbons, and returned to Philadelphia in November, 1860. He took much interest in prison reform, was one of the

Daniel John Cochran, 1836.—Born at Quigley's Point, County Donegal, Ireland. He emigrated to America in 1833, landing at Philadelphia and settling here in March of that year. He was for many years in the dry-goods business and was formerly a member of the Board of Guardians of the Poor. Mr. Cochran married a daughter of Henry McMahan (1824). He died November, 1885. George Cochran, United States Navy, is a son, 17 Woodland Terrace, West Philadelphia.

William Cochran, 1790.—Of the firm of Alexander & William Cochran, merchants at 34 Chestnut street.

William Cochran, 1813.—We can find no trace of him.

Michael Cochrane, 1816.—Was probably a grocer.

Rev. Gerald P. Coghlan, 1884.—Born July 4, 1848, in Foxford, County Mayo, Ireland. Came to America (Baltimore), October 18, 1866, and settled in Philadelphia, February 10, 1867. He was educated for the Catholic priesthood at the Seminary of St. Charles Borromeo, Philadelphia, and was ordained Priest, October 18, 1872. He was stationed at Immaculate Conception church, Front and Canal streets, for four years; at St. Mary's church, Fourth above Spruce street, for one year; was pastor of St. Aloysius church, Pottstown, Pa., for four years, and was pastor of St. Peter's church, Reading, Pa., until he was made pastor of the Church of Our Lady of Mercy, Philadelphia, of which he has now charge.

John Barry Colahan, 1846.—Born in Ballinasloe, County Galway, Ireland, May 18, 1815. He emigrated to America in 1834, landing at Alexandria, D. C., and settling in Philadelphia in 1841. He was elected a member of the Hibernian Society, of Baltimore, in 1838. At first a civil engineer, he afterwards studied law and was admitted to the Philadelphia Bar, April 15, 1843. He has been a Director of St. John's Orphan Asylum, St. Vincent's Home, and West Philadelphia Institute, and is a member of the Reform Club, Catholic Club, Social Science Association and Law Association, and President of the Particular Council of the Society of

St. Vincent de Paul. Before removing to Philadelphia he was Assistant Engineer of the Baltimore and Susquehanna Railroad, Resident Engineer of Eastern Shore Railroad, and Assistant Engineer of the United States on the Texan Boundary Survey. Mr. Colahan has also taken a lively interest in militia organizations, being Captain of the Montgomery Hibernia Greens, Captain of the Washington Guards, and First Lieutenant of Hamilton Rifles of West Philadelphia.

Edward Coleman, 1830.—Born July 4, 1792, probably in Lancaster, Pa. His father was Robert Coleman, a native of County Donegal, Ireland, who came to America in 1764, and married, October 4, 1773, Ann, daughter of James Old, of Lancaster. He was admitted to the Bar, April 20, 1813. He died June 6, 1841, in Philadelphia, and was buried at Laurel Hill cemetery.

Henry Phillips Coleman, 1883.—Born in Philadelphia, August 28, 1859. Graduated at Mount St. Mary's College, Emmittsburg, Md. Received the degree of Bachelor of Laws from the University of Pennsylvania in 1882, and was admitted to the Philadelphia Bar, June 17, 1882, where he has since followed his profession. He is a son of Henry T. Coleman, also a member of the Philadelphia Bar, and a grandson of Henry Coleman, a native of County Cork, Ireland, who emigrated to America about 1779, and who finally settled in Philadelphia between 1806 and 1810. Mr. Coleman was one of the Counsellors of the Society, 1887-1891.

Samuel Colhoun, M.D.—Born in Chambersburg, Franklin co., Pa. Was a physician, and Professor in the University of Pennsylvania. He died April 7, 1841, in this city, aged 54. Rear Admiral Edmund R. Colhoun, United States Navy, is his nephew. Dr. Colhoun was one of the Physicians of the Society, 1823-1839.

James Collins, 1790.—Was a member of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick. (See p. 105.)

James C. Collins, 1850.—Was of the firm of McCutcheon & Collins, provision dealers, Third and New streets. Orig-

inally the firm was at Chestnut street wharf. He was a nephew of William R. Thompson (1826). He was born near Cookstown, County Tyrone, Ireland, and came to America between 1840 to 1845. He died November 4, 1853.

John Collins, 1847.—Honorary member. Was a merchant, who took a prominent part in the Irish Relief Fund movement in 1847, and was elected an honorary member in consideration of the services rendered by him in that connection.

Joseph Collins, 1851.—Born in Newtown-Limavady, Ireland, and came to Philadelphia in 1831. He was in the coal business and was at one time a Superintendent of the Pennsylvania Railroad. He was a member of the Odd Fellows and Masonic organizations. He died June 24, 1874, aged about 62 years, and was buried in Laurel Hill cemetery. He served on the Acting Committee of the Society, 1860-1868.

Peter F. Collins, 1884.—Born at Munster, Cambria co., Pa., was the son of Peter and Sarah Collins, natives of Ireland. He served two terms in the Legislature from Schuylkill co., Pa. He resides at Bellefonte, Centre co., Pa., and has been for many years a prominent contractor for railroads and other public works.

William Collins, 1851.—Was probably in the provision business, and died about March, 1868.

Edward Eugene Comber, 1891.—Son of John Comber (1861), was born in Philadelphia, May 27, 1869. He is in the insurance business.

John Bernard Comber, 1884.—Son of John Comber (1861), was born in Philadelphia, December 1, 1854. He was educated at La Salle College, and in 1889 was appointed Superintendent of the money-order division in Philadelphia post-office, which position he still occupies. He married, in 1889, Agnes, daughter of Chas. McKeone (1880). [See "Philadelphia and Popular Philadelphians," p. 28.]

John Comber, 1861.—Born in Balinasloe, County Galway, Ireland, June 21, 1827. Emigrated to America when 19

years of age, landing at Baltimore, Md., in August, 1846, and settled in Philadelphia the same year. He died December 29, 1879, and is buried in the Cathedral cemetery. He was a dealer in granite and blue stone. John B. Comber (1884) and Edward E. Comber (1891) are his sons.

William Kent Commins, 1885.—Was born in Waterford, Ireland, February 1, 1823, in the same house in which Thomas Francis Meagher was born. He was a prominent member of the Young Ireland Party in his native country and at one time he had to flee to France to escape arrest. He and his brother, Patrick Commins, were lessees of the entire mail-coach and jaunting-car system of conveyance through the south and west of Ireland. In 1874 he was mayor of his native city. He was also founder and builder of the water works of Waterford. He was also engaged for a great many years in the hardware business. In June, 1879, he came to America and located in New York, where he represented the firm of H. L. Judd & Co., of New York, in hardware, upholstery and brass goods. In 1885 he removed to Philadelphia, and died here November 22, 1888, and was buried in Old Cathedral cemetery. He has a daughter now living in California. Mr. Commins was a familiar figure at the Society meetings, jovial and good-natured, and universally liked. When he died, Mr. Peter S. Dooner and others of friends caused to be erected a handsome monument over his grave.

John Condon, 1882.—Born August 3, 1854, in Philadelphia. His grandparents were Irish. He is a merchant tailor, now in the firm of John Condon & Co., 810 Chestnut street.

Michael Conlan, 1866.—Born in Parish of Lessin, County Derry, Ireland. He came to Philadelphia in 1857, and was in the liquor business on Fourth street above Chestnut. He died March 5, 1874, aged 49 years, and was buried in Old Cathedral cemetery.

Horatio P. Connell, 1891.—Sheriff. Did not return his blank.

John Connolly, 1790.—In 1814 he was one of the Committee of Defence of

the citizens of Philadelphia. He died February 3, 1827, and was buried in the Third Presbyterian cemetery.

Patrick Connelly, 1790.—He died in March, 1816, leaving a son, John Connelly.

Robert Connelly, 1790.—Was a resident of Montgomery co., Pa.

Harry Connolly, 1852.—Was a popular wine merchant, northwest corner Seventh and Chestnut streets. His establishment was the resort of prominent men from all parts of the country, including Benton, Calhoun, Webster, Forney, Buchanan, etc., who went there and frequently talked politics in Mr. Connolly's back room.

John G. Connolly, 1859.—Kept a restaurant at 527 Chestnut street. The Hibernian Society sometimes held its meetings there. He was a native of County Antrim, Ireland, and died in Philadelphia.

James Connor, 1884.—When elected he lived at 1407 S. Fifteenth street. He is a manufacturer.

Cornelius Conrad, 1808.—Was a member of the firm of C. and A. Conrad & Co., booksellers and stationers, etc., 30 Chestnut street.

Patrick Conroy, 1887.—Was a builder, 1709 South Broad street. He died February 9, 1888.

Alexander Convery, 1855.—Was born 1825, in the Parish of Mahra, County Derry, Ireland, and came to Philadelphia in May, 1842. He was in the coal trade, and was a Director of the North Penn. Railroad. He died August 24, 1869, and was buried in Glen Chaplain, Mahra, County Derry, Ireland.

Denis Conway, 1882.—Born December 25, 1827, in Strabane, County Tyrone, Ireland. Emigrated to America in 1847, landing at Philadelphia June 30th, and immediately settled here. He is in the slate-roofing business at 1411 North Seventeenth street.

Francis Conway, 1873.—Born in 1817, in Ligcloughfin, County Tyrone, Ireland. Came to America (Philadelphia) in 1837. Was a manufacturer of soap and candles for many years. He died

January 2, 1883, and was buried in Cathedral cemetery. His sons still continue the business at 119 South street.

William Conway, 1864.—Was in the livery business, Locust below Twelfth street. He was born in County Tyrone, Ireland.

Alexander Cook, 1808.—Was in the soap and candle business at 136 and 140 North Fourth street as early as 1794. He served on the Acting Committee of the Society in 1813.

Ezekiel C. Cook, M.D., 1823.—Was a practising physician at 138 North Fourth street. He was one of the Society physicians, 1823–1832.

Hugh Cooper, 1803.—Was a grocer, at 66 Mulberry street. He probably died in August, 1830. He served on the Acting Committee of the Society, 1812–1816.

Bernard Corr, 1866.—Was born June, 1828, in Parish of Lissin, County Derry, Ireland, and came to Philadelphia in December, 1849, where he is engaged in the wholesale liquor business at the southwest corner of Beach and Brown streets. He is a Director of the Kensington National Bank.

David Correy, 1823.—Was a merchant at Front and Walnut streets. On the 8th of April, 1827, he went to Port-au-Prince to engage in business there, and died a few months afterwards.

Robert Correy, 1790.—Was a wholesale grocer at 71 South Water street. In his will, dated August 11, 1818, and proved 11th of August, 1821, he mentions his nieces, Maria Smith, Susanna Eckert, and Elizabeth, Ann, Susanna, Molly and Kitty Carson, daughters of the late Joseph Carson (1790); David, Thomas, George, Robert and Samuel Correy, sons of Geo. Correy, of New London, Chester co., Pa.; his nephew, John C. Smith; William H. Smith; James Reed, Jr., son of James Reed, Sr.; niece, Ann Reed; daughter, Mary Ann Correy; his brother-in-law, Dr. William Smith; James, Frederick and Mary Eckert; his brothers, William K. and George Correy; George Correy Carson. The executors were Dr. Wm. Smith, James Reed, Sr., James Reed, Jr., Wm. H. Smith and John C. Smith. He left



ECKLEY B. COXE.

to the poor and indigent of the sbyterian Church, the Philadel-
xital and the Bible Society. Judg-
his will, he owned large tracts of
hester, Butler, Northampton and
counties.

t Correy, 1814.—Was prob-
pshaw of Robert Correy (1790),
also in the grocery business. We
ring definite concerning him.

as Costigan, 1873.—Born at
e House, County Tipperary, Ire-
ember 22, 1829. Emigrated to
when 22 years of age, landing in
hia in 1852. He is a railroad
r. He was a member of the
ishmen, 1855-56, and is now a
of the Catholic Philopatrian Lit-
itute.

Coulter, 1871.—Born Septem-
17, in Ardara, County Donegal,
Emigrated to America in 1848,
t and settling here upon April
at year. He is in the coffee-
business.

Cox, 1790.—Was a native of
On March 17, 1775, we find him
as Master of the ship "Bar-

tons. He was elected a mem-
Society for the Relief of Masters
n July, 1773. He was appointed
ate Navy Board, February, 1777.
notes of the Pennsylvania Board
ere is an entry of a vote, March
'to deliver to Captain Paul Cox,
ht of grape shot, he paying for
' After the Revolution he was

n mercantile pursuits. He died
1825, aged 84 years, and was
the cemetery of the Third Pres-
church, Pine street below Fifth.
ription on his tombstone de-
m as "a native of Ireland, a
his free country from his youth,

of a strictly moral life, a pa-
lier in the American Revolution,
steel and a communicant in the
sbyterian Church of this city,
elector of the President of the
ates, a real philanthropist, a
band, a kind neighbor, a meek,
decided Christian, universally
those body moulders under this

stone." [See "Pennsylvania Archives,"
2d Series, Vol. 1, p. 78.]

Alexander S. Coxe, 1816.—Was born
in Philadelphia, August 14, 1790, and died
there October 31, 1821. He was the son
of Tench Coxe (1790), and was a member
of the Philadelphia Bar, being admitted
March 5, 1812. He was one of the Coun-
sellors of the Society, 1819-1821.

Charles S. Coxe, 1817.—Was born
in Philadelphia, July 31, 1791, and died
at Drifton, Pa., November 19, 1879. He
was the son of Tench Coxe (1790). At the
time of his death he was the senior mem-
ber of the Philadelphia Bar. He was
Associate Judge of the District Court of
Philadelphia, commissioned October 24,
1826, and President of the Board of Direc-
tors of the Eastern Penitentiary at its
foundation. He was one of the Counsel-
lors of the Society, 1819-1821 and 1823-
1827.

Eckley B. Coxe, 1883.—Was born
in Philadelphia, June 4, 1839. He is the
son of Charles S. Coxe (1817), and the
grandson of Tench Coxe (1790). He is a
mining engineer by profession and has
been President of the American Insti-
tute of Mining Engineers. He is a mem-
ber of the firm of Coxe Brothers & Co.,
coal operators, and resides at Drifton, Pa.
Mr. Coxe in 1870 published a translation of
"Weisbach's Mechanics of Engineering."
He was a member of the State Senate.
When first elected he declined to take the
oath, and was immediately re-elected by
over three times his first majority.

Tench Coxe, 1790.—Was born in
Philadelphia, May 22, 1755. He was the
son of William Coxe, who married Mary,
daughter of Tench Francis. He was thus
the nephew of Tench Francis, Jr. (1771),
and Turbutt Francis (1771), members of
the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick. He was
a member of the firm of Coxe, Furman &
Coxe of Philadelphia. In 1786 he was a
commissioner to the Annapolis Conven-
tion from Pennsylvania. In 1788 he was
elected by the Legislature to represent
Pennsylvania in the Congress of the Con-
federation. In 1790 he was appointed
Assistant Secretary of the Treasury of the
United States, and in 1792 Commissioner

of the Revenue of the United States, and in 1803 Purveyor of Public Supplies by President Jefferson. He died at Philadelphia on July 17, 1824. He is well known as a writer upon various subjects of public interest. In 1794 he published "A View of the United States of America." In 1810, "A Statement of the Arts and Manufactures of the United States," of which he was the author, was published by the Treasury Department. The number of his essays and pamphlets is considerable. The majority relate to manufactures, navigation and similar topics. Others relate to matters connected with the framing or the ratification of the Constitution of the United States. In 1787 was founded the Pennsylvania Society for the Encouragement of Arts and Manufactures. He was one of its active founders and subsequently its President. His sons, Alexander S. Coxe (1816) and Charles S. Coxe (1817), were members of the Hibernian Society. His grandson, Eckley B. Coxe (1883), is now a member.

Andrew C. Craig, 1837.—Born in Coleraine, County Derry, Ireland, January 8, 1810. He came to America in 1826, and settled in Philadelphia. He was in the wholesale liquor business for many years previous to his death, which occurred June 1, 1882. He was for a time President of the Gas Trustees of Philadelphia, and was connected with the Mechanics' Insurance Company. He was buried in Woodland cemetery. Mr. Craig was a very active member of the Society, being Secretary from March 17, 1852, to March 17, 1860; and again from March 17, 1868, to March 17, 1869; Treasurer from March 17, 1869, to March 17, 1870, and Vice-President from March 17, 1870, to March 17, 1882. His two brothers, Joseph B. Craig (1854) and Hugh Craig (1841), were also members of the Society.

David Augustus Craig, 1882.—Born March 3, 1847, in Philadelphia. He was first a machinist, and is now a Purveyor of the Water Department. He served in the Rebellion in the Ninety-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers. He came to Philadelphia in 1843. His father was a soldier in the Mexican War.

Hugh Craig, 1841.—Born in Coleraine, Ireland, June 17, 1816. He came to America (Philadelphia) in 1833, and the day after his arrival he entered the store of Robert Fleming, dealer in flour and grain, at Seventeenth and Market streets. In 1836, before attaining his majority, he embarked in business on his own account, with Thomas Bellas, under the firm-name of Craig, Bellas & Co., at the northwest corner of Broad and Cherry streets. In 1846 the firm was changed to Craig & Bellas. In 1846 their warehouse was burned down, but they immediately commenced the erection of a large warehouse in its place. In 1862 the firm was changed to Hugh Craig & Co., and upon March 11, 1866, his son, Hugh Craig, Jr. (1860), was admitted to the partnership. Upon May 1, 1873, he retired from business, leaving his son to manage its affairs. The business (flour and grain) is still carried on under the name of Hugh Craig's Son. In 1839 he was elected a Director of the Delaware Mutual Insurance Company, and held that position until his death. He was one of the originators of the Corn Exchange Bank, and for many years one of its Directors. He was at various times elected by Councils to represent the city's interests in the Board of Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. He served on the Acting Committee of the Society, 1845-1878. [See "Biographical Encyclopædia of Pennsylvania," Philadelphia, 1874, p. 56.]

Hugh Craig, Jr., 1870.—Son of Hugh Craig (1841), did not return his blank.

Joseph Butler Craig, 1854.—Born in Coleraine, County Derry, Ireland, about 1827, was the brother of Andrew C. (1837) and Hugh Craig (1841). He was in the wholesale liquor business. He died July 8, 1865, in New York City, and was buried in Woodlands cemetery, Philadelphia. He came to America in 1846 and settled in Philadelphia in 1854, and was of the firm of A. C. Craig & Co. He was Treasurer of Covenant Lodge, Odd Fellows, for nine years, and also a member of the Masonic organization. Andrew C. Craig, Jr., Eighteenth street below Walnut, is his son.

Wilson D. Craig, 1876.—Son of Hugh Craig (1841), was born in Philadelphia about 1858, and died here about 1879.

James Crawford, 1790.—Was a member of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick. [See p. 107.]

William Crawford, 1865.—Born August 6, 1824, in County Cavan, Ireland. He came to this country June 2, 1842, and settled in Philadelphia, where he was a contractor. He was a School Director in the Ninth Ward, and was a member of the Masonic organization. He died May 13, 1886, and was buried in Mount Moriah cemetery.

James McC. Creighton, 1862.—Was a general freight agent. He died November 20, 1887.

Robert Creighton, 1817.—Was a dry-goods commission merchant. He was a native of Ireland.

Charles Creran, 1863.—Was in the liquor business. He died February 17, 1888.

Henry Crilly, 1833.—Was born in Cookstown, County Tyrone, Ireland, June 23, 1793, and came to Philadelphia in the autumn of 1811. He was in the grocery business, and was a Director of the Kensington Bank, County Insurance Company, and a Manager of the Beneficial Saving Fund. He died May 16, 1867, at Philadelphia, and was buried in St. Michael's cemetery, Second and Jefferson streets.

Michael F. Crilly, 1864.—Was the son of Daniel and Bridget Crilly. He was born April 1, 1831, died October 18, 1865, and was buried in Cathedral cemetery.

Thomas Crilly, 1841.—Was a hotel-keeper.

Michael H. Cronin, 1881.—Was a watch-case manufacturer.

William C. Crooks, M. D., 1863.—Born October 10, 1847, in Willistown township, Chester co., Pa. He is the son of Matthew M. Crooks and Mary A. Chestnut, natives of County Derry, Ireland. He is a practising physician, residing at 529 South Thirteenth street, having settled in Philadelphia in 1862. Has been A. A.

Surgeon, U. S. A., and has contributed papers at various times to the medical journals upon surgery, gynecology, and other subjects.

A. Crothers, 1790.—Was a resident of Montgomery co., Pa. We can find no trace of him.

Andrew Crow, 1841.—Was a biscuit manufacturer at 198 North Front street.

James Cruikshank, 1803.—Was of the well-known firm of Joseph & James Cruikshank, booksellers and publishers, 87 High street. He was married in Christ Church, November 26, 1803, to Hester Ash. He was a member of the Tabernacle Presbyterian Church, Fifth street below Market.

Foster G. Crutcher, 1846.—Was a merchant, residing at 26 Girard street in 1846.

Matthew L. Cummings, 1862.—Born November 28, 1842, in County Carlow, Ireland. He came to America in 1848, landing at Philadelphia. He is in the coal business on Ninth street above Jefferson.

Eugene Cummiskey, 1836.—Born in 1793 in County Tyrone, Ireland. He came to America about 1817 and settled in Philadelphia, where he became a well-known bookseller and publisher of Catholic books. He died June 10, 1860, and was buried in Old Cathedral cemetery.

Francis Aloysius Cunningham, 1862.—Born in Philadelphia, June 2, 1852. His parents were natives of County Roscommon, Ireland. He is a bookseller and publisher of Catholic books on Arch street. He is a member of the Academy of Natural Sciences, Franklin Institute, American Association for the Advancement of Science, Art Club, Law Academy and Catholic Club.

James Cunningham, M. D., 1790.—Was a practicing physician. He was Fellow of the College of Physicians, April, 1787, and physician of the Hibernian Society at the time of his death, December, 1797.

John Cunningham, 1815.—Was in the wholesale grocery business at 31 S. Second street.

Samuel Cupples, 1817.—Was a

member of the firm of Mann & Cupples, dry-goods merchants on Market street. They were both from County Antrim, Ireland.

George Currin, 1803.—We can find no trace of him in the Directories or public records.

Andrew Gregg Curtin, 1881.—Born April 22, 1817, at Bellefonte, Centre co., Pa. He is the son of Roland Curtin, who came to this country from County Clare, Ireland, in 1793, and settled at Bellefonte about 1800, and of a daughter of Andrew Gregg, United States Senator from Pennsylvania. He studied law and in 1839 was admitted to the Bar in Centre co., Pa., and commenced practice at Bellefonte, in partnership with John Blanchard, afterwards member of Congress. He soon entered into politics, on the Whig side, and in 1844 he made a canvass of the State for Henry Clay. In 1848 he was a presidential elector and again in 1852. In 1855 Governor Pollock appointed him Secretary of the Commonwealth. At the expiration of his term of office he resumed practice. In 1860 he was elected Governor of Pennsylvania, after an exciting canvass, taking his seat in January, 1861. He at once took strong ground against the position of the Southern States, and upon the breaking out of the rebellion, he took steps at once to raise troops for the Union army. General Robert Patterson called upon the governor for 25,000 additional troops, and the governor immediately issued a proclamation for that many volunteers. General Patterson's requisition was revoked by the Secretary of War, on the ground that so many troops were unnecessary, but Governor Curtin, instead of disbanding them, directed that they preserve their organization and immediately applied to the Legislature for authority to form a corps of thirteen regiments of infantry, one of cavalry and one of artillery, to be organized and equipped by the State, to be subject to the call of the general government if needed, and to be at all times ready for immediate service. The result was the organization of the famous Pennsylvania Reserve Corps. Before its formation was entirely com-

pleted, the wisdom and patriotism of Governor Curtin and General Patterson were vindicated, for there came from the Secretary of War an urgent appeal to have the reserves sent forward with all possible dispatch to Washington, and when the nation stood appalled at the Bull Run disaster and the capital was exposed to the attacks of the enemy, Pennsylvania had a military force well organized and equipped for the field, to march at once to defend the nation. The reputation of the State for promptness in furnishing troops when called for by the government was maintained throughout the whole of the war. Governor Curtin came to be known as the Great War Governor of Pennsylvania, and was noted for his care of the soldiers and his regard for their interests.

In 1863 Governor Curtin's health was impaired by reason of his arduous labors, and President Lincoln, appreciating his services, offered him a foreign mission, but he did not accept. He was re-elected governor and served a full second term. In 1864 his broken health compelled him to visit Cuba for rest. Soon after Grant's inauguration he was appointed United States Minister to Russia. Just before starting, the Councils of Philadelphia unanimously tendered him a public reception in Independence Hall, and in addition the citizens of Philadelphia united in giving him a banquet at the Academy of Music. He sailed in June, 1869, and served as Minister at St. Petersburg until 1871, returning to the United States in August of that year. In 1873 he was a delegate-at-large to the Pennsylvania Constitutional Convention, in which body he sat until its sessions ended. In November, 1880, he was elected to Congress and re-elected in 1882, serving from 1881 to 1885, since which time he has retired to private life. Governor Curtin takes a lively interest in the Hibernian Society, and his familiar figure is always greeted with much pleasure by the members. He has made some excellent speeches at the dinners. [See Wm. C. Armor's "Lives of the Governors of Penn.," Norwich, Conn., 1874; "Biogr,

Album of Prominent Pennsylvanians," 1st Series, p. 61.]

F. D. Curtis, 1884.—Is a salesman at 614 Arch street. He did not return his blank.

Augustus Cushing, 1814.—Was a hardware merchant at 172 High street and southeast corner Tenth and Chestnut streets.

Allen Cuthbert, 1847.—Honorary member. Born in Philadelphia in 1804. He was the son of Anthony Cuthbert, a native of Philadelphia, who was a captain of artillery during the Revolutionary War and a member of Select and Common Councils for twenty years. Allen Cuthbert was a wholesale grocer on Delaware avenue, afterward an importer of Chinese goods. He took an active part in sending supplies to Ireland during the famine, giving time, money, and use of his warehouses. He was elected an honorary member of the Society in recognition of these services. He was a member of the Franklin Institute and Pennsylvania Historical Society. He died in Germantown, June 29, 1884, and was buried in Laurel Hill cemetery. His grandfather, Thomas Cuthbert (1790), was also a member of the Society.

Thomas Cuthbert, 1790.—Born in Philadelphia, March 3, 1745. He was the son of Thomas Cuthbert, Sr., who came from England, and who was a warden of Christ Church in 1776 and 1777. He was a merchant, and one of the first members of St. Peter's Church. He died May 18, 1823, and was buried in St. Peter's graveyard, Fourth and Pine streets. He married Sarah Latimer, and had thirteen children, not one of whom left any descendants. One son, John, was a Consul to Homburg for twenty-five years; another, James, was a member of the First City Troop in 1812. Allen Cuthbert (1847) was his grandson.

Eugene Stanislaus Daly, 1886.—Born in Philadelphia, August 2, 1856. His parents were natives of Cork, Ireland. He was admitted to practice at the Philadelphia Bar January 4, 1879, but died September 28, 1888, quite young. He was buried in the new Cathedral cemetery.

He left a wife, Annie M. Daly, and two children, Jessica and Blanche Daly, surviving him.

Henry M. Daly, 1882.—He is in the wholesale liquor business at 236 South Front street; residence, 1803 Spring Garden street. He did not return his blank.

John Daly, 1883.—Born in Rahen, Kings county, Ireland, in 1844. He came to America in 1849, and settled in Philadelphia in July, 1866. He served in the three months' men in 1861, in Colonel Corcoran's Sixty-ninth Regiment, N. Y. V., and was in the battle of Bull Run. He is a hotel-keeper.

Patrick K. Daly, 1882.—Born December 12, 1834, in Clonakilty, County Cork, Ireland. He came to America in 1852, landing at Philadelphia May 12th of that year. He is in the flour and grain business at 3532 Lancaster avenue. Mr. Daly was a member of the Board of Guardians of the Poor, 1880. Upon November 27, 1862, he was married to Ellen Hanlon. [See "Men of America," City Government, Philadelphia, 1883.]

Timothy Martin Daly, 1886.—Born August 10, 1854, in Townland of Castle Island, County Kerry, Ireland. Came to Philadelphia September, 1868, where he studied law and was admitted to practice. He has been actively engaged for many years past in the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of Philadelphia, and has been Vice-President of that body; and also in the Irish Catholic Benevolent Union, of which he is now President. Mr. Daly is one of the best versed men in Philadelphia in the laws relating to building associations, and is solicitor for a large number of them.

John Dardis, 1882.—Born in New York City, 1840. His parents were natives of Dublin. He has been for many years foreman of the press-room of the Philadelphia (German) *Demokrat*. He is a Trustee of Typographical Union, No. 2, and a member of the Catholic Philopatrian Literary Institute, and of the Pressmen's Union. Michael F. Crilly (1863) was his brother-in-law.

John Darragh, 1833.—Was a native of County Derry, Ireland, and died De-

cember 29, 1849, in the 48th year of his age.

Kingsmill Davan, 1790.—We can find no trace of him in the Directories or public records.

James Davidson, Sr., 1790.—Was probably the Professor of Greek and Latin in the University of Pennsylvania, who died June 28, 1809, in the 77th year of his age, and who was buried in St. Peter's cemetery, Third and Pine streets.

William Davidson, 1802.—We can find no trace of him beyond the fact that he was a member of the Finance Committee of the Society from 1828 to 1842.

Samuel Boyer Davis, 1819.—Son of John Davis, of Lewes, Sussex co., Delaware (who was a grandson of Rev. John Davis, a Presbyterian minister, a native of Armagh, Ireland, sent to this country about 1692 by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel), and of Elizabeth (Boyer) Davis. He was born at Lewes, Delaware, on December 25, 1766, and was a planter in Louisiana at the breaking out of the war of 1812. He entered the army at that period, and was Lieutenant-Colonel of the Thirty-second U. S. Infantry in 1813. He took a gallant part in the operations in Delaware, and was presented with a gold sword by the Legislature of that State for services at the battle of Lewistown. On May 6, 1813, he was transferred to the Forty-fourth Regiment, of which he was afterward made Colonel. This regiment was recruited in Louisiana. He was placed in command of the defences at Sandy Hook, which commanded the entrance to New York bay, and in 1814 sat as one of the Judges at the Court-Martial for the trial of General William Hull, who had surrendered Detroit to the British in 1813. In 1818 he settled in Philadelphia, resigned from the army in 1819, and was a Representative from this city to the Pennsylvania Legislature. He subsequently removed to Delamore Place, near Wilmington, Delaware, and died there on September 6, 1854. A handsome monument is erected over his remains. In 1837 he married Sallie, daughter of Edward P. and Janette Jones, of Wilmington, Delaware. By this marriage he had

five children—Delaware, Sussex D., Kent D., Elizabeth, and Harriet, all of whom except Kent D. and Elizabeth still survive. By a previous marriage contracted with Rosa Elizabeth, daughter of Baron Boisfontaine, a French nobleman, and with whom he resided in France until 1796—being for a time a Captain in the French Navy—he had three sons, Horatio, Alonzo, and Oscar, all of whom are dead. One of his sons, Sussex D. Davis, is a member of the Philadelphia Bar.

William Davis, 1806.—Was a sea captain. In the minutes of the State Navy Board, March 26, 1777, there is an entry, "paid Capt. William Davis for a set of Careenin Blocks deliver'd." In Christ Church Memorial Record it is stated that he died October 2, 1831, aged 76 years.

James Dazley, 1870.—Born in the Parish of Convooy, County Donegal, Ireland, in June, 1812. He emigrated to America in 1850, landing at Philadelphia, May 27th of that year. He was a wholesale liquor dealer, corner of Frankford road and Belgrade street. He died May 30, 1887.

Daniel Deal, 1834.—A native of Ireland. Was a cloth merchant at Sixth and High streets. He was a partner of Nathaniel Burt (1804), in the firm of Deal, Milligan & Burt. He died about 1850. He served on the Acting Committee of the Society, 1836-1839.

William Dean, 1790.—Was a son of Rev. Wm. Dean, a Presbyterian clergyman of Ballymenagh, County Antrim, Ireland, who was licensed by the New Brunswick Presbytery, October 12, 1742, and sent to Neshaminy and the forks of the Delaware, subsequently to Virginia, and finally was pastor of the congregation at the forks of Brandywine, dying July 9, 1748, at the age of 29 years. He did valiant duty as Colonel in the Revolution, at Princeton, Trenton and Germantown. He was Colonel of the Fourth Pennsylvania Battalion (Upper Moreland, Upper Gwynned and Montgomery) in 1777. In the assessment of Moreland township, Montgomery co., Pa., for 1785, he is rated for 108 acres of land, three horses, and one



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riding chair. There were fourteen riding chairs in the township at that time. He was a resident of Montgomery co., and died there. [See "Bean's Hist. Montgomery co.;" "Buck's Montgomery co.;" "Scharf & Westcott," Vol. 1, p. 340; Vol. 2, p. 1562; "13 Colonial Records," 625.]

Robert Porter Dechert, 1885.—Born August 16, 1842, in Reading, Berks co., Pa. His great-grandfather, Andrew Porter, was a native of Ireland. In 1852 the family removed to Philadelphia, and at the breaking out of the rebellion he was a law student. He entered the army in June, 1861, as a private in the Twentieth Pennsylvania Volunteers, not being 19 years of age at the time, and served throughout the war of the rebellion, being mustered out July, 1865. He participated in the Shenandoah Valley and Virginia campaigns, was at Antietam, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg, and on Sherman's March to the Sea. He was successively Sergeant-Major, First Lieutenant, Captain, Major, and was brevetted Lieutenant-Colonel for distinguished and meritorious services. At the close he was Adjutant-General of the Army of Georgia (part of General Sherman's army). He resumed the practice of the law after the war and was appointed Assistant District Attorney of Philadelphia in 1868, and served until 1871, and again from 1874 to 1877. He was a State Senator in 1871 and 1872, Controller of the City, 1885-1890 (inclusive), and is now a practicing lawyer. He takes a lively interest in the Pennsylvania National Guard, serving as Colonel of the Second Regiment from November 1, 1878, to July 24, 1890, when Governor Beaver appointed him Brigadier-General, a position which he now holds.

He is also a member of the First City Troop, and was Cornet of that organization in 1877 and 1878. He is a member of numerous military and civic organizations, including the Military Order of the Loyal Legion; Post 2, Grand Army of the Republic; Hamilton Lodge, No. 274, F. & A. Masons; Pennsylvania Club; Young Men's Democratic Association; *Americus Club*; *Maennerchor Society*;

Cannstadter Society; *Pennsylvania Historical Society*, and *Franklin Institute*. He is prominent in the Masonic organization, being Past Master of Hamilton Lodge, No. 274; Past High Priest of Corinthian Chapter, No. 250; a member of Corinthian (Chasseur) Chapter, No. 53, Knights Templar, and also of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania. His grandfather, Robert Porter (1790), and his great-grandfather, Andrew Porter (1792), were also members of the Society. [See "Biogr. Album of Distinguished Pennsylvanians," 2d Series, p. 159.]

Edward Delaney, 1884.—Born in Queens county, Ireland, April 4, 1830. He came to America in January, 1847, and settled in Philadelphia, February 21, 1847. Mr. Delaney is a mason builder and stone-cutter, Christian street below Third.

Sharp Delany, 1790.—Was a member of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick. (See page 108.)

William Delany, 1790.—Was the brother of Sharp Delany (1790) and associated with him in business as a druggist at 10 South Second street. He died in October or November, 1805.

William Delany, 1811.—Was a member of the Philadelphia Bar, being admitted to practice September 19, 1806. He was one of the Counsellors of the Society from 1813 until his death, May 11, 1822. He left a widow, Mary Delany.

William Delany, 1814.—Was probably the son of William Delany (1790).

William Delany, 1884.—Was born about 1828, in County Kilkenny, Ireland, and came to this country in 1850. He landed in Canada, but soon went to Wilmington, Delaware, where he spent a few years in St. Mary's College. He then removed to Philadelphia, where he became a book-keeper, and finally an advertising agent for the *Catholic Standard* and *Evening Star*. He was a member of the Catholic Club. He died April 22, 1889, and was buried in New Cathedral cemetery. In 1857 he married Teresa Tierney, who died in 1888. They left eight children surviving them.

Olivier Boudrias De Morat, 1882.—Born October 16, 1835, in Montreal,

Canada, of French descent. He settled in Philadelphia July 6, 1857, where for many years he was a prominent photographer. He has been connected with the Masonic organization.

Aaron Denman, 1806.—Was a merchant at 205 High street. He was living in 1837.

Samuel Denman, 1802.—Was a merchant at 54 South Sixth, and High street near Eleventh. He died September 8, 1816, in the 43d year of his age, and was buried in the Christ Church burying-ground. His widow, Anna Maria Denman, died October 4, 1818, aged 35 years. Matthias Denman, farmer, of Springfield, N. J., was one of the sureties in Samuel Denman's estate.

Charles Devenny, 1872.—A native of Ireland, was a dry-goods dealer for many years in Philadelphia. He died June 24, 1889.

Patrick Francis Dever, 1887.—Born August 1, 1851, in County Donegal, Ireland, and came to Philadelphia, July, 1853. He is a practicing lawyer, having been admitted to the Philadelphia Bar, February 27, 1875. He is noted as a speaker, especially in Democratic politics. He resides in Manayunk, where he is one of its well-known citizens.

John Devine, 1848.—We have no positive information concerning him.

Mark Devine, 1838.—Born August 14, 1807, in Townland of Clonmulth, Parish of Crosserlough, County Cavan, Ireland. He emigrated to America when 21 years of age, landing at Perth Amboy, N. J., in 1828, and settled in Philadelphia in December, 1829. He was a life-member of the German Hospital, Northern Dispensary and the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, and a Director of the County Insurance Company. He was also a stockholder in the Zoölogical Society. He was the originator of the Beneficial Saving Fund, obtained its charter, and purchased the property where it now stands—the southwest corner of Twelfth and Chestnut streets. By appointment of Bishop Kenrick he also selected and purchased the present site of St. Joseph's Hospital—Gi-

rard avenue above Sixteenth street. He was in the grocery business for many years at 540 North Fourth street. He died June 29, 1885, and was buried in Cathedral cemetery. His nephew, Thaddeus Brady (1884), was also a member. Mr. Devine served on the Acting Committee of the Society, 1843-1863.

Patrick Devine, 1870.—Born April 17, 1827, in Loughaah, County Tyrone, Ireland. He emigrated to America when 20 years of age, landing in Philadelphia April 17, 1847. He is in the firm of A. C. Craig & Co., importers of brandy, gins, wines, and whiskey, No. 138 South Front street. Mr. Devine served on the Acting Committee of the Society, 1873-1881.

Richard Devine, 1868.—Born March 3, 1848, in Cumber Clandy, County Derry, Ireland. He came to America in March, 1870, and settled in Philadelphia. He was a salesman for five years in the grocery firm of Mitchell & Fletcher, and for many years a partner in the firm of Mitchell, Fletcher & Co., groceries.

William Devine, 1882.—Born in Philadelphia, December 3, 1841. His father, Edward Devine, was a native of County Cavan, Ireland, and his mother, Elizabeth (Fallon) Devine, a native of County Down, Ireland. He was employed for thirty years in the Baldwin Locomotive Works, twenty years of which he was Foreman of the painting department. Since then he is a dealer in stone. He is a member of the Masonic and Odd Fellows' organizations. He served in the Pennsylvania Volunteers during Emergency Campaign of 1862 and 1863.

Thomas Devlin, 1882.—Was born in County Derry, Ireland, April 28, 1838. He came to America when 15 years old, landing at Philadelphia April 6, 1854. He has been in the foundry business since 1854, being at present in the firm of Thomas Devlin & Co., Lehigh avenue, American and Third streets.

George W. Dewey, 1850.—Was a merchant at 204 Chestnut street.

Alexander Diamond, 1832.—Was a distiller at 205 Cedar street. He died in January, 1851. He served on the Acting Committee of the Society during 1850.

Mahlon Dickerson, 1807.—Was born April 17, 1770, in Hanover, N. J., and graduated from Princeton in 1789; was admitted to the bar in 1793, and practiced successfully in Philadelphia. In 1805–1808 he was Quartermaster-General of Pennsylvania, and in 1808–1810 was Recorder of City Court of Philadelphia. He afterwards returned to New Jersey; became Judge of the Supreme Court of that State and Chancellor, and was elected a member of the Legislature in 1814. In 1815 he was Governor of New Jersey, and at end of his term was sent to the United States Senate, serving in that body from December 1, 1817, to March 2, 1833. On June 30, 1834, President Jackson (1819) appointed him Secretary of the Navy, and he was continued in that office by President Van Buren to June 30, 1838. He afterwards served on the bench of the United States District Court for New Jersey, and was a Delegate to the State Constitutional Convention in 1844. He was largely interested in mining and manufacturing iron in Morris co., N. J. He published "Speeches in Congress, 1826–1846," and died in Suckasunny, Morris co., N. J., October 5, 1853. Mr. Dickerson was one of the Counsellors of the Society in 1807. [See Appleton's "Cyclopedia of American Biography," Vol. 2, page 170.]

James Reid Dickson, 1864.—Born July 25, 1811, in Norriton, Montgomery co., Pa. His father, Hugh Dickson, and his mother, Elizabeth Walker Dickson, came from Banbridge, County Down, Ireland. He removed from Norriton to Philadelphia in 1822, when quite a small boy, and was engaged in manufacturing woollen and cotton-goods, and was in the wholesale dry-goods business in early life. Later he was in the milling and produce commission business. He was Associate Judge of Wayne co., Pa., and Colonel on Governor Bigler's Staff. He was Worthy Master of Honesdale Lodge, A. Y. M., in 1850 and 1851, a Trustee of Honesdale Academy and also of the Honesdale Presbyterian Church. He died in Philadelphia, July 24, 1870. He was a relative of John W. Dickson (1829)

and Thomas H. Dickson (1830). A. W. Dickson, Scranton, Pa., is his son.

John Walker Dickson, 1829.—Was born September 25, 1795, in County Down, Ireland. He left Ireland with his parents, Hugh and Elizabeth Dickson, when 7 years old, and lived with them in Philadelphia. He was in the dry-goods business at 326 High street. Upon November 30, 1825, he was married to Lucretia George, at Radnor, Pa. He removed to Dayton, Ohio, in 1838, engaged in business there, and died in that city, July 3, 1844. He was a brother of James Reid Dickson (1864). He served on the Acting Committee of the Society in 1836 and 1837.

Thomas Hunter Dickson, 1830.—Born in 1805 in Norriton, Montgomery co., Pa. He removed to Philadelphia, where he became a manufacturer. During early life he was an Elder in Dr. Dales' Presbyterian Church and was at one time Precentor. He died in New York in 1862. He married, in 1830, Margaret, daughter of John Craig, of Washington, D. C. She died in 1850. They had seven children, all of whom except one died quite young. He was married a second time, to Mary, daughter of Lewis Clover, of New York. He was a relative of John Walker Dickson (1829), and James Reid Dickson (1864).

William Dickson, 1818.—Was a cousin of and worked for Hugh Dickson, the father of Thomas Hunter Dickson (1830). He was distinguished for his remarkable memory. He could hear a sermon and then repeat it perfectly. He was a merchant in 1818. He served on the Acting Committee of the Society in 1819.

John Dignan, 1884.—Born December 12, 1836, in County of Longford, Ireland. He came to America in 1856, landing at New York November 20th, and settling in Philadelphia December 2d of the same year. He has been engaged since in the wholesale grocery business, being now at 145 S. Front street. He is a member of the Catholic Philopatrian Literary Institute and Young Men's Democratic Association.

Edward T. Dillon, 1872.—Born July 18, 1845, in Castlereagh, County Mayo, Ireland. Emigrated to America in 1864, landing at New York upon May 4th of that year, and coming to Philadelphia two days afterwards. He was in the retail liquor business on Eighth street below Chestnut.

Francis Dimond, 1848.—Born in Maghera, County Derry, Ireland, February, 1813. He emigrated to America when 22 years of age, landing at Philadelphia, June 12, 1835. He declared his intention of becoming a citizen of the United States eight days after his arrival. Three years afterwards he was admitted to the Montgomery co. (Pa.) Bar. While studying law he taught school at the Trappe in the same county. He was also admitted to the Philadelphia Bar, December 16, 1845. Mr. Dimond was a fine classical scholar, being conversant with Greek, Latin and Hebrew. He also spoke several of the modern languages. He was a regular contributor to the Norristown and Philadelphia papers, both in prose and verse, and was a poet of some repute. The "Baptism of Clovis," the "Abbeys of the British Isles," the "Passage of the Red Sea," and other poems written by him were published in various parts of America and Europe. He was also a lecturer, delivering numerous literary and historical lectures. He died July 11, 1851, at Gallitzin, Cambria co., Pa., and is buried in St. Mary's churchyard, Eleventh and Moore streets.

John Dimond, 1850.—Born at Garvagh, County Derry, Ireland, in 1810. Emigrated to America in 1823 and settled in Philadelphia. He was a brother and partner of Joseph Dimond (1841). He was in the liquor business. He died October 3, 1853, and is buried at St. John's, Thirteenth street above Chestnut. His will bequeathed \$500 to St. Joseph's Hospital.

Joseph Dimond, 1841.—Born at Garvagh, County Derry, Ireland, in 1800. Emigrated to America in 1823 and settled in Philadelphia. He was in the liquor business, and lived in the District of Southwark, where he was an influential citizen, sitting for a number of years in

the Board of Commissioners of that district. He was the First Captain of the Montgomery Hibernia Greens, and one of the originators of St. Joseph's Hospital. He was a member of the convention that established Catholic Schools in Philadelphia, and was also one of the incorporators of the Pennsylvania Railroad. He died July 29, 1851, and is buried at St. John's, Thirteenth street above Chestnut. His brother and partner, John Dimond (1850), and his cousin, Alexander Diamond (1832), were both members of the Hibernian Society, and his son, Richard P. Dimond (1882), is now a member. His will, dated May 5, 1851, and proved August 7, 1851, mentions his wife, Catharine, and his children, John, Thomas, Joseph, Richard and Catharine Mary. Mr. Dimond served on the Acting Committee of the Society from 1844 until his death, and was an efficient member.

Richard P. Dimond, 1882.—Born in Philadelphia, April 3, 1848. He is a son of Joseph Dimond (1841) and of Catharine Todd Dimond, a native of Strabane, Ireland. He is a member of the Catholic Club and of the First Regiment National Guard of Pennsylvania. He is in the tobacco and segar business.

James E. Dingee, 1884.—Born in Philadelphia, July 21, 1840. He is not of Irish descent. He is an extensive brick manufacturer—main office, Twenty-fifth and Norris streets. Mr. Dingee served three years in Common Council, 1872-74.

Hamilton Disston, 1890.—Born in Philadelphia, August 23, 1844, is the son of Henry Disston, deceased, who came from England to America in 1833, a poor boy, and died in 1878, the proprietor of probably the largest saw manufacturing works in the world. In 1878 Hamilton became a partner with his father, and after the latter's decease became president of the concern, which had been incorporated, and still retains the position. Whilst on a visit to Florida he organized the Florida Land and Improvement Company, and in June, 1881, he purchased from the State 4,000,000 acres of land, paying \$1,000,000 for it. This makes him the largest landowner in the United

States. He also contracted with the State Board of Internal Improvement to drain, by means of navigable canals and ditches, other lands belonging to the State. For this purpose he formed the "Atlantic and Gulf Coast Canal and Okeechobee Land Company," which has already reclaimed vast tracts of land. He has been a Park and Fire Commissioner, and is a prominent figure in Republican politics and manufacturing circles in Philadelphia. [See "Phila. and Popular Philadelphians," p. 24.]

William Diven, 1790.—We can find no trace of him in the Directories or public records.

William Divine, 1850.—Was the son of an Irish linen manufacturer, and was born near Newton-Stewart, County Tyrone, Ireland, August 12, 1800. He came to America in 1827 and commenced work on handlooms. After some years he started in business for himself in a mill on Pine street, near Twentieth, where he manufactured Kentucky jeans. In 1841 he built the Kennebec factory in Naudain street near Twenty-first, and in 1846 he purchased the Penn factory, and introduced cotton machinery. He continued in the manufacturing business until his death, July 8, 1870. He was buried in Woodlands cemetery. He was President of the Association of Manufacturers of Textile Fabrics in Philadelphia. His son, William Divine, Jr., was also a member of the Society (1852).

William Divine, Jr., 1852.—Son of William Divine (1849). He did not return his blank.

John B. Dobbins, 1822.—Was the son of Thomas Dobbins (1816). He was in the same business as his father—tailoring.

Stewart A. Dobbins, 1819.—Was the son of Thomas Dobbins (1816), and brother and partner of John B. Dobbins (1822). The firm was Stewart A. Dobbins & Co., mercers and tailors, 5 South Front street, 4 South Water street, and 298 High street. Mr. Dobbins served on the Acting Committee of the Society in 1821 and 1822. We have no record of the date of his death.

Thomas Dobbins, 1816.—Was a merchant tailor, doing a very large business at 5 South Front street. His store ran from Front to Water street, the retail store being on the Water-street end. He was a native of Ireland, and was a Trustee of the Scots Presbyterian Church. On July 24, 1816, there is a deed on record for a house and lot on High street to Silas E. Weir (1809), Thomas Dobbins (1816), and William Newell (1824).

Michael J. Dohan, 1880.—Born in 1820 in Thurles, County Tipperary, Ireland. His father, Daniel Dohan, emigrated to America and was a member of the firm of Dohan & Son, grocers, Seventeenth and Noble streets. Michael J. came to this country at the age of 14. In 1855 he went into the wholesale tobacco business, and remained in it until he died, October 24, 1891. The firm was Dohan & Tait, he being the only representative of it since 1871. He was for many years a Director in the Union National Bank, and at the time of his death he was the oldest Director in the Beneficial Saving Fund. He was also a member of the Catholic Club. He left a widow and seven children.

John P. Doherty, 1866.—A native of Ireland, is a leading merchant tailor on Chestnut street below Fifteenth. He is a member of the Catholic Club.

Patrick J. Dolan, 1884.—Is a native of Ireland. He has an extensive stone yard, and is noted for the excellence of his work. The monument erected over the grave of William Kent Commins (1885), ex-Mayor of Waterford, Ireland, by Mr. Dooner and other members of the Society, was executed by Mr. Dolan.

Edward Dolen, 1873.—Was in business at S. E. corner of Eighth and Filbert streets when elected. Mr. Dolen died a few years since.

Henry D'Olier, 1863.—Was born in County Cavan, Ireland, in 1840. Came to America in 1859, and for twelve years was in the employ of William Brice, now President of the Hibernian Society. After getting his business education with him, he and his brother William went into business for themselves—the wool

and woollen and cotton yarn—at No. 126 Chestnut street.

William D'Olier, 1880.—Born in County Cavan, Ireland, in 1844. He came to this country with his brother, Henry D'Olier (1863), and subsequently was in business with him.

James Donaghy, 1858.—Born May 7, 1798, near Newton-Stewart, County Tyrone, Ireland. Came to America in 1831, arriving at Philadelphia upon June 30th of that year. He was in the coal business at Broad and Locust streets and at Spruce street wharf (Schuylkill). He served in Common Council five years. He is still living at 3843 Powelton avenue. He is a member of the Masonic organization.

Michael Donahoe, 1886.—Born June 4, 1846, in County Tyrone, Ireland. He came to America in 1866, and settled in Philadelphia March 10, 1868, where he is in the restaurant business. He is a member of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, Clan-na-Gael, Land League, and other organizations.

William Townsend Donaldson, 1809.—Born in Philadelphia, July 11, 1762. He was the son of Captain Andrew Donaldson and Eleanor Toy Donaldson, both natives of Philadelphia. He was a mast maker by occupation. Upon December 30, 1799, he was appointed a member of the Board of Health; upon May 6, 1805, was elected (for three years) Commissioner for the District of Southwark, and upon October 13, 1807, was elected High Sheriff of the City and County of Philadelphia. It was while he held the last-named office that he was elected a member of the Hibernian Society, upon May 17, 1808. He was also a member of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, A. Y. M., in 1808. He died March 31, 1818, and was buried in Old Swedes' Church ground with his mother; but when his widow died, March, 1849, his remains were disinterred and reburied with her in Monument cemetery. His grandson, David E. Snyder, is now a resident of Indianapolis, Ind., and Registrar of the Indiana Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. William Townsend Donaldson was

married in Christ Church, October 20, 1785, to Mary Adams.

John Donaldson, 1790.—Was a member of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick. [See p. 108.]

Patrick Sarsfield Donnellan, M. D., 1889.—Born December 1, 1861, in Limerick, Ireland. He came to this country in March, 1885, arriving at New York, and settled in Philadelphia on November 20, 1887. He is a practicing physician. He was educated at Sacred Heart College, Limerick, and afterwards at Trinity College, Dublin, and graduated from the Royal College of Surgeons and Kings' and Queens' College of Physicians, Ireland. He studied also in Edinburgh University, Guy's Hospital, London, and in the Hospitals of Marseilles, Cairo, Bombay and Calcutta. He was a resident physician in the Richmond and Whitworth Hospitals, Dublin, and also in the Coombe Lying-in Hospital of that city. He was also physician in the Peninsular and Oriental Service (three years), and also on the Anchor Line Steamship "City of Rome" (two years). Since coming to Philadelphia he has been Associate Editor of *Philadelphia Medical Times*, Assistant Physician (Eye Department) in Medico-Chirurgical Hospital, and Assistant Physician (Throat and Ear Department) of Howard Hospital, Philadelphia. Dr. Donnellan is the author of numerous medical essays in the *London Lancet*, and in the *Philadelphia Medical Times*, and of a series of articles in *Knowledge*, *Philadelphia Sunday Press*, *New York World*, *Chicago Tribune*, etc., on "Religions of India," "Manners and Customs of the Parsees," "Sketches in Cairo," "A Visit to the Pyramids of Egypt," "A Trip to Vale of Cashmere," etc.

Francis Donnelly, 1790.—Beyond the fact that he was a schoolmaster, we can find nothing about him.

John F. Donnelly, M. D.—Born in Philadelphia, January 13, 1842. His parents were natives of County Tyrone, Ireland. He is a practicing physician at 1218 Christian street. He is a member of the County Medical Society and of the Irish National League of America. He

was one of the Physicians of the Society, 1879-1886.

Daniel Donovan, 1880.—Born December 8, 1826, in County Cork, Ireland. Came with his parents to Philadelphia in 1830. He has been connected with the firm of C. H. Garden & Co., wholesale dealers in hats, furs, straw and millinery goods, at 606 and 608 Market street since 1843, being now one of the partners. He is a member of the Catholic Club and connected with various financial institutions as officer or director. He served on the Financial Committee of the Society in 1888 and 1889.

Jeremiah Donovan, 1808.—Was a native of Ross Carbury, County Cork, Ireland. He died April 11, 1813, aged 45 years, and was buried in St. Peter's churchyard, Third and Pine streets. His will, proved April 14, 1815, mentions Jeremiah, Catharine, Margaret, Daniel and Henry, children of Daniel (deceased), and Frances Donovan, Carbury, County Cork, Ireland; Jeremiah Donovan, son of his deceased brother; Florence Donovan, of Philadelphia; Catharine Newell, daughter of said Florence Donovan; his friend, Mrs. Margaret Donovan, Old Court House, Skibbereen; his sister, Mrs. McCarthy, of Skibbereen; executors, Robert Adams and Daniel W. Coxe. Extract, "I wish myself buried in the most private manner in St. Peter's. No announcing of Death or Burial in newspapers."

Peter Samuel Dooner, 1880.—Born in 1838, in County Roscommon, Ireland. He came to America in the spring of 1844, landing at Quebec and settling in Philadelphia the same year. He was five years an apprentice to the machine business in the Norris Locomotive Works, four years with Hoe & Co., printing press builders, New York city, foreman of the *Age* press-room for thirteen years, and of the *Times* press-room for one and a half years. In 1876 he gave up the latter position and opened a hotel and restaurant on Chestnut street below Eighth, and afterwards on Tenth street above Chestnut. Dooner's Hotel has been for years the headquarters for members of the Hibernian Society, and many of its meetings have been held

at that place. Mr. Dooner was for five years Captain of Company D, Third Regiment Pennsylvania National Guard, and has been a Director and is now Vice-President of the Mechanics' Fire Insurance Company. He was a member of the Citizens' Committee of Fifty in Aid of the Irish Parliamentary Fund in 1886. Shortly after his admission to the Society he began to take an active interest in its affairs, and has been the means of adding to its roll many new members and of infusing new life and spirit into the organization. It is to Mr. Dooner, more than to any other member, that the Society now owes its prosperous condition. He could never be induced to accept an office, but is always ready to serve on committees or do any other work that may be useful to the Society. To his persistency and energy are mainly due the successful completion of this history. Strong in his purpose, a staunch friend and warm advocate of any cause he champions, he is universally respected by the members. He is a member of the Catholic Club and Catholic Philopatrian Literary Institute. His brother, Thomas H. Dooner (1882), was also a member.

Thomas H. Dooner, 1882.—Born in 1842 in County Roscommon, Ireland. He came to America in the spring of 1844, landing at Quebec and settling in Philadelphia the same year. He learned his trade as machinist at the Norris Locomotive Works. He was for six years an engineer and machinist on the Cienfuegos and Villa Clara Railroad in Cuba. Returning to the United States he engaged in the coal business, and died April 29, 1884. He was a brother of Peter S. Dooner (1880), and son-in-law of Richard McCunney (1851).

Joseph Michael Doran, 1827.—Born in Philadelphia, November 10, 1800. He was the son of Michael Doran, of Mountreath, Queens county, Ireland, and of Mary Lalor, of Kings county, Ireland. Michael Doran arrived in Philadelphia, January 5, 1795, where he resided until his death. Joseph M. Doran graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1820, studied law in the office of Joseph R.

Ingersoll and was admitted to the Philadelphia Bar, April 3, 1824. He was Solicitor for the District of Southwark in 1835, a member of the Pennsylvania Constitutional Convention of 1837, and Judge of the Court of General Sessions, 1840-1843. He was President of the Repeal Association of Philadelphia. He died June 6, 1859, and was buried in St. Mary's churchyard, Fourth street above Spruce. His son, Joseph I. Doran, is a member of the Philadelphia Bar. [See "Biographical Encyclopædia of Pennsylvania," p. 76.]

David Dorrance, 1838.—Came from Bristol, Pa., to Philadelphia, where he kept the United States Hotel for many years. He died in March, 1842, leaving a widow, Mary Dorrance, surviving him.

Benedict Dorsey, Jr., 1804.—Was a member of the firm of Benedict Dorsey & Son, wholesale grocers, 3 and 5 S. Third street. He was afterwards a dealer in china, etc., at 132 N. Second street. His father died in June, 1802, leaving a widow, Martha Dorsey; several children of his daughter, Abigail, wife of John Morris; and his son, Benedict Dorsey, Jr.

Alexander Dougherty, 1824.—Was a cloth merchant of the firm of Alexander Dougherty & Son, 40 S. Water street and 39 S. Front street. James L. Dougherty (1830) was his son and partner. He died prior to 1830, leaving a widow, Ann Dougherty, and three sons, James L., T. D. and Alex. E. Dougherty.

Alexander E. Dougherty, 1838.—Was the son of Alexander Dougherty (1824).

Charles Ashton Dougherty, 1868.—Born in Philadelphia, November 4, 1827. His father, John A. Dougherty (1856), was a native of Derry, Ireland, and his mother, Eliza S. Dougherty, a native of Bristol, England. He is in the firm of J. A. Dougherty's Sons, grain distillers, 1429 Frankford avenue. He is a member of the Board of Trade and Commercial Exchange.

Daniel Dougherty, 1852.—One of the Counsellors of the Society, 1879-1882, did not return his blank. He is a prominent member of the Philadelphia Bar and

noted throughout America as a brilliant orator and lecturer.

James Locke Dougherty, 1830.—Was the son of Alexander Dougherty (1824), and partner with him in the firm of Alexander Dougherty & Son, cloth merchants.

John Alexander Dougherty, 1856.—Born in Innishowen, Ireland, June 10, 1788. He came to America in November, 1813, arriving at Halifax, N. S., and settled in Philadelphia in January, 1814. He was a baker after his arrival here and subsequently became a distiller and member of the firm of J. A. Dougherty's Sons. He died October 21, 1866, and was buried in Cathedral cemetery. His widow, Eliza P. Dougherty, died March 24, 1881, aged 84 years.

Patrick Dougherty, 1865.—Born March 11, 1844, at Carndonagh, County Donegal, Ireland. He came to America in June, 1852, and settled in Philadelphia, where he is engaged in the retail liquor business at northwest corner of Fifteenth and Filbert streets.

William H. Dougherty, 1868.—Born in Philadelphia, June 17, 1825, was the eldest son of John A. Dougherty (1856). His early education was received in the public schools, and for a time he was a clerk in his father's establishment. In 1847, having studied telegraphy, he became an operator, and was afterwards Assistant Superintendent of the Bain Chemical Telegraph Line, extending from Baltimore to Washington. In 1851 he entered into partnership with his father and his brother, Charles A. Dougherty (1865), in the distilling business, and at the time of his death was the senior member of the firm. Their establishment is on Front street below Girard avenue. Mr. Dougherty was a student, a linguist, and a patron of art, and his house was the resort of scientists and men of letters.

He was a charter member of the Art Club and a prominent member of the Academy of Fine Arts and the Academy of Natural Sciences. He had a wonderful knowledge of botany, and in his beautiful garden at Point Pleasant, N. J., he had a collection of rare plants, which a



JOHN DREW.

prominent florist declared were the choicest he had ever seen. In his studies in metallurgy and chemistry he visited and spent considerable time among the mines in California, Colorado and Mexico. He also devoted much attention to astronomy and was very proficient in this study, and was also conversant with the Latin, Greek, French and Spanish languages. He was also a member of the Penn. Manufacturers', and Columbia Clubs. On the death of his intimate friend, the late James L. Claghorn, Mr. Dougherty spent over a year in compiling a history of every print and picture in that noted collection, which description accompanied the collection upon its sale to Mr. Garrett, of Baltimore. His own collection of line engravings is said to be the finest in Philadelphia, now that the Claghorn collection has left the city. He died March 1, 1892, at his residence, 1435 Girard avenue.

James Downey, 1882.—Born March 25, 1829, in Castle Durrow, Queens co., Ireland. He came to America in 1850, landing at New York in April of that year and settling in Philadelphia in 1861. He has been Superintendent of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad for forty years.

John Michael Doyle, 1882.—Born May 1, 1843, in Castle Kevin, Killerallan, County Cork, Ireland. Came to America in 1852, landing at Philadelphia in March of that year. He was for fourteen years a designer and carver on wood and is now engaged in the business of engraving on metal and manufacturing metal, brass and silver-plated signs, at 243 Dock street. He was the President of the Parnell Branch of the Irish National League (Philadelphia). He spent three years at Academy of Fine Arts, drawing and modelling from antique and life class. Mr. Doyle was a member of the Executive Committee of the Society in 1888 and 1889.

Patrick Doyle, 1882.—A native of Ireland. Was a paper manufacturer. He died January 25, 1884, and was buried in Cathedral cemetery. He left a widow, Margaret S. Doyle, 3616 Spring Garden street, and four children, Edward L., Mary DeS., Joseph H. and John Doyle.

William H. Doyle, 1884.—Born July 31, 1852, in Trenton, N. J. His father was a native of County Kildare, Ireland, and his mother of Kings co., Ireland. He is in the plumbing and gas-fitting business at 761 S. Ninth street. He was a member of Common Council and is a member of the Young Men's Democratic Association. At present he is one of the Real Estate Assessors of the city.

Thomas Drake, 1850.—Born in Leeds, England, April 9, 1807. He came with his parents to the United States in 1828. His father, John Drake, was a manufacturer in Manayunk up to 1846. Thomas Drake began business for himself in 1837 and continued manufacturing until 1861, when he retired. He was one of the most extensive manufacturers of cotton goods, prints, etc., in the country. He built the mills at Twenty-third and Naudain and Twenty-first and Pine streets. Upon retiring from business he built a house on Washington avenue, Germantown, in which he resided until his death upon April 18, 1890. Though Mr. Drake was not of Irish birth or descent, he was associated in his business relations with Wm. J. Leiper, Charles Kelly, Samuel Riddle and so many of the members of the Society who were prominent manufacturers, that he naturally became a member of the Society. It is said that he was brought up in early youth in Dublin, where his father is said to have had a mill before coming to America.

Richard Drean, 1816.—Was a merchant and importer of shawls, laces, etc., at 4 N. Front street.

John Drew, 1854.—Born September 25, 1825, in Dublin, Ireland. He came to America in 1835 and settled in Philadelphia in 1851. He was an actor by profession and made his first appearance on the stage at the Bowery Theatre in New York in 1845, as Doctor O'Toole in the "Irish Tutor." He first appeared in Philadelphia, August 28, 1852, and at once became a favorite. In 1853 in connection with William Wheatley he became Manager of the Arch Street Theatre in Philadelphia. He visited England in 1855, Cali-

fornia in 1858 and Australia in 1859. He returned to America in 1862, and made his last appearance on any stage, May 9th of that year. He was considered the best Irish comedian on the stage.

Joseph Jefferson in his autobiography in the *Century Magazine*, October, 1890, says: "I think it has been generally conceded that, since Tyrone Power, there has been no Irish comedian equal to John Drew. Power, as a light and brilliant actor, with piercing eyes, elegant carriage and polished 'school,' dazzling his audience like a comet, was undoubtedly unparalleled in his line, but I doubt if he could touch the heart as deeply as did John Drew." Mr. Drew died May 21, 1862, and was buried at Glenwood cemetery. His widow still survives him, succeeding him in the management of the Arch Street Theatre. She has been for many years one of the most talented and highly respected of American actors. In Philadelphia she is esteemed by everybody. [See "Appleton's Cyc. Amer. Biography," Vol. 2, p. 231.]

Anthony J. Drexel, 1870.—Was born in Philadelphia in 1826. He is the son of Francis M. Drexel, founder of the famous banking-house so well known in America and Europe. At the age of thirteen he entered the banking-house, and has been identified with it ever since. The fine marble building of the firm at the southeast corner of Fifth and Chestnut streets is one of the land-marks of Philadelphia. Mr. Drexel has been prominently identified with all the benevolent and charitable organizations of citizens, and his firm is generally selected as the depository for public relief funds, such as the Johnstown Flood Fund, the Russian Famine Fund, etc. In 1886 it acted as Treasurer of the Irish Parliamentary Fund of the citizens of Philadelphia, and Mr. Drexel himself was one of the most generous contributors to the fund. Preferring the path of a private citizen he has refused all official honors, even the offer of the Secretaryship of the Treasury by President Grant. The crowning work of his life has been the recent establishment of the Drexel Institute of Art, Science and

Industry, West Philadelphia, which was dedicated on December 17, 1891. The building and equipments alone cost \$600,000, and besides that great sum he has given \$1,000,000 as an endowment fund for its support. Mr. Drexel and Mr. George W. Childs, another of Philadelphia's great benefactors, are intimate friends, and their familiar figures as they walk together down Chestnut street every morning to their offices are well known to the citizens of Philadelphia.

William Duane, 1808.—Born May, 1760, was a native of the northern part of the Province of New York, where his father had settled in the vicinity of Lake Champlain as a farmer and surveyor. His father having died in 1765, the widow, after a short residence in Philadelphia and Baltimore, returned to Ireland. He offended his mother by marrying a Protestant, and being thrown on his own resources he became a printer for a few years at Clonmel, and then removed with his family to London, where he obtained employment and where his uncle, Matthew Duane, an eminent conveyancer, resided. In 1787 he accepted a proposition to proceed to Calcutta and undertake the publication of a newspaper in that city. His family returned to Clonmel to await there the result of the enterprise. He was for a time prosperous and was making arrangements for his family's rejoining him, when an article in his newspaper gave offence to the government. He was seized without notice and, after a short detention in Fort William, sent back to England. His property in Calcutta, including a valuable library, was confiscated. In England he failed to obtain redress, and he obtained employment as Parliamentary reporter for the newspaper then called the *General Advertiser*, now *The Times*. He continued at this work until 1796, when he concluded to settle in America. With his family he sailed from London on May 16, 1796, for New York, and arrived in that city on following July 4th. Coming to Philadelphia shortly afterwards, he soon became the editor of a newspaper called the *True American*, published by Samuel F.



WILLIAM DUANE.



Bradford (1803), and subsequently of the *Aurora*, of which last paper he became the proprietor about 1801. The *Aurora* was for several years one of the ablest and most influential Republican (Democratic) papers in Pennsylvania. Duane was a vigorous writer and an unsparing political opponent, and he was continually involved in libel suits, as many as forty, it is said, pending at one time. It is a noteworthy fact that three of the most prominent publishers and writers of the early part of the century were Wm. Duane, Mathew Carey and John Binns, all three of them members of the Hibernian Society. Mr. Duane withdrew from the *Aurora* in 1822, and made a visit to South America. On his return he published in 1826 the result of his observations in "A Visit to Colombia."

In 1811 he had written "An Epitome of the Arts and Sciences," in 1810 a "Military Dictionary," and in 1813 a "Handbook for Riflemen." He had been for a time Lieutenant-Colonel of a rifle regiment in the regular service, and had also acted as Adjutant-General with the rank of Colonel in 1813. On April 23, 1829, he was appointed Prothonotary of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, and continued to act in that capacity until his death, November 24, 1835, at the age of 75 years. William J. Duane (1825) was his son. [See "Scharf & Westcott's History of Philadelphia."]

William John Duane, 1825.—Born May 9, 1780, at Clonmel, County Tipperary, Ireland. He was the eldest son of William Duane (1806) and Catharine Duane. His father was for a time Parliamentary reporter for the *General Advertiser* (now *The Times*), and he frequently accompanied him to the gallery of the House of Commons. In 1796 he came to America with his father, who settled in Philadelphia. In September, 1798, he became a clerk in the office of the *Aurora* newspaper, published by his father. Upon December 31, 1805, he married Deborah Bache, a daughter of Richard Bache (1772) and Sarah Bache, the daughter of Benjamin Franklin. Shortly after his marriage he entered into partnership with William

Levis, a paper merchant. In 1809 he was elected to the Pennsylvania House of Representatives, where he at once took a prominent part in the proceedings. In the same year he wrote a work called "The Law of Nations Investigated in a Popular Manner; Addressed to the Farmers of the United States." In 1810 he published his letters upon "Internal Improvement of the Commonwealth." During the war of 1812 he was Adjutant of the "State Fencible Legion" and afterwards Captain of another company formed in 1814 and called the Republican Greens. In 1811 he relinquished business and began the study of law in the office of Joseph Hopkinson, afterwards Judge of the United States District Court. In 1812 and 1813 he was re-elected to the Legislature, and June 4, 1815, was admitted to the Philadelphia Bar. After his admission to the Bar he became Solicitor for the Guardians of the Poor, the Female Hospital Society, and the Carpenters' Company of Philadelphia. In 1819 he became Secretary of the Board of School Directors, and in the fall of the same year was re-elected to the Legislature. During Governor Hiester's term he filled the office of Attorney of the Mayor's Court of the city for three years. In 1824 he was nominated for Congress but declined, and in 1828 he was tendered the nomination for Mayor of Philadelphia, but also declined, and Mr. Dallas being elected, he was tendered the office of City Solicitor, but declined that also, preferring to attend to the cares of a large family. In 1829 he was elected a member of Select Council, and in 1831 was nominated United States Commissioner under the treaty with Denmark. In the same year Stephen Girard died, and having been his Solicitor, he wrote the will and was named one of the five executors. In 1832 he was a Director of the United States Bank, and on May 29, 1833, was appointed to the Cabinet as Secretary of the Treasury, which office he held until the fall of 1833, when he was succeeded by Roger B. Taney. His removal from office was consequent upon some contentions and differences of opinion. After his return from Washington he did

not entirely resume his profession, only appearing in the Orphans' Court occasionally for some old client. The last office of a public character held by him was that of Chairman of the Girard College Committee. For many years prior to his death he suffered from an internal complaint of a painful nature. During the last year of his life he left his house but once, and then to vote at the Presidential election of 1864. He died September 26, 1865, in the 85th year of his age, and was interred in North Laurel Hill cemetery. A daughter, Mrs. Elizabeth D. Gillespie, is now a prominent lady in Philadelphia. Mr. Duane for many years took an active part in the proceedings of the Hibernian Society, and was one of its Counsellors from 1825 to 1865, a period of forty years. [See sketch of his life in "Biographical Encyclopædia of Pennsylvania," Philadelphia, 1874, page 54; "Biographical Memoir of William J. Duane," Philadelphia, 1868; "Scharf & Westcott," Vol. 2, pages 1127 and 1540.]

Samuel Duffield, M. D., 1790.—Born in January, 1732. He was a practicing physician, having his office in 1791 at No. 12 Chestnut street. He was a member of the American Philosophical Society, 1768; Curator, 1774–82, 1786–91; Councilor, 1783 and 1805; wholesale and retail druggist, 1768; Surgeon, Pennsylvania Navy, October, 1775; Superintendent Hospital and Pest House, Pennsylvania Navy, April, 1776; elected member Continental Congress by Pennsylvania Assembly, Sunday, September 14, 1777 (no evidence of serving); Physician for Asylum for Orphans made by yellow fever, October, 1793; Consulting Physician of Board of Health, 1798; Physician to attend the poor of the city. He died November 27, 1811, aged 82 years, and was buried in the Third Presbyterian cemetery, Fourth and Pine streets. His wife, Mary Duffield, died April 18, 1791, aged 45 years. His will, dated January 19, 1813, proved December 5, 1814, mentions his sons, William, George and John, and his daughters, Elizabeth and Maria. Witnesses, William Cochran, Jonathan Paterson and Jonathan Smith. [See "Trans-

actions of College of Physicians," Centennial edition.]

John H. Duffin, 1890.—Born in Easton, Pa., August 24, 1848, of Irish parents. He is now in the real estate brokerage business.

Charles Duffy, 1885.—Born in 1825, in Lower Campsie, County Derry, Ireland. He came to America in 1850 and settled in Philadelphia, where he is a leading hotel manager. He was manager of the Stockton Hotel, Cape May, N. J., for twelve years, and chief clerk in Continental Hotel for twenty years. At present he is lessee of the Continental Hotel, Sea Isle City, N. J.

Daniel J. Duffy, 1884.—Was a salesman in the carpet business.

Patrick Duffy, 1882.—Born in the parish of Culdaff, County Donegal, Ireland, in March, 1835. He emigrated to America when fifteen years of age, landing at Philadelphia, November 9, 1850. He has been a laborer, porter, salesman, grocer, and finally studied law and was admitted to the Philadelphia Bar, February 3, 1872. He was a School Director in the Sixth Ward for six years, a School Controller for two years and represented the same ward in Select Council for three years. He is a member of the Catholic Club, St. Augustine's Literary Institute and St. Philip's Literary Institute, and is also a Trustee of Villanova College. He is a nephew of Daniel Barr (1842) and Hugh Barr (1842).

Richard Dugan, 1827.—Was a commission merchant at 43 North Front street.

Bernard Duke, 1836.—Kept the Indian Queen Hotel, 15 South Fourth street, and was afterwards, in 1839, a wine dealer at 64 Dock street. He was a native of Ireland.

Benjamin Duncan, 1833.—A native of Philadelphia, was a corder at Almond street wharf. He was High Sheriff of the county, 1832–1835.

David Duncan, 1790.—Was a merchant of the firm of David & Matthew Duncan (1790). He probably died in February, 1792, unmarried.

Matthew Duncan, 1790.—Was a brother and partner of David Duncan

(1790). He was afterwards, 1791, in partnership with Isaac Duncan at 66 N. Second street. He died in April, 1807. His will, dated April 11 and proved April 18 of that year, mentions his wife, Letitia Duncan; his sons, Thomas Ogden Duncan and William Fullerton Duncan; and also John Mason Duncan, David Telfair Duncan and Margaret Duncan.

John Dunkin, 1790.—Was a tea merchant at 99 S. Second street. He died August 27, 1793, aged twenty-seven years, and was buried in the Third Presbyterian cemetery. Letters of administration on his estate were granted August 29, 1793, to Ann Dunkin, Robert Henry Dunkin (1796) and John Barclay (1790). The sureties were George Meade (1790) and Hugh Henry (1790).

Robert Henry Dunkin, 1796.—Was a member of the Philadelphia Bar, admitted to practice, January 3, 1791. He was born December 13, 1769; died July 26, 1808, and was buried in the Third Presbyterian cemetery. He was a brother of John Dunkin (1790). In the Records of the Burials there are mentioned his death and that of his brother, and also those of Ann Dunkin, died June 3, 1832, aged ninety-three years; Mrs. Mary Henry, died February 23, 1787, aged seventy-two years, and Ann Smith, died December 3, 1806, aged eighty-eight years. Mr. Dunkin was one of the Counsellors of the Society in 1796 and 1797.

John Dunlap, 1790.—Was a member of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick. (See p. 109.)

Thomas Dunlap, 1832.—Was probably a member of the Philadelphia Bar, admitted to practice September 4, 1816, and who died July 11, 1864, aged seventy-two years.

William Dunlap, 1864.—Was in the carpet business on Market street above Eleventh. He was a native of Ireland.

Michael Dunn, 1855.—Born in Ireland, probably near Charleville, and after coming to America first settled in Lewes, Del., where he was for a time a school-teacher. After coming to Philadelphia he obtained employment in the Philadelphia Exchange, Third and

Dock streets, and became Superintendent about 1850. He continued in last-named position until March, 1869, when he resigned. The Exchange received all the shipping news, and was more than late years a place of great resort for business men. He died in Philadelphia, and was buried in Cathedral cemetery.

Thomas J. Dunn, 1891.—Was born in Queens co., Ireland, and came to Philadelphia in 1849, where he has since been engaged in the manufacture of cigars. He was a private in the Corn Exchange Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, in 1862, and subsequently private in the Thirty-eighth New Jersey Volunteers, and was promoted to be First Sergeant. After the war, about 1870, he joined the State National Guard, and was made Captain of Company H, Fourth Regiment, and later was Captain of Company B, First Regiment, in which latter position he served for five years.

Edwin F. Durang, 1862.—Is a native of New York city. He is a prominent architect in Philadelphia, especially known in connection with the erection of numerous Catholic church buildings and institutions. He was architect for St. Charles' Borromeo Church, Twentieth and Christian streets; St. James' Church, Thirty-eighth and Chestnut streets; Home of the Little Sisters of the Poor, Eighteenth above Jefferson street; Catholic Home for Orphan Girls, Race street below Eighteenth; German and Maternity Hospitals, etc. [See "Philadelphia and Popular Philadelphians," p. 223.]

James Duross, 1880.—Was born near Enniskillen, County Fermanagh, Ireland, in 1807, and came to Philadelphia June 11, 1834. He was in the retail grocery business at Passyunk avenue and Christian street until 1870, when he retired. He removed to West Philadelphia, where he died in 1885. He was buried in the family vault at St. Augustine's Church, Fourth street below Vine. He left a widow and four children. Mr. Duross was for many years a Director of the Mechanics' Insurance Company.

John Duross, 1860.—Was born January 1, 1815, at Five-Mile Town, Parish

of Clogher, County Tyrone, Ireland. He came to America in May, 1833. Settled in Philadelphia and learned the printing trade at the establishment of John Young, No. 3 Black Horse alley, at that time a celebrated job printing house. He became proprietor of the same in 1847, and continued a prosperous trade until 1883, when he retired from business. He was the eldest of a family of six, and still resides in Philadelphia, on N. Eleventh street.

George W. Dwier, 1882.—Born October 26, 1851, in Philadelphia. He is the son of Dennis Dwier, a native of Dublin, Ireland, and is a bookkeeper in the wholesale liquor house of Andrew C. Craig & Co. He is a member of the Junior Order of United American Mechanics, Knights of Pythias, Ancient Order of United Workmen and Order of Sparta.

Thomas Eakin, 1846.—Was a resident of Nashville, Tenn.

George Eddy, 1790.—Was a merchant at No. 59 South Wharves. In 1794 he was a member of the McPherson Blues, a volunteer company of citizens organized for the expedition to Western Pennsylvania to put down the Whiskey Insurrection. Letters of administration on his estate were granted October 12, 1810, to Louis Eddy and George Griffith, the sureties being Michael Keppele and David Lewis. He married a daughter of Ellis Lewis, merchant.

George W. Edwards, 1850.—Was a broker and financier, and also dealt in real estate. He negotiated several loans for the Reading Railroad Company. He was the owner of the Girard House, La Pierre and St. George's Hotel, and died possessed of considerable real estate. He died August 27, 1861, aged 56 years, and was buried at St. John's Catholic churchyard, Thirteenth above Chestnut street. Thomas A. Edwards (1833) was his father.

Thomas A. Edwards, 1833.—Was the father of George W. Edwards (1850). He was buried May 11, 1849, at St. John's, Thirteenth above Chestnut street. He served on the Acting Committee of the Society from 1834 until his

death, a period of more than fifteen years.

Thomas Robert Elcock, 1870.—Born in Philadelphia, August 16, 1838. He is the son of John Elcock and Margaret Kelly. He was admitted to the Philadelphia Bar, September 8, 1859, and practiced law until elected Judge of Court of Common Pleas, No. 4, in 1874. He took his seat upon January 1, 1875, and served his full term of ten years, returning to the practice of the law, January 1, 1885. He is a brother of Rev. John J. Elcock, Rector of the Cathedral.

John Elliott, 1864.—Was in the wine bottling business on Walnut street below Fifth street.

William Elliott, 1790.—Of Franklin co., Pa. We can find nothing concerning him.

John Ellis, 1857.—Born in Dunawinah, County Tyrone, Ireland. Came to America in 1833, landing at Philadelphia June 17 of that year. He has been in the livery-stable business since 1839. He is a member of the Odd Fellows' organization.

Thomas Ellis, 1855.—Was in the liquor business. He died in November, 1875.

William Emsley, 1889.—Born in Yorkshire, England, June 17, 1841. He arrived in New York, and settled in Philadelphia in 1857. He served nearly three years in the 116th Regiment P. V., connected with Meagher's Brigade, 2d Corps, Army of the Potomac, and is now engaged in the manufacture of woollen yarns. He was a member of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives in 1883, and is connected with the Masonic and G. A. R. organizations.

Theodore C. Engel, 1883.—Born August 13, 1844, at Harrisburg, Pa. He is of German parentage and descent, and is a member of the Bergner & Engel Brewing Company of Philadelphia.

Thomas English, 1884.—Resided on North 21st St. He died December 27, 1791.

William English, 1847.—Was a prominent politician and member of the Masonic Order. He died in August, 1867. He was noted as a singer and was in

demand at the society dinners on that account.

George W. Ennis, 1864.—Born in Carrigallen, County Leitrim, Ireland. He came to America in 1856 and settled in Philadelphia, January 1, 1873. He is a manufacturer and a member of the Masonic Order.

Joseph Erwin, 1790.—We can find no trace of him in the Directories or public records.

Alexander Ewing, 1802.—Was probably a wholesale grocer. He died in 1855.

John Ewing, 1802.—Was born in Nottingham, Maryland, June 22, 1732. His ancestors emigrated from Ireland and settled in Pennsylvania. He graduated at Princeton in 1754, studied theology with Dr. Francis Alison, and was licensed by the Presbytery of Newcastle. While employed in teaching philosophy in the College of Philadelphia in 1759 he was called to the First Presbyterian Church in that city. In 1773 he successfully solicited subscriptions in Great Britain for the support of the academy in Newark, Delaware, and had frequent interviews with Lord North, the prime minister, and with Dr. Johnson. In 1775 he returned from Europe, and from 1779 until his death held, in conjunction with his pastorate, the office of Provost of the University of Pennsylvania. He was a thorough mathematician and scientist, and assisted Rittenhouse in surveying the boundaries of several States. The University of Edinburgh gave him the degree of D.D. in 1773. He was Vice-President of the American Philosophical Society, and made several contributions to its "Transactions," among which was an "Account of the Transit of Venus over the Sun." His collegiate lectures on natural philosophy, and a biography by Rev. R. Patterson, were published after his death (2 vols., 1809), and also a volume of his sermons, with a memoir (Philadelphia, 1812). He died in Philadelphia, September 8, 1802. [See "Appleton's Cyclop. of Am. Biog.," p. 393; "Simpson's Lives," p. 356.]

Robert Ewing, 1819.—Was an importer of Irish linens.

Samuel Ewing, 1816.—Was a member of the Philadelphia Bar, being admitted to practice, December 4, 1800. He was Solicitor for the Guardians of the Poor, 1815, and for the Board of Health, 1812-1818. He died February 3, 1825, aged 40 years. His will, dated November 26, 1824, and proved February 24, 1825, mentions his wife Eliza; his daughter Emily; his son John Thomas Ewing and Rose his wife. John Sergeant (1805) was one of the executors.

Michael Fahy, 1872.—Was a veterinary surgeon.

Michael J. Fahy, 1883.—Was born September 14, 1839, in Ballindarian, County Galway, Ireland, and came to Philadelphia in June, 1847. He is a manufacturer and dealer in furs on Arch street, being the only Irishman in the business. He is a member of the Catholic Club, Jefferson Club and Americus Club. He has also been a School Director in the 15th Ward for several years, and is active in Democratic politics.

Thomas Augustine Fahy, 1885.—Born January 17, 1837, in Eastport, Maine. His parents emigrated from Ireland to Maine; his father in 1828 and his mother in 1822. He came to Philadelphia in the fall of 1840. He was a member of the Board of Public Education, 1872-1875; of the School Board, 11th Section, for 16 years, 2 years of which he was President, and was a City Commissioner 1876-1878. He is at present a member of the Philadelphia Bar, being admitted to practice June 16, 1880. He is a noted campaign speaker and an active worker in Democratic politics.

Christopher Fallon, 1841.—Born in Cadiz, Spain, April 28, 1809. His father, Henry Fallon, was of the O'Fallon family of Runnimead, County Roscommon, Ireland. His mother, *née* Fleming, was of Spanish birth, but descended from the Fleming family of Slane, County Meath, Ireland. He was educated at Stonyhurst College, Lancashire, England, and came to Philadelphia about 1829. He taught school here for two years, then studied law and was admitted to the Philadelphia Bar, October 2, 1834. He continued to

practice law until his death, and was for a number of years agent for the Dowager-Queen Christina of Spain, who was the possessor of real estate in Philadelphia. He was for a time President of the Sunbury and Erie R. R. Co., and afterwards of the West Chester and Philadelphia R. R. Co. He died at his beautiful country-seat "Runnimead," in Upper Darby, Delaware co., Pa., July 6, 1863, leaving his widow Sarah L. but no children surviving. He was buried in the cemetery attached to St. Charles Borromeo Church, Kellyville, Pa. One of his nephews, Christopher Fallon, is a member of the Philadelphia Bar. John Fallon (1841) was his brother.

John Fallon, 1841.—Born in Cadiz, Spain, February 13, 1819. He was a brother of Christopher Fallon (1841). He was educated at Carlow College, Ireland, and came to Philadelphia about 1836. He was a railroad engineer for two years, then studied law with his brother and was admitted to the Philadelphia Bar, March 6, 1841. He and his brother were agents for the Dowager-Queen Christina of Spain, in which position he continued to act after his brother's death. He died at Au Sable Chasm, New York, September 9, 1885, and was buried at Woodlands cemetery, West Philadelphia. He left a widow, Susan E., and one son, Francis C., member of Philadelphia Bar. Mr. Fallon served as one of the Counsellors of the Society, 1843-1853.

James Fargus, 1790.—We can find no trace of him in the Directories or public records.

Stephen Farrelly, 1885.—Born in Ireland in 1843. He is the son of Owen Farrelly, who brought his family to America in 1848. At the age of 17 he entered the service, in New York city, of Dexter & Brother, wholesale book agents, where his brother held a position as bookkeeper. When the business of the company was merged into that of the American News Company he left it and went to Savannah, Ga., and there entered into business with John M. Cooper & Brother, booksellers and stationers. Shortly afterwards a partnership was formed under the firm-name

of Cooper, Olcott & Farrelly. In 1869 he sold out his interest in the firm and returned to New York, where he established the National News Company, which was finally merged into the American News Company. In 1878 he was appointed manager of the Philadelphia branch of the company and removed to this city. By close attention to business and superior management he has made it one of the leading business establishments of the State. Mr. Farrelly is President of the Catholic Club, member of the Pennsylvania Historical and American Catholic Historical Societies, Citizens' Municipal Association, Penn Club, Art Club, and Pennsylvania Horticultural Society. In 1883 he was elected a Director of St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, and he is now a Director of the City Trust Company and of the Beneficial Savings Fund Society. [See Biogr. Album of Prominent Pennsylvanians, 3d series, p. 331.]

Bernard N. Farren, 1885.—Was elected a member in 1885, but resigned September 17, 1890. He resides at 1731 Spring Garden street.

Charles Fay, 1882.—Born in Bal-linaugh, County Cavan, Ireland, in October, 1840. He came to America when only 13 years of age, landing at Philadelphia in 1853. He was one of the founders of St. Ann's Literary Institute, and was its President for two years. He has also been a School Director in the 25th Ward for several terms. He is a member of the Irish National League and is also connected with most of the associations in St. Ann's Parish, Port Richmond. He is a builder and contractor by occupation.

Thomas Fay, 1846.—Was born in the town of Drogheda, Ireland, in January, 1803, and came to Philadelphia in July, 1824, where he was in the grocery business. He died February 9, 1878, and was buried in the New Cathedral cemetery.

James Faye, 1840.—Was an accountant. He resided at No. 135 Catharine street.

James Fearon, 1825.—Was a soap and candle manufacturer at 49 Union street. He died August 17, 1846, in the 67th year of his age, and was buried in



JAMES M. FERGUSON.

St. Peter's churchyard, Third and Pine streets.

Christopher Carson Febiger, 1821.

—He removed from Philadelphia to Wilmington, Del. His will, dated May 2, 1823, and proved February 4, 1829, mentions his wife Hannah, and his sons, Christian, Lea, John C. and George L. Febiger. He was probably a son of Col. Christian Febiger, Captain of First City Troop.

John Fenlin, 1851.—Was born June 22, 1800, in County Carlow, Ireland, and came to America about 1827. He was proprietor of the "Old Rotterdam Hotel," Third street above Race, for many years. Before the days of steam-railroads stages ran from his house to New York. His house was the booking office. He was a member of the city militia during the Native American riots of 1844. In 1861 he removed to Cape May, N. J., where he kept a hotel and where he died November 4, 1870. He was buried in St. Augustine's churchyard, Fourth street above Race.

James McIntire Ferguson, 1873.

—Born in Cookstown, County Tyrone, Ireland, August 1, 1834. He came to the United States in 1847, landing at New York in June of that year and coming at once to Philadelphia. At an early age he was apprenticed to the printing trade. During his apprenticeship he was selected by his employer to conduct the office of the *Westminster Herald*, at New Wilmington, Pa., and seized the opportunity to take a two years' course of study at Westminster College, without remitting his professional labors. On the completion of his studies he took up a temporary residence in Pittsburgh, and there published the *United Presbyterian*. Returning to Philadelphia, he purchased an interest in the *Christian Instructor*, and about the same time established the *Youth's Evangelist*. In 1870 he formed with S. A. George the firm of S. A. George & Co., in the printing, electrotyping and stereotyping business, which firm became eventually Ferguson Brothers & Co., at 15 North Seventh street, his brother George S. Ferguson (1881) being one of the partners. Mr. Ferguson was long identified with the Schuylkill Navy, being a mem-

ber of the Quaker City Barge Club, and Commodore of the Navy for several years.

It was in great part due to his exertions that the International Rowing Regatta on the Schuylkill in the Centennial Year was made such a great success. He had previously visited Europe to invite the principal rowing clubs there to participate. The regatta commenced August 28 and closed September 8, 1876. In 1873 Mr. Ferguson was elected a member of the Board of Port Wardens, and in 1878 was elected President of the Board. In the Bi-Centennial Celebration of the City of Philadelphia the river display and opening of the festival, illustrating the arrival of William Penn, was entrusted to him, and was one of the most successful portions of the exhibition. He was a member of the Masonic organization, of the Order of Sparta, and the Union League. He was also the first President of the Stylus Club. He was elected Vice-President of the Hibernian Society upon March 17, 1885, but died before the expiration of his term, upon November 5, 1885.

George Sloan Ferguson, 1881.

—Was born February 22, 1836, in Cookstown, County Tyrone, Ireland. He is the President of the George S. Ferguson Co., printers, electrotypers and publishers, at 15 North Seventh street. His brother, James McIntire Ferguson (1873), was also a member of the firm previous to its incorporation. He came to America in June, 1847. He printed and published the *American Guardian*, the *Christian Instructor*, the *Presbyterian Journal* and the *Evangelical Repository*. He is a member of the Union League, Order of Sparta, Stylus Club, Columbia Club, Harrison Literary Institute, and also of the Masonic organization. His firm are the printers of this volume, and to his great interest in the subject is due the excellent typography and press work exhibited in the book.

Thomas D. Ferguson, 1880.—Born March 8, 1850, in Cookstown, County Tyrone, Ireland. He is in the shipping and commission business at 508 Walnut street, being a partner of James L. Taylor (1850). He came to America January 1, 1867, landing at Portland, Me., and set-

tled in Philadelphia January 7 of the same year. He is a member of the Masonic organization. He was elected Secretary of the Hibernian Society, March 17, 1886, and assigned shortly afterwards to the Committee to prepare this History. He still worthily occupies the position of Secretary, and is noted for the great accuracy and completeness of the minutes and of all the work which he performs for the Society. His records are models of care and capacity.

Patrick Ferrall, 1792.—Was first clerk in the office for settling accounts between the United States and individual States. We can find nothing further concerning him.

John Field, 1832.—Was born October 8, 1834, in County Derry, Ireland. In 1848 he left Ireland with his parents and came to Philadelphia. His father died on the voyage and was buried at sea. He obtained employment with Amar Young, the founder of the present firm of Young, Smyth, Field & Co., of which firm he is now a partner and the active manager. He was a prominent member of the Committee of One Hundred, is Treasurer of the Franklin Reformatory Home, a Manager of the Magdalen Society, a Trustee of the Y. M. C. A. property, a Director of the Mechanics Bank, and President of the Board of Trustees of the Orphanage of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which denomination he is an active member. He was President of the Hibernian Society from March 17, 1886, to March 17, 1888, and is much respected for his upright and sterling character. He was appointed Postmaster of Philadelphia by President Harrison, and entered on the discharge of his duties December 1, 1889. On October 15, 1861, he was married to Sarah Hunter, of Philadelphia, and has three sons and two daughters. His partner, David Young (1882), was also a member of the Hibernian Society.

William Findley, 1790.—Of Westmoreland county, was born in the North of Ireland, 1750. He came to Pennsylvania in August, 1763, and taught school for several years after his arrival. He refused to be a candidate for the State Con-

vention after the Declaration of Independence, on the ground that the people should select some other than a stranger lately arrived in the country. After the Revolution he removed to Westmoreland co. An intelligent and fluent speaker, he soon became a politician; he was a member of the State Legislature, of the Constitutional Convention of 1790, and a member of Congress from 1791-99 and from 1803-17. At the time of the "Whiskey Insurrection" in 1791 he took a prominent part in the defence of law and order, and, with David Dedick, was appointed, October 2, 1791, to wait upon President Washington and Governor Mifflin to explain the state of affairs in the western counties and to assure the National and State authorities that submission and order could be restored without the aid of military force. Mr. Findley sided with Albert Gallatin in his opposition to the United States Constitution. He published "A Review of the Funding System," 1794; "History of the Whiskey Insurrection of Western Pennsylvania," 1796; and "Observations," vindicating religious liberty, against S. B. Wylie. He died in Unity township, Westmoreland co., April 5, 1821. [See "Pennsylvania Archives," second series, Vol. 4, p. 48; "Pennsylvania Magazine," Vol. 5, p. 440; "History of Westmoreland Co., Pa."]

James Finley, 1790.—Was a schoolmaster. He probably died in February, 1803.

Andrew Fisher, 1818.—Was in the hat business at 25 High street.

Thomas Fisher, 1864.—Was born in the city of Dublin about 1816, and came to Philadelphia in 1836, where he was engaged in the wholesale dry-goods business, Fourth street below Market. He was a member of Common Council from the 6th Ward, 1859-60, and was for many years a Director of the Mechanics Insurance Company.

William A. Fisher, 1882.—Was with George Kelly & Co., 810 Market street.

Robert Fitzgerald, 1790.—Was a blockmaker at 35 and 37 Penn street. In the minutes of the Pennsylvania Board of War there is an entry of a payment to

"Robert Fitzgerald, £89 10 0. Heals and Pins for Grape Shott for fort Island," and in the minutes of the State Navy Board, April 1, 1777, there is an entry, "Robert Fitzgerald to deliver Capt. Brown, 108 bottoms for Grape Shott and what Blocks he wants." He was buried in St. Paul's churchyard, Third and Walnut streets, on April 5, 1813. His will, dated April 2, 1812, and proved April 8, 1813, mentions his wife, Lydia; his daughters, Martha and Ann; and his son, John.

Michael Fitzmaurice, 1884.—Was born March 10, 1845, in Leitrim, County Kerry, Ireland, and came to America in October, 1868. He is in the liquor business. He is a Director of St. Agatha's Building and Loan Association.

Florence Fitzpatrick, 1865.—Was in the auction business.

John James Fitzpatrick, 1884.—Was born at Grand View, Lancaster co., Pa., October 17, 1840. Both his parents, Hugh and Bridget (McGrann) Fitzpatrick, were natives of County Cavan, Ireland. Mr. Fitzpatrick was a railroad contractor and resided in Lancaster, Pa. He died December 14, 1889.

Joseph M. Fitzpatrick, 1888.—Is a son of Philip Fitzpatrick (1872). He was a member of the warehousing firm of Pemberton & Fitzpatrick.

Philip Fitzpatrick, 1872.—Was born at Gorthill, County Cavan, Ireland, September, 1828. He came to America when but five years of age, arriving at New York in 1834. He began life as an apprentice in a printing office but left it to engage in the oyster business, and was afterwards a ship chandler. He was also occupied in building vessels, tugs, steamers, boats, etc. At present he is a shipping and warehouse merchant, doing business at 106 Walnut street. He is one of the Board of Trustees of City Ice Boats. He was one of the organizers of the Sixth National Bank and has been a Director in that institution since 1877. He has also been a Director of the Beneficial Saving Fund for the last twenty years, Vice-President of the Maritime Exchange, a Manager of St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, and was a member of

Common Council. He served on the Acting Committee of the Society, 1880-1881, and on the Executive Committee, 1882-1885. [See "Men of America, City Government," Philadelphia, 1883.]

Terence Fitzpatrick, 1889.—Was born in Belturbet, County Cavan, Ireland, March 7, 1849, and came to Philadelphia in 1857. He is a builder and contractor (houses), and is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and of the Franklin Institute.

Timothy Fitzpatrick, 1870.—Was born in Ireland. He was the senior member of the firm of Fitzpatrick and Holt, manufacturers, Manayunk, and owners of extensive cotton and woolen mills. He died December 12, 1887. He left a widow, Helen, and a son, John J. Fitzpatrick.

Thomas Fitzsimons, 1790.—Was a member of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick (see page 110).

Roger Flahaven, Jr., 1790.—Was a brushmaker on Second street. Letters of administration on his estate were granted June 27, 1799, to Sarah Flahaven.

Thomas Flahaven, 1790.—Was a livery stable keeper. His will, dated December 19, 1807, and proved January 5, 1808, mentions his wife, Mary Flahaven; his brother, Martin Flahaven, "now living in County Waterford, Ireland," and his sister, Eleanor Flahaven.

Robert Flanagan, 1859.—Kept the Pat Lyon Hotel, Sixth below Race street. He is said to have originated building associations in Philadelphia. He died November, 1861, leaving a wife and children. Bernard Rafferty (1866) was one of the executors of his will.

Plunket Fleeson, 1790.—The son of an Irishman who had emigrated at an early date to Philadelphia, was born in Philadelphia in 1712. In December, 1747, he was ensign in Captain Bond's company in the Associated Regiment of Foot, of Philadelphia, which was raised for the defence of the city against the privateers of France and Spain. In 1752 he was one of the founders of the Hibernia Fire Company, with which he was associated for many years. He took an active

part in the measures of resistance by the citizens of Philadelphia against the exactions of the Crown preceding the Revolution, and throughout the war he was an ardent supporter of the Colonial cause. He served on numerous committees of citizens during that period, and in September, 1776, he was a subscriber to the amount of £500 "to recruit the line of this State with soldiers to be raised during the war." He was popularly known as "Squire Fleeson," by reason of being a Justice of the Peace for many years. On November 18, 1780, he was commissioned Presiding Judge of the Court of Common Pleas and also of the Court of Quarter Sessions, and also, on January 13, 1781, of the Orphans' Court. He held these positions for several years. He died in August, 1791, aged 77 years. He was married in Christ Church, June 16, 1753, to Martha Linton. His will, dated June 30, 1791, and proved August 26, 1791, mentions his daughter, Martha Canadine, wife of Thomas Canadine; his son-in-law, John Linton; Peter Glentworth and Plunket Glentworth, sons of George Glentworth, physician; his grandson, Plunket Fleeson, son of his son, Thomas Fleeson; his daughter, Esther Hazlewood; his granddaughter, Sarah Penrose; Margaret Glentworth, sister of John Linton and wife of George Glentworth; his son-in-law, John Hazlewood; and Thomas Canadine. His son, Thomas Fleeson, and his son-in-law, Samuel Penrose, were the executors. [See "Simpson's Lives," p. 373.]

Rev. Francis Anthony Fleming, 1790.—The researches of M. I. J. Griffin show that he came to Philadelphia December 30, 1789. He belonged to the Order of Preachers (Dominican) according to Thompson Westcott, was a Jesuit according to John Gilmary Shea, a secular priest according to Rev. Joseph B. Keller, S. J. He was pastor of St. Mary's Church at the time of his death. At the Synod of Baltimore, November 7, 1791, he was appointed Vicar-General for Pennsylvania. He died of the yellow fever in 1793 and was buried in St. Mary's. He was the author of "The Calumnies of Verus,"

Philadelphia, 1792. His will, dated September 10, 1793, proved November 28, 1793, bequeathed to his "good friend, Rev. Robert Molyneux, Presd't of the Academy of George Town, on the Potomack, in the State of Maryland, all his property, which is vested in six per cent. certificates of the United States; \$50 to the poor of St. Mary's Church, and all his remaining property in money and effects to Mr. Joseph Hann, residing in Lisbon." His dear companion and good friend, Rev. Lawrence Grosi, and Rev. Christopher Vincent Keating, were appointed his executors. (See page 164).

William James Fleming, M. D., 1854.—Was born March 19, 1828, in Philadelphia. He was the son of Joseph Fleming, a native of Londonderry, Ireland, who came to this city and became a prominent manufacturer of cotton-goods, etc., at Twenty-fourth and Hamilton streets, where he had large mills—and of Letitia Pike, a native of Lifford, County Donegal, Ireland. The son graduated as a physician from the University of Pennsylvania in 1851, and visited Europe for about six months and practiced his profession until his death. During the rebellion he was surgeon with McClellan's army; then surgeon at David's Island, N. Y., where the Confederate wounded from Gettysburg were taken; then surgeon in New Orleans. Upon his return to Philadelphia he settled down to practice, and was both physician and surgeon. He was a member of Philadelphia County Medical Society. He was noted for attending the poor in a charitable way. He died March 1, 1889.

Alexander Flemming, 1827.—Was a sea captain. He probably died in June, 1828.

Robert Flemming, 1819.—Was born in County Monaghan, Ireland. Was in the grocery business on Market street west of Broad for many years, and finally retired wealthy. He was a bachelor and lived at 10 South Penn square. The will of Robert Flemming, merchant of Philadelphia and Charleston in South Carolina, "but now a permanent resident of Philadelphia," dated December 17, 1844, proved April 17, 1845, mentions his nephew John

Flemming; his niece Ann Dobbins; Jas. Alexander and Thomas Dobbins, sons of his niece Ann Dobbins; Elizabeth Ellison, daughter of his niece Ann Adgar; his four nieces Mary Henry, Ann Ross, widow of James Ross, deceased, of South Carolina; Margaret Brown, wife of William Brown, and Jane Stewart, wife of Dr. Robert Stewart, deceased; his nephew Robert Flemming Henry, of Charleston; his nephew Robert F. Henry. On his tombstone in the cemetery alongside of the Academy of Natural Sciences is the inscription: "Robert Flemming, a native of County Monaghan, Ireland, and for many years a merchant in Charleston, S. C. Died at Philadelphia April 13, 1845, aged 80 years."

John W. Fletcher, 1790.—Was a merchant at 235 High street.

William Flintham, 1813.—Was descended from one of seven brothers who emigrated to America probably before 1730 and settled in Cecil co., Maryland. William Flintham removed to Philadelphia, where he became a merchant at 55 North Front street. [See Ritter's "Philadelphia and her Merchants," 1860, p. 25.]

Edward Henry Flood, 1882.—Born in Keleshandre, County Cavan, Ireland, February 24, 1830. He came to America in April, 1831, landing at Quebec, and settling in Philadelphia in 1837. He is a house carpenter and builder. He served during the rebellion, entering as Captain of Light Battery D, First Pennsylvania Artillery, and being afterwards promoted to be Lieutenant-Colonel of the regiment.

William Henry Flood, 1884.—Born September 22, 1832, at Bethlehem, Pa. He is a son of John Flood, a native of County Kildare, Ireland, who came to America in 1820. He was formerly a farmer and afterwards a contractor, having removed to Philadelphia in December, 1859. He died October, 1889.

Bernard Flynn, 1845.—Was a resident of Lancaster, Pa.

James D. Flynn, 1882.—Born February 3, 1832, at Bordentown, New Jersey. His father was a native of County Sligo, Ireland, and his mother of Dublin, Ireland. He was a printer for four years, and has

been for some years past editor of the *Bordentown Register*, the only paper published in that town. He married Jane Flanagan, a daughter of Robert Flanagan (1859).

Standish Ford, 1790.—Was a merchant, in partnership with John Reed at 33 South Front street. His will, dated December 2, 1805, and proved May 16, 1806, mentions the firm of Reed & Ford; Mary Ford, his reputed daughter, and George Ford, his reputed son, and Mary Groves, their mother; his sister Ann Ford; Mrs. Mary Blackburn; and his wife Sarah Ford. He considers Reed & Ford worth \$200,000. He was married in Christ Church, December 5, 1795, to Sarah Britton.

Isaac Forsyth, 1818.—Was a house carpenter at 64 South Sixth street. His will, dated July 15, 1820, and proved July 21, 1820, mentions Elizabeth Forsyth, his wife, and William, Joseph, Kenneth, and Presley, his children.

Frederick L. Foster, 1889.—Is in the wholesale boot and shoe business at 430 Market street. He did not return his blank.

James J. Foster, 1891.—Is the proprietor of the Buena Vista Hotel at Gloucester, New Jersey.

Solomon Foster, 1884.—Born December 25, 1844, in Pottsville, Pa. His paternal grandfather, Jesse Foster, now 92 years of age and a native of New England, is yet living at the same place. None of his ancestors were Irish. He is a member of the Schuylkill county, Pa., Bar, but for some years past has devoted his attention principally to the publishing business. In 1875 he started the *Evening Chronicle* of Pottsville, and edited it for five years, and was also connected with the *Mining Herald* and *Colliery Engineer*. He is a member of the Masonic Order and of the Order of Sparta, and the author of the "Men of America" series of biographies.

Stephen E. Fotterall, 1818.—Was a shipping merchant at 224 Vine street. His will, dated July 2, 1839, and proved November 1, 1839, mentions Catharine, his wife; Catharine F., Elizabeth F., and Samuel F. Babcock, his adopted great-grand-

children; Hannah Emerick and Rebecca Mercier, his wife's sisters. His executors were Stephen G. and Wm. Fotherall, his sons, and Wm. J. Duane (1825), Evan Rogers and David Winebrenner. Mr. Fotherall served on the Acting Committee of the Society, 1819-1821.

Edward Fox, 1790.—Secretary and Vice-President of the Society, was born in Dublin, Ireland, in 1752. He was the son of Thomas Fox and Elizabeth Fuller. He was educated in Dublin and came to this country in 1775 or 1776, in consequence of the family being engaged in an unsuccessful revolt against the British Government. He read law with Judge Chase, the elder, of Maryland, and afterwards settled in Philadelphia, probably about 1785. Among the secret archives of the British Government inspected a few years ago out of special favor to the United States Minister, is a letter from General Guy Carleton dated April, 1783, stating that Edward Fox "came to this country some years since and carried on business in the mercantile line. His present office was conferred upon him since Mr. Morris came into administration and he has a salary of 1700 dollars per year. He is a young man of good abilities, especially in his present line." At the date of the letter he was Auditor-General of Pennsylvania, which position he held from 1778 to probably 1783, after which he resumed the practice of the law. He was Commissioner of the General Hospital Department, New York, in 1785. About this time he probably settled in Philadelphia, where he went into business. In 1791 he was Secretary of the Bank of the United States. He was a public auctioneer by commission of Governor Mifflin from 1794 to 1801, a broker in 1801, a conveyancer in 1808-09, and Secretary of the American Fire Insurance Company from 1810 to 1822. He acquired great wealth, but was ruined by large advances made to Robert Morris and the latter's associates, James Greenleaf and John Nicholson. In a recent case in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania (2 Norris' Reports, 512) it appears in the opinion of the Court that these gentlemen owed him in 1797 the sum

of \$900,000. He was Recorder of Deeds for the county of Philadelphia from 1799 to 1809, and was (for many years) Treasurer of the University of Pennsylvania. He married in 1780 Elizabeth, a daughter of Jonathan Sergeant and granddaughter of Rev. John Jonathan Dickinson, First President of Princeton College, and an aunt of Hon. John Sergeant (1805), Hon. Thomas Sergeant (1816) and Henry Sergeant (1811). His son Samuel Fox (1813) married Maria Moylan, a daughter of General Stephen Moylan (1771), the first President of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick. He himself was the second Secretary of the Hibernian Society, succeeding Mathew Carey, September 5, 1791, and remaining Secretary until March 17, 1796. He was also Vice-President of the Society from 1818 until his death, which occurred April 22, 1822, at Philadelphia. He was buried in the burial-ground of the Third Presbyterian Church, Pine street above Fourth. His wife died May 29, 1831, in the 76th year of her age. During his life Edward Fox was remarkable for his genial disposition and infinite humor and gloried in being an Irishman. In America he was a strong Democrat (then known as Republican) in politics. Edward Fox had nine children, of whom seven died unmarried. Samuel, born June 10, 1783, died 1854, married in 1806 Maria, daughter of General Stephen Moylan. They had many descendants. John, born April 26, 1787, died April 15, 1849, married in 1816 Margery, daughter of Gilbert Rodman, Esq. He was Deputy Attorney-General for fifteen years. During the War of 1812 he was Aide-de-Camp to General Worrell. He was also Major-General of Militia for Bucks and Montgomery counties and was a member of Congress. He was President Judge of those counties from 1830 to 1842. He had five children. 1. Gilbert Rodman Fox, born March 27, 1817, a member of the Bucks county Bar. He was Clerk of United States District Court for Eastern District of Pennsylvania from 1859 to 1875. His son, Gilbert Rodman Fox, Jr., is also a practising lawyer in partnership with his father, in Norristown, Pa. 2. Elizabeth Sergeant Fox, married 1845 to John B.

Pugh, of Doylestown, Pa., an attorney-at-law. Their son, **Edward Fox Pugh**, born 1847, is a member of the Philadelphia Bar. A daughter, **Mary Pugh**, married to **Joseph Warner Goheen**, also a member of Philadelphia Bar. Another daughter, **Sophia Pugh**, married 1885 to **Hugh B. Eastburn**, a member of the Bucks county Bar. 3. **Edward John Fox**, born 1824, a member of the Northampton county Bar, residing at Easton, Pa. He married first in 1849 **Mary C. Wilson**, and second in 1878 **Elizabeth S. F. Randolph**. A daughter, **Emily Fox**, died 1883, married **John L. Wilson**, a member of the Easton Bar. A son, **John Fox**, born 1852, is now pastor of North Church (Presbyterian), Allegheny county, Pa. Another son, **Edward John Fox, Jr.**, born 1858, is now in partnership with his father, a member of the Easton Bar. 4. **Mary Rodman Fox**, unmarried. 5. **Louis Rodman Fox**, born 1834, was admitted to Bucks county Bar, but afterwards studied for the ministry, and is now pastor of Union Church (Presbyterian), Detroit, Michigan. **Edward Fox Pugh, Esq.**, of Philadelphia, has published a memoir of **Edward Fox**.

John Fox, 1808.—Son of **Edward Fox** (1790), was born April 26, 1787. He graduated at the University of Pennsylvania, read law with **Hon. Alexander J. Dallas** and practiced in Bucks county, Pa. He was Deputy Attorney-General for fifteen years for that district. During the War of 1812 he was Aide-de-Camp to General **Worrell**, with the rank of Lieutenant. He was also a Major-General of Militia for Bucks and Montgomery counties, and was also a member of Congress. In 1830 he was appointed, by Governor **Wolf**, President-Judge of Bucks and Montgomery counties and held that office until 1842. He died April 15, 1849. He married, in 1816, **Margery**, daughter of **Gilbert Rodman**. He was one of the Counsellors of the Society, 1808-1812.

Samuel Fox, 1813.—Son of **Edward Fox** (1790), was born June 10, 1783. In 1806 he married **Maria**, daughter of General **Stephen Moylan**, President of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick. For their issue see sketch of **Edward Fox** (1790).

He died in Mercer county, Pa., in 1854. Mr. Fox was a member of the Acting Committee of the Society, 1814-1816.

Philip Francis, 1780.—We have no information concerning him.

Thomas Willing Francis, 1804.—Born in Philadelphia, August 30, 1767, and graduated from the University of Pennsylvania. He was the son of **Tench Francis** (1771) and of **Anne Willing**. He was a merchant. He married, September 25, 1794, his cousin **Dorothy**, daughter of **Thomas Willing**. She survived him. He died June 2, 1815, and was buried in Christ Church cemetery. **Willing Francis** (1824) was his son.

William Francis, 1813.—Was connected with the Philadelphia Theatre. He died May 12, 1827, in the 64th year of his age and was buried in Christ Church cemetery.

Willing Francis, 1824.—Son of **Thomas Willing Francis** (1804). Born March 24, 1798. He married, November 9, 1820, his cousin **Maria**, daughter of **George Willing**, and died February 8, 1833.

Walter Franklin, 1811.—Was born in Philadelphia, May 7, 1773. In January, 1806, he was one of three citizens to issue an address which resulted in the formation of the "Philadelphia Society for the Encouragement of Domestic Manufactures," of which **Stephen Girard** was first President. On July 1, 1807, he was one of the Committee of Correspondence appointed by the meeting of citizens called to denounce the "Chesapeake outrages" and to assure the Government of their support in case of active measures against Great Britain. He was commissioned Attorney-General of Pennsylvania, January 9, 1809. He was also a Judge for one of the Eastern Districts of Pennsylvania. On April 2, 1811, he was one of the incorporators of the "Schuylkill Falls Bridge Company." He died in 1835. He married, in 1802, **Anne Emlen**. Dr. **Walter F. Atlee**, of Philadelphia, is his grandson. **Walter Franklin** was a warm friend of **John Binns** (1809), through whom he became a member of the Society. [See "Scharf and Westcott," Index.]

John Frazer, 1835.—Was born in Ireland and came to Philadelphia about 1832. He was a manufacturer of cotton and woollen goods at 716 South Twelfth street.

Robert Frazer, 1814.—Was a son of General Persifor Frazer of the Revolutionary Army, who was the son of John Frazer, a native of Ireland, who came to Philadelphia in 1735. He was born January 11, 1769, graduated at the University of Pennsylvania, studied law and was admitted to the Philadelphia Bar, July 21, 1792. He became Prosecuting Attorney of Chester county and held that position for many years. He died January 20, 1821, and was buried at Middletown, Delaware co., Pa. He was married three times; first, on May 3, 1798, to Mary Ball, who died June 21, 1800. Second, to Elizabeth Fries, who died June 19, 1815. Third, to Alice, widow of Eli Yarnall and daughter of Joseph Pennell. She died February 11, 1818. Dr. Persifor Frazer of Philadelphia is a grandson of Robert Frazer.

Robert Frazier, 1802.—We have no information concerning him. There was a Robert Frazier, attorney-at-law, 123 Chestnut street, noted in the Directory for 1802.

Tristram B. Freeman, 1808.—Was of the firm of T. B. Freeman & Co., auctioneers, 177 High street.

Richard Fullerton, 1790.—Was a merchant at 66 North Third street in 1791.

Charles A. Furbush, 1891.—Manufacturer; did not return his blank.

John S. Furey, 1826.—On December 22, 1825, we find a deed to John S. Furey, Gentleman, for a lot at the southeast corner of Locust and Dean streets. In the Directory for 1826 he is described as a Tax Collector, 101 Spruce street.

James Galbraith, 1840.—We have no information concerning him.

Anthony J. Gallagher, 1870.—Son of Bernard Gallagher (1820), was born in Philadelphia, March 1, 1823. He was in the wholesale liquor business with his son, Augustus B. Gallagher, at 207 and 209 North Second street, the firm being

A. J. Gallagher & Son. He was a Director of the Commonwealth Insurance Company and of the Beneficial Saving Fund, and a member of the Commercial Exchange, Catholic Club, Park Art Association, Drug Exchange, Merchants' Fund Association, and Historical Society of Pennsylvania. He died February 17, 1886.

Augustus B. Gallagher, 1883.—Son of Anthony J. Gallagher (1870), was born in Philadelphia, June 26, 1849. He was in the wholesale liquor business with his father, at 207 and 209 North Second street. He was a member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, the Catholic Club, and the Drug Exchange, and was also attached to the First Regiment, National Guard of Pennsylvania. He died October 25, 1886.

Bernard Gallagher, 1820.—Born in County Tyrone, Ireland, about 1787. He came to America about 1810, landing at Philadelphia. He kept a wine and grocery store at the southwest corner of Sixth and Chestnut streets, upon the site of the present *Ledger* building. He was a Trustee of St. Mary's Catholic Church. He died in or near New Orleans, of yellow fever, about 1833. Anthony J. Gallagher (1870) was his son.

Charles J. Gallagher, 1877.—Was born in Philadelphia, March, 1839. His father was a native of County Tyrone, Ireland. James Maguire (1854) was his uncle. Mr. Gallagher is a wholesale liquor merchant, of the firm of Gallagher & Burton, southwest corner Tenth and Filbert streets. He is President of the Mechanics' Insurance Company and a Director of the Beneficial Saving Fund. Like his partner, Mr. Burton, he is a quiet but useful and efficient member of the Society, and has hosts of friends.

Christopher Gallagher, 1881.—Was born in Trimdilton, County Donegal, Ireland, and came to the United States, July 12, 1856, and settled in Philadelphia, where he is in the wholesale liquor business, at 806 Lombard street. He is a member of the Catholic Club, the American Catholic Historical Society; President of Building and Loan Associations, and



CAPT. HENRY GEDDES.

connected with various other organizations.

James Gallagher, M. D., 1790.—Was one of the Society's physicians in 1799, and a member of the Acting Committee in 1796. He died in 1822, his will being proved April 24th of that year.

John N. Gallagher, 1886.—Born November 6, 1837, in New York city. He is a grandson of John Gallagher, of Londonderry, Ireland, who fled to this country in 1798 to save his life. He removed from New York to Philadelphia in 1872, and is the publisher and proprietor of the *Real Estate Record*. He has also been employed by the *Philadelphia Record* since 1877. He is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen and of the Knights of Birmingham.

Hugh Gamble, 1859.—Died July 3, 1890, and was buried in Mt. Moriah cemetery. He lived at 733 South Sixteenth street.

Simon Gartland, 1864.—Was born in Philadelphia in 1811. He was the son of James Gartland and Mary Gartland (*née* Conroy), of Dublin, Ireland. He was a leather-currier until 1840, and a very prominent Catholic undertaker from 1845 until his death, May 8, 1874. He was buried in Cathedral cemetery. He conducted many of the most prominent funerals, and did the largest business as an undertaker in the State.

James Gass, 1855.—Was of the firm of McFadden & Gass, dealers in dry-goods and notions. He was a native of Ireland.

James Gay, 1854.—Was a member of City Councils. He was a native of Ireland. Captain James Gay took a great interest in the Society, and he served on the Acting Committee, 1856-1861. His will, signed November 15, 1860, and proved December 4, 1860, mentions his brother, Charles Gay; his sister, Sarah Caldwell; Andrew Gordon, husband of his niece, Mary Caldwell; John Moffatt, husband of his niece, Rebecca Caldwell; his nephew, John Gay; and his niece, Jane Gay. It also bequeathed \$1,000, on certain conditions, to the First Presbyterian Church, Northern Liberties. James

Gay Gordon (1882) is a grandnephew of Captain James Gay.

Henry Geddes, 1790.—A communication in a Wilmington paper at the time of his death, 1833, gives the following relating to him: "He was born in Dublin, Ireland, the 13th of June, O. S. In Trinity College, of the same city, he received his education till 19 years of age. At this period, having a predilection for a seafaring life, he entered as a midshipman in the British Navy, and continued in the service about seven years. In 1775 he resigned, and, having friends and relatives in America, he emigrated, intending to make our country his future home. He landed at Wilmington, and in 1776 was united in marriage to her who, after fifty-seven years of domestic enjoyment, survives to mourn the loss of her partner. The Revolutionary War having now commenced, he entered the army as Quartermaster to Colonel Duff's regiment of 1776-7. But having still a preference for the sea, in 1777 he left the army and took charge of a merchant vessel belonging to Baltimore, in which employment he continued until he received a commission of Post-Captain in the Navy of the United States. In this capacity he commanded the frigate *Palapso*, and rendered important services to the country. On the reduction of the navy, being put out of commission, he returned to the merchant service, and continued therein till the war of 1812; and after the peace of 1815 he made one or two voyages more. In 1816 he was appointed an Inspector of Revenue within the Delaware district, which office he held and faithfully executed to the time of his decease. After a long life of uncommon health and vigor of constitution, he died suddenly of apoplexy at Port Penn, Delaware, on Sabbath morning, at 6 o'clock, the first day of the present month, exchanging, as we trust, an earthly for a heavenly and eternal rest. Though 84 years of age, till his last attack, it might almost be said of him, as was said of Moses, 'His eye was not dim nor his natural force abated.' One cause of his longevity, beyond a doubt, was his *equanimity* of temper. In this he may be

presented as a model for most men. The testimony of a boatman who had been for many years in his employ would be, I have no doubt, the testimony of all his friends, to wit: that in all weather, whether it rained or shined, in storm or calm, he never saw the Captain out of humor. For myself, I can say, I never saw him but in one mood—that of perpetual cheerfulness."

The writer of the communication concludes as follows: "He was remarkable also for his *temperance*, even when 'temperate drunkenness' pervaded almost all classes of the community. And in keeping order on his vessel he never found it necessary to use an *oath*. And yet no officer was ever more cheerfully obeyed. It was his frequent remark that 'were there no swearing on the quarter-deck, there would be none in the cabin.' In personal appearance and manners Captain Geddes was one of those men who, when once seen, are never forgotten. His image was as distinctly impressed on my mind the first time I saw him, sixteen years ago, as it is now. His erect posture, his quick step, his cane in his hand, his friendly eye, the smile on his lips, the graceful bow, the words of courtesy, the warm greeting with your hand in both of his, gave me at once an image of the man that has never been altered, and will never be effaced. His hardy habits, his remarkable activity, his regularity and punctuality in all his engagements (a rare quality in those days), his universal politeness and friendliness, his conscientious integrity, his forbearance toward others, and general blamelessness of life, made him one of a thousand. His forbearance toward others was most remarkable. He was remarkable for his perfect abstinence from the abuse of the absent. Judging from his conversation, you would have supposed he never saw a fault in others; or seeing, endeavored to forget it. And as his appropriate reward, he was spared the censure of others. I do not remember ever to have heard a whisper to his discredit, and as to an enemy, I doubt if he had one in the world." Captain Henry Geddes married Margaret Latimer, No-

vember, 1776. Margaret Latimer was the daughter of James Latimer and Sarah Geddes (his wife), and to their house, in Newport, Delaware, near Wilmington, Henry Geddes came on his arrival from Ireland. Henry Geddes Banning, of Wilmington, Delaware, is a grandson. Captain Geddes died in 1833.

John G. George, 1816.—Was in the grocery business.

Thomas German, 1833.—We know nothing of him, excepting that on October 28, 1848, letters of administration on his estate were granted to William German, the sureties being David German and Frederick A. Vincent.

Robert Getty, 1803.—All that we know of him is that he was in business at 108 Race street.

John Geyer, 1811.—Was in the grocery business at 207 High street. He was an Alderman, and Mayor of the city from October 19, 1813, to October 18, 1814. In the latter year he was a member of the Committee of Defence of the City. He was also Register of Wills from March 28, 1825, to March 6, 1830. His will, dated October 20, 1835, and proved October 29, 1835, mentions his wife Sarah; his brother, George; his son, William H. Geyer; his daughter, Maria Geyer Keyser, and her husband, Nathan L. Keyser; his mother, Barbara Geyer, and his grandson, John Geyer Keyser.

James Smith Gibbons, 1857.—Was born in Philadelphia, September 14, 1826. He is a son of James Gibbons, a native of Rathmullen, County Donegal, Ireland, and of Sarah Duffy, a native of Inishowen, same county. He was in the dry-goods business and was a member of the firms of Lewis, Brothers & Co.; Cottringer, Boyd & Gibbons; Gibbons & Cantada; and James S. Gibbons & Co. During the summer of 1861, when the Potomac river was blockaded by rebel shore batteries, and the Government seized the railroad from Baltimore to Washington for the transportation of men and army supplies only, thus cutting off the people of Washington, he started a line of Conestoga wagons between the two cities, called "Gibbons' Overland Express," which

continued until the blockade was raised. Mr. Gibbons was a Director of the Mercantile Library. He died in 1891.

Charles H. Gibson, 1882.—Did not return his blank.

John Gibson, 1851.—Was a wholesale distiller, head of the firm of John Gibson, Sons & Co. He died in March, 1865. His will, signed January 9, 1861, and proved March 21, 1865, bequeathed \$5,000 to the Protestant Episcopal Hospital; \$5,000 to the poor of the parish school of St. James' Episcopal Church; \$5,000 to the Foster Home. Henry C. Gibson, a well-known citizen of Philadelphia, was a son of John Gibson.

John Bannister Gibson, 1845.—Was born in Shearman's Valley, Pa., November 8, 1780. He was the son of Lieutenant-Colonel George Gibson, an officer in the Revolutionary army, who fell in St. Clair's expedition against the Indians, on the Miami, in 1791. He graduated from Dickinson College, studied law and was admitted to the Bar in Cumberland county in 1803, at Carlisle, Pa., and afterwards removed to Beaver, in the same State. In 1810 he was elected to the Legislature, and re-elected the following year. In July, 1813, he was appointed President-Judge of the Eleventh Judicial District of Pennsylvania, and three years after was commissioned an Associate Judge of the Supreme Court. In 1827 he was appointed Chief-Justice by the Governor, succeeding Chief-Justice Tilghman. In 1838, at the date of the adoption of the then new constitution of the State, he resigned his office, but was immediately re-appointed by the Governor. By a change in the Constitution, making the Judiciary elective, his seat became vacant in 1851. During the same year he was elected an Associate Judge of the Supreme Court, which office he held until his death, which occurred in Philadelphia, May 3, 1853 (see page 215). Chief-Justice Gibson was one of the ablest judges who ever sat in a Pennsylvania Court. He was frequently at the Hibernian Society dinners and took a great interest in the Society. [See Scharf & Westcott's "History of Philadelphia," Vol. 2, p. 1532; "Essay on his Life," by

Hon. Wm. A. Porter; "Biogr. Encyc. Penna.," p. 359.]

Charles M. Gilbertson, 1865.—Was a refiner at Passyunk and Washington avenues.

James Giles, 1802.—Is referred to as General James Giles.

John Gilkie, 1859.—Was in business at 26 South Seventh street.

John Gill, Jr., 1818.—Was a merchant and uncle of Archibald Campbell (1834). His will, dated May 20, 1842, and proved August 2, 1843, mentions his nephews, Archibald Campbell and John Gill Campbell; his nieces, Elizabeth Gill Baker, Harriet Sykes Oakman, and Ann Matilda Campbell; Anthony Blanchard, husband of his late niece, Elizabeth M. Blanchard, of city of Albany; his niece, Caroline Nettle, daughter of his late brother Matthew Gill; his nephews, Charles, John W. and William Gill, children of his late brother, William Gill; his niece, Mary Lintner, and his nephews, James and Robert Campbell, children of his late sister Ann Campbell; his niece, Ann Gill, and nephews, John G. Gill, Robert Gill, Jr., and Matthew Gill, M. D., children of his late brother, George Gill; his niece, Elizabeth Wood, daughter of his late sister, Elizabeth Wood; and his late brother, Robert Gill, of New York. His executors were Archibald Campbell, Benj. Gerhard and Hugh Campbell.

William Gill, 1817.—Brother of John Gill, Jr. (1818), was a merchant at 127 High street. He died prior to 1842.

William Gillespie, 1846.—Was born January 6, 1817, of Irish parents, at Paradise, Lancaster county, Pa. He was engaged for many years in the grocery business on Market street. He removed to Water street below Market, as a member of the firm of Taylor, Gillespie & Co., extensive wholesale grocers, and afterwards sugar refiners. He is now engaged with his son as merchandise brokers as Wm. Gillespie & Son, at 103 South Front street.

David Giltinan, 1864.—Was born March, 1827, in Limerick, Ireland, and came to Philadelphia in 1848. He is an importer, warehouse and wholesale liquor

dealer at 120 Walnut street. In 1886 he was a member of the Citizens' Committee of Fifty in aid of the Irish Parliamentary Fund, and has been otherwise a prominent citizen for many years. Mr. Giltinan served on the Finance Committee of the Society, 1882-1886.

Robert A. Given, M. D., 1845.—Was born March 15, 1816, in the parish of Ardstraw, County Tyrone, Ireland. He came to Philadelphia in June, 1836, and became a practicing physician. He was Assistant Physician at the Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane for nearly three years, and Physician to the Eastern Penitentiary for seven years. He established and conducted for thirty years the Burn-Brae Hospital, a private asylum for mental diseases. He died January 10, 1888, and was buried at Laurel Hill cemetery. He was one of the two Physicians of the Society, 1855-1881.

John P. Shindle Gobin, 1889.—Was born in Sunbury, Pa., January 26, 1837. His great-grandfather, Charles Gobin, was a native of Ireland. Upon the breaking out of the Rebellion he immediately enlisted, April 19, 1861, and served with great gallantry throughout the war. On July 24, 1864, he was promoted from Captain of Company C, 47th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, to be Major; on November 4, 1864, to be Lieutenant-Colonel; on January 3, 1865, to be Colonel, and on March 13, 1865, to be Brevet-Brigadier-General. He was mustered out of service with his regiment on December 25, 1865. Since that date he has been a practicing attorney in Lebanon, Pennsylvania. Taking an active interest in State politics, he was elected to the State Senate in 1884 and again elected in 1888. He is also Brigadier-General of the State National Guard, a Trustee of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home at Erie, Pennsylvania, and Vice-President of the Commission on Soldiers' Orphans' Schools. He is also a Director of the First National Bank of Lebanon, Pennsylvania. General Gobin is also prominent in the Grand Army of the Republic, and the Odd Fellows' and Masonic organizations. [See Bates's

"Pennsylvania Volunteers," Vol. 1, p. 1157.]

James Gay Gordon, 1882.—Was born in Philadelphia, November 11, 1855. He is the son of Andrew Gordon, a native of County Antrim, Ireland, and of Mary Gordon (*née* Caldwell), a native of County Tyrone, Ireland. Captain James Gay (1854) was his mother's uncle. He was admitted to the Philadelphia Bar, February 26, 1876, and immediately took an active part in Democratic politics and was elected a State Senator in November, 1880. He served in the Senate 1880-84. Upon the death of Judge Wm. H. Yerkes in October, 1885, Governor Pattison appointed him to fill the vacancy, as Judge of Court of Common Pleas No. 3, and he was elected for a full term of ten years, commencing January, 1886. He still holds that position.

John W. Gordon, 1818.—His name does not appear in the Directories or public records.

Nathaniel Gordon, 1843.—Was a son of Thomas F. Gordon, the Historian of Pennsylvania. He was a manufacturer at Thirteenth and Pine streets. He probably died in October, 1872. He served on the Acting Committee of the Society in 1859.

James E. Gorman, 1886.—Was born in Philadelphia, March 27, 1860. His parents were natives of County Tipperary, Ireland. He is a practicing lawyer, and was admitted to the Bar on March 5, 1883. He is a member of the Young Men's Democratic Association.

Thomas Gorman, 1822.—Was probably a hotel and stable keeper at 150 Race street. He died November, 1827.

William Gorman, 1880.—Was born February 9, 1845, in Durrow, Queens co., Ireland. He arrived in America when a child and came to Philadelphia about 1851. He is an attorney-at-law, being admitted to the Philadelphia Bar, February 26, 1876. He is at present one of the Solicitors of the Society, being first elected in 1873. He is a regular attendant at its meetings, takes the liveliest interest in its proceedings and has performed many valuable

services in its behalf. He is a very useful member of the Society.

Patrick Gormly, 1887.—Was born January 4, 1848, in Boyle, County Roscommon, Ireland, and came to America in 1849, when a child, and settled in Philadelphia in 1865. He is in the plumbing and steam-heating business at 155 North Tenth street. He is a member of the Master Plumbers' Association.

Robert Gorrell, 1865.—Was a coal operator, and resided at Ashland, Schuylkill county, Pa.

James Gowen, 1817.—Was born March 17, 1790, at Newtownstewart, County Tyrone, Ireland. He came to Philadelphia in 1811, where he was a shipping merchant, then a grocer and afterwards a wine merchant. He was a member of City Councils, and at one time acted as Vice-Consul for Portugal. He took a lively interest in agricultural subjects, was a noted breeder of short-horn cattle, was the author of sundry speeches, addresses and essays in that connection, and was President of the Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society. During the latter years of his life he lived at Mount Airy, Philadelphia, where he died January 8, 1873. He was buried in St. Luke's Church-yard, Germantown. He married a daughter of James Miller, of Mount Airy, and was the father of the late Franklin B. Gowen, President of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad. He was very active in the Society's affairs, and served on the Acting Committee, 1824-1825 and 1827-1834.

John Cadwalader Grady, 1890.—Was born in Eastport, Maine, October 8, 1847. He settled in Philadelphia, and was admitted to the Philadelphia Bar on November 4, 1871. In November, 1876, he was elected to the State Senate of Pennsylvania, and when he took his seat the following January he was the youngest member of that body. After serving a full term of four years he was re-elected in 1880 and again in 1884 and 1888, and has been Chairman of the Judiciary Committee for several years past. He was one of the delegates chosen by the Legislature to represent the State at the Yorktown Centen-

nal Celebration, and is a prominent figure in Philadelphia Republican politics. [See "Biographical Album of Prominent Pennsylvanians," first series, p. 175.]

David Graham, 1796.—Was a member of the Acting Committee of the Society in 1796.

Edwin Pinkerton Graham, 1863.—Was born in Philadelphia, November 14, 1832. He is the son of James Graham, of Coleraine, Ireland, and of Elizabeth James, of Princeton, N. J., and a brother of Henry R. Graham (1883). Mr. Graham has been connected with the Commercial National Bank, 314 Chestnut street, for many years, and is at present Cashier of that institution.

George Scott Graham, 1889.—The present District-Attorney of Philadelphia, was born in Philadelphia, September 13, 1850. His father, James Graham, was born in Ireland, came early to America, and was a prominent grocer in Philadelphia. His mother was Sarah J. Scott, the daughter of a well-to-do farmer of County Derry, Ireland. When seventeen to eighteen years of age he began to study law in the office of George W. Dedrick, Esq., and subsequently registered as a student under his present partner, John Roberts, Esq., and after a course in the Law Department of the University of Pennsylvania was admitted to the Bar, April 1, 1871. He was elected to Select Council, and was soon made Chairman of the Committee on Law in that body. In 1877 he was nominated for the office of District-Attorney, but was defeated. In 1880, however, he was elected to the office, and has since been repeatedly elected, practically without opposition, to the same position. On December 20, 1870, he was married to Miss Emma M. Ellis, a daughter of Charles Ellis. He is an Elder in the Presbyterian Church; also a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity. He is High Priest of Corinthian R. A. Chapter, No. 250, and is a Past Grand Commander of the Knights Templar of Pennsylvania. In February, 1889, Lafayette College, at Easton, Pa., conferred on him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws.

Henry R. Graham, 1863.—Was born in Philadelphia, October 25, 1844. He is a brother of Edwin Pinkerton Graham (1883). He is a dealer in leaf tobacco at 228 Arch street. He was President of the 10th Section School Board, and is a member of the Masonic organization and of the Union League.

James Graham, 1790.—Was a merchant, who probably died September, 1817.

James Graham, 1813.—Was a merchant at No. 3 North Ninth street. His will, dated September 11, 1822, and proved September 18, 1822, mentions his wife, Esther Graham; his son-in-law, William McCullin; his brothers, Thomas and William Graham; his niece, Sarah Graham; and his daughters, Nancy McCullin and Mary Graham. John Bell and Alexander Black were the executors.

James Graham, 1860.—Was born in 1814, in Slattabogie, near Maghera, County Derry, Ireland, and came to Philadelphia in 1841. He was in the wholesale grocery business, on Front street below Chestnut, for many years. He died December 21, 1881.

John Graham, 1792.—Was a merchant on "Sassafras street, between Water and Front streets, from Schuylkill."

John Graham, 1839.—Was probably a son of John Kittera Graham (1819), and associated with him in the grocery business.

John Kittera Graham, 1819.—Was associated with Thomas Graham (1821), who was probably his brother, in the grocery business, at 308 High street. He probably died in February, 1828.

Theodore A. Graham, 1884.—Was born in Philadelphia, October 27, 1841. His father was a native of Ireland. He is in the dry-goods business at 837 Market street. He is a member of the Union League, Young Republican Club, West Philadelphia Club, and of the Masonic organization. He was President of the first "Blaine Club" in the United States.

Thomas Graham, 1821.—Was in the grocery business at 289 High street. He was associated in business with John Kittera Graham, probably his brother. His

will, dated October 27, 1849, and proved December 4, 1852, mentions among others, his wife, Sarah Graham; his sons-in-law, William H. Ball, Nathaniel Waldron, Albert S. Ashmead, Henry C. Hutman; his son, Thomas Graham; his grandson, Thomas G. Folwell.

Walter Graham, 1859.—Was in the grocery business at 1601 Market street. He died in 1862. Letters of administration on his estate were granted March 7, 1862, to Susan Graham, 511 South Thirteenth street. The sureties were James Graham, 1029 Market street, and Samuel Martin, Thirteenth and Market streets.

Ulysses Simpson Grant, 1871.—Honorary member. General Grant's life is so well known to every American that it would be superfluous to give a sketch of it here, but it might be of interest to state that his mother, Hannah Simpson, was a native of Ireland, and the daughter of Matthew Simpson, a respectable farmer of Golan, Parish of Ardstraw, County Tyrone, Ireland, who emigrated with his young family to America, and settled on a farm in Bucks co., Pa. One of the sons of Matthew Simpson, and brother of General Grant's mother, was the father of the late Bishop Simpson. President Grant attended the Anniversary Dinner of the Society on March 17, 1871, and was elected an honorary member at the June meeting, 1871.

Edward Gray, 1812.—Was in the China trade at 38 Dock street and 100 South Front street. He was a partner of Robert Taylor (1802), the firm being Gray & Taylor.

Rev. James Gray, 1813.—Was pastor of the Old Scots or First Presbyterian Church from 1804 to 1815.

Richard Gray, 1884.—Is a member of the tobacco firm of Gray, Morales & Co.

Robert Gray, 1790.—Was a member of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick (see page 113). He was the son of George Gray, and was born probably at the "Sans Souci House," Gray's Ferry, upon May 8, 1759, and died at "Whitby Hall," Gray's Lane, May 9, 1802. He was the only one of several sons who survived his father. He was a bachelor. Harmer

Thomas, who now resides in "Whitby Hall," is a descendant.

Robert Gray, Jr., 1867.—We have no information concerning him.

Robert E. Gray, 1822.—Was probably the prominent brewer of that name.

William Gray, 1790.—Born 1750 in Belfast, Ireland, was one of the early settlers of Sunbury, Pa. He went there before 1771. He was a land surveyor and stood very high in his profession, his surveys being still quoted in the Courts. He was Commissioner for Northumberland co. from 1772 to 1778, and again in 1781; Deputy Surveyor, 1785; and Sheriff, 1794. He was Captain in First Pennsylvania Regiment of Riflemen, and was afterwards a Major in the American army during the Revolutionary war. He was taken prisoner at the battle of Long Island and exchanged December 8, 1776. He was drowned at Sunbury, July 18, 1804. Robert Gray, U. S. A., was his nephew. A grandson, Charles J. Bruner, now resides at Sunbury, and a granddaughter, Mrs. Harriet S. Totten, resides in New York city. Mr. Gray was a member of the Pennsylvania Society of the Cincinnati and also of the Masonic organization (Lodge No. 22, Sunbury).

William H. Gray, 1889.—Was born in Philadelphia, March 12, 1849. His father, John Murray Gray, was a native of County Strabane, Ireland, and his mother, Esther Bryson Gray, of Lifford, County Donegal, Ireland. He is in the dry-goods business. He has been a School Director in the Thirty-second Ward, is a member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Volunteer Firemen's Association and of the Masonic order.

John Ignatius Green, 1885.—Was born in Philadelphia, March 6, 1852. His father was a native of Ireland and his mother a native of England. He is a conveyancer.

William M. Greiner, 1869.—Was born March 16, 1824, in Philadelphia. His great-grandfather and grandmother, named McCalla, were natives of Ireland. His grandfather, Alexander McCalla, kept the Golden Swan Hotel on Third street above Arch, was also proprietor of the

"Swift Sure" line of stages that ran from Philadelphia to New York, and proprietor of the passenger boats on the Schuylkill Canal to Reading, before the railroads were built. Mr. Greiner himself was Major of the Third Regiment of Pennsylvania Reserve Brigade in 1862 and 1863. He has been a School Director in the 10th Ward, and also for ten years a member of the Board of Port Wardens of Philadelphia. He was connected with the Old Volunteer Fire Department. He is a member of the Star Lodge No. 186, F. and A. M., and also of the Union League. He was a cotton merchant for thirty-three years, and is now President of the Granger Fertilizer Company, 134 South Fourth street.

Matthew Grier, Jr., 1845.—Was in the boot and shoe business. His father was born near Londonderry, Ireland.

Gilbert Griffin, 1883.—Was born in Aughrim, County Galway, Ireland, in 1850, and came to Philadelphia in September, 1864. He is a hotel keeper at Ninth and Jayne streets.

Nicholas J. Griffin, 1880.—Was born October 29, 1843, in Pallas Kenry, County Limerick, Ireland. He came to Philadelphia in June, 1852, where he was in the employ of Maurice Raleigh, Church alley, and his successors, J. & J. P. Steiner, and Wolgamuth, Raleigh & Co., until 1864, when he went to Mahanoy City, Pa., as clerk with Barry Brothers, coal miners. He returned to Philadelphia in 1867, and became bookkeeper for David Giltinan (1864) and was afterwards a partner with him. Since May, 1878, he has been a wholesale dealer and commission merchant in alcohol and domestic spirits. He served in the Pennsylvania Militia, First Coal Regiment, from July 1 to August 20, 1864. He was Secretary of the Hibernian Society, 1882-1885, and upon March 17, 1886, was elected its Vice-President, and served until March 17, 1888. Mr. Griffin has taken an active interest in the Society since his election, and upon retiring from the Vice-Presidency was presented with handsomely engrossed resolutions expressive of the Society's appreciation of his services (see page 265).

Thomas J. Grimeson, 1884.—Vice-President of the Society, March 17, 1888, to March 17, 1889, has been in the United States Internal Revenue service for many years. He did not return his blank. He is from Chambersburg, Pa.

William Grimshaw, 1828.—Was born in Greencastle, Ireland, in 1782, and came to America in 1815, where he lived in Philadelphia and its vicinity for many years. He died in 1852. He was the author of school histories of England, France, Greece, United States, Rome, and South America and Mexico; also of a "Life of Napoleon," "Etymological Dictionary," "Gentlemen's Lexicon," "Ladies' Lexicon," "Merchant's Law Book," "Form Book," "American Chesterfield." He also published questions and keys to his histories, revised editions of Goldsmith's Rome, Greece, etc., of Ramsay's "Life of Washington," and of Blaine's "History of the Wars growing out the French Revolution." [See Allibone's "Dictionary of Authors," Vol. 1, p. 743; Scharf & Westcott, Vol. 2, p. 1168.]

William G. Gubbins, 1848.—Was in the provision business on Vine street near Schuylkill Sixth street.

James Hagan, 1882.—Was born in Park, County Derry, Ireland, and came to Philadelphia in June, 1845. He was Alderman of the Second Ward for five years, since which time he has been engaged in the real estate business at 912 Christian street. Mr. Hagan has been prominently engaged in the Catholic Total Abstinence movement, and was President of St. Paul's T. A. B. Society for many years, and was also President of the C. T. A. Union of Philadelphia, 1876-79. He is now a member of Select Council.

Francis Haggerty, 1888.—Was born in Philadelphia, November 9, 1841. His parents were natives of County Donegal, Ireland. He is engaged in the manufacture of morocco leather. He was President and Treasurer of the Father Rafferty Beneficial Society for seven years, and President of Fairmount Branch Irish National League from its organization, February, 1880. He is connected with the Morocco Manufacturers' National Ex-

change, also with the Morocco Manufacturers' Local Exchange. Mr. Haggerty is a warm supporter of all movements in aid of Home Rule in Ireland.

William Hahn, 1813.—Was in the grocery business at 70 North Fourth street, corner of Race.

Lindley Haines, 1886.—The son of Lindley Haines, a native of New Jersey, and Anne L. Haines, a native of Philadelphia, was born in Philadelphia, August 12, 1849. He has been a member of the Guardians of the Poor. He is a stock-broker.

Richard Hall, 1809.—We can find no trace of him in the Directories or public records.

Thomas Hall, 1825.—Was probably an innkeeper at 326 South Front street, but it is not certain.

Peter T. Hallahan, 1884.—Was born near Downingtown, Chester co., Pa., May 14, 1850. His father was a native of County Cork and his mother of County Limerick, Ireland. He is a shoe manufacturer and retailer at 759 and 761 Passyunk avenue. He was President of St. Philip's Literary Institute for several years, and member of the Shoe Manufacturers' Association, Catholic Club, and Young Men's Democratic Association.

Timothy Frederick Halvey, 1882.—Was born in Kinvarra, County Galway, Ireland, September 9, 1852. He came to America, October 14, 1866, and settled in Philadelphia, January 15, 1881. He is a wool merchant. Mr. Halvey is greatly interested in the study of the Celtic language, founded the Philo-Celtic Society and was its first President. He has made a number of translations into Irish.

William Worthington Haly, 1832.—Was a member of the Philadelphia Bar, being admitted to practice January 11, 1823, and was one of the authors of "Troubat and Haly's Practice in the Civil Courts." He lost his life in the great fire at Hart's Building, northeast corner of Sixth and Chestnut streets, December 20, 1851.

Gavin Hamilton, 1795.—Was a member of the Acting Committee of the Society in 1796.

Gavin Hamilton, Jr., 1814.—Was in the tobacco business at 122 High street. He was proprietor of a snuff-mill on Cobb's creek. He probably died in May, 1862.

John Hamilton, 1808.—Was a merchant at No. 36 Strawberry street. He served on the Acting Committee of the Society, 1817-1823.

James Hamilton, 1832.—We have no information concerning him. There are numerous persons of the same name in the public records, but none of them seem to be the person.

Hugh J. Hammill, 1884.—Is a manufacturer of woolen yarns in Germantown. He did not return his blank.

William Hammill, 1837.—A resident of Norriton, Montgomery co., Pa., was a wool manufacturer. In 1837 he and his son erected the Washington Woolen Mills in First ward of the borough of Norristown, Pa. They were then called the "Moy Craig" Mills. They are now occupied by William Watt, and are known as Watt's Mills. [See Bean's "Hist. Montgomery Co.," p. 583.]

Edward Hand, 1790.—Was a member of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick (see p. 113).

Moses Purnell Handy, 1884.—Was born April 14, 1847, in Warsaw, Mo. His father, an eminent Presbyterian divine, belonging to an old Maryland family, was then serving as a missionary in Osage co., Mo., but shortly afterwards returned to the Eastern Shore of Maryland. He was educated at the Virginia College Institute, Portsmouth, Va., and towards the end of the rebellion, though but a boy, served for a few months on the staff of General Stevens, Chief of Engineers in Lee's army. Shortly after the war he began his career as a journalist by contributing letters to the *New York Watchman*. He obtained employment on the *Christian Observer*, of Richmond, Va., and also became a reporter on the *Dispatch* of that city, and subsequently in 1869 the editor of the *Dispatch*. His capacity being now recognized he was engaged as Richmond correspondent for several leading journals of the North, including the *New York Tribune*. In 1875 he became editor-in-chief

of the Richmond *Enquirer*, and in 1876, while serving as a Commissioner from Virginia to the Philadelphia Centennial Exposition, he accepted an assistant editorship on the *Philadelphia Press* and settled in this city. He became managing editor of the *Press* in 1880, and continued in that position until 1884, when he left it and organized a company to purchase the *Evening News*, of which paper he became editor-in-chief, and continued until 1887, when he accepted an editorial position on the *New York World*, and in January, 1888, took charge of the Washington Bureau of that journal, but in the following June resigned that position and resumed his work of special correspondent of several leading papers. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and is known all over the country as the President of the noted Clover Club of Philadelphia. Mr. Handy married, April 15, 1869, Sarah Matthews, daughter of George H. Matthews, of Cumberland co., Va. [See "Biographical Album of Prominent Pennsylvanians," first series, p. 401.]

Edward Hanlon, 1790.—Was in the bottling business at 80 S. Second street.

James Hanna, 1844.—Was born February 2, 1806, in Southwark, Philadelphia. His father, John Hanna, and his mother, Elizabeth Patterson, were both natives of County Down, Ireland. He was engaged in the profession of the law, and was Solicitor of the Board of Guardians of the Poor of Philadelphia from 1835 to 1850; member of the Pennsylvania Senate in 1837; Clerk of Orphans' Court in 1838; in 1841 Commissioner of the Borough of West Philadelphia, and Solicitor of the Board of Commissioners of the District of Moyamensing in 1845. Afterwards he went to California, and was elected District Attorney of Humboldt co., and appointed Brigadier-General Eighth Brigade State Militia. He left Philadelphia for San Francisco in February, 1850, arriving there in May of same year, and resided there until January, 1854, when he removed to Eureka, Humboldt co., where he practiced his profession until his death, November 13, 1888.

Mr. Hanna was a member of the Masonic Order. Hon. William B. Hanna (1884) is his nephew.

William Brantly Hanna, 1884.—Born in Philadelphia, November 23, 1835. He is the son of John Hanna, who was a member of the Philadelphia Bar. He graduated from the Central High School, and also from the Law Department of the University of Pennsylvania, and was admitted to the Philadelphia Bar, November 14, 1857. He was Assistant District Attorney for a time under William B. Mann. In 1867 he was elected to Common Council from the Tenth ward, and served two years, being elected to Select Council in 1869, where he served until January 1, 1875, when he took his seat as Judge of the Orphans' Court. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1873. Upon June 3, 1878, he was commissioned as President Judge of the Orphans' Court, and was re-elected in 1884 for another term of ten years, commencing January 1, 1885. Judge Hanna, by his courteous bearing, has done much to popularize the Orphans' Court, over which he so ably presides.

William James Hanna, 1871.—Was born March 2, 1838, at White-House, Parish Killen, County Donegal, Ireland, about four miles from Londonderry. He came to Philadelphia, October 4, 1854; was employed in 1857 by William Brice (1861), President of the Society, in the general commission and produce business, and became a partner of Mr. Brice in 1858, with whom he continued until 1870. He then returned to Ireland, purchased a beautiful place on the river Foyle near Londonderry, at Carrigan, County Donegal, where he still resides. He holds the position of County Magistrate, and has taken a very active interest in Parnell and the Land League movement. He was nominated for Parliament by the Land League, but declined. The Land League nominee was elected. Before leaving Philadelphia he was a member of the Commercial Exchange. He is a member of the Odd-Fellows, and Masonic Orders, and was a member of Rev. Dr. Blackwood's church.

William Wilson Hanna, 1884.—Born March 4, 1846, in Blackwater Town, County Armagh, Ireland. He came to America (New York) in February, 1860, and settled in Philadelphia in December, 1882. He is a merchant at 30 N. Front street. He was a drummer, private and Sergeant in the Fifth Regiment, New York Volunteers, in the rebellion, serving from 1862 to the close of the war. He is a member of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and of the Grand Army of the Republic. He is a regular attendant at the Society's meetings, and takes an active part in its proceedings.

Henry Stites Hannis, 1867.—Was born in Philadelphia February 25, 1834. He was not of Irish descent. He was in the employ of John Gibson and John Gibson's Sons for thirteen years, and in December, 1863, started in business as H. S. Hannis & Co., and on May 1, 1871, organized the Hannis Distilling Co., of which he became President. He died May 19, 1886, and was buried in Laurel Hill cemetery.

John Hanson, 1822.—Was a grocer at No. 3 Water street in 1824.

John Harding, Jr., 1832.—Born at Marcus Hook, Pa., September 9, 1794. He settled in Philadelphia in November, 1810, where for many years he was engaged in the grocery business. About 1820 he made a visit to Ireland for his health. At one time he lost heavily in business, but with untiring energy he began again, and subsequently built up a large trade. He built the warehouse at 29 and 31 S. Front street and 28 and 30 S. Water street in 1844, where the business is still continued by the firm of Harding, Britton & Co. He was a Director of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, and a member of the Masonic order. He died November 11, 1866, leaving three sons and three daughters surviving him.

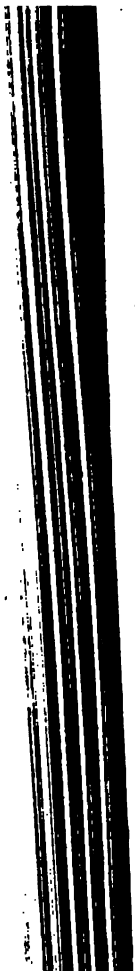
J. A. Hardinge, 1817.—We have no information concerning him.

Charles A. Hardy, 1881.—Did not return his blank. He is of the firm of Hardy & Mahoney, publishers and proprietors of the *Catholic Standard*. He is



WILLIAM B. HANNA.





a prominent member of the Catholic Club.

William Harkness, 1804.—We can find no trace of him in the public records.

Thomas Biggs Harned, 1887.—Was born in Philadelphia, March 15, 1851. He is not of Irish descent. He is an attorney and counsellor-at-law, residing and practicing in Camden, N. J. He was a delegate to the National Republican Convention of 1884, and is a member of the Camden Bar Association, Pennsylvania Historical Society, Contemporary Club of Philadelphia, Unitarian Liberal Church of Camden, Ancient Order of United Workmen and of the Masonic order.

William Michael Harnett, 1890.—Was born in Clonakilty, County Cork, Ireland, August 10, 1848. His parents, who were natives of the same county, had emigrated to America prior to their marriage, which took place in this country, and had returned to Ireland. They had three children born in Ireland, and came again to America when their son, William M., was but a year old. They settled in Philadelphia in July, 1850, where two of their children were born. The son, William Michael Harnett, was educated at St. Mary's Parochial School, Fourth street above Spruce, and subsequently in the Filbert Street Grammar School, after which he commenced his career of artist, which has made him so famous. He studied for a time at the New York Academy of Design, and spent ten years in Europe, principally in Munich, enthusiastically devoting himself to his profession. He developed a taste for "still life" painting and his pictures early attracted the notice of connoisseurs for their wonderful fidelity and marvellous execution. His great picture, "After the Chase," was admitted to the Paris Salon of 1885, and was accorded the high honor of being "hung on the line," and also photographed for the Official Catalogue. The same year one of his pictures was admitted to the Royal Academy Exhibition in London and was purchased by one of the Royal Academicians. His pictures now bring very high prices. Modest and retiring in

disposition, he would have remained almost in obscurity, had not his paintings compelled recognition and pointed him out as the greatest painter of "still life" who has ever lived. He easily stands at the head of the artists in this line of his profession. Unfortunately ill health has for some years seriously crippled his exertions and rendered him an invalid for many months, but he has recently visited the Hot Springs of Arkansas, and it is hoped that his health will be fully restored and that he may again be able to resume work. Of exemplary life and almost saintly character, every one who knows him esteems and loves him. Mr. Harnett's residence is in Philadelphia, where he has a sister, Ella Harnett, now living.

Arthur Harper, 1818.—Was a merchant at 202 Spruce street, and was one of the executors of the will of Hugh Holmes (1790). St. Memin's collection has a portrait of him but no sketch. His will, dated July 28, 1829, and proved October 23, 1832, mentions his nieces, Maria Harper and Ann Watres; the daughters of William A. Grimshaw, and his three brothers, James, Jackson, and Arthur Harper Grimshaw; his son-in-law, Ebenezer Jackson; his daughter, Eliza Anne Jackson; Charles A. Harper (1819), merchant; and Charles Watres, merchant. In it he bequeaths \$100 to the Presbyterian Church of Allentown, East Jersey, and \$100 to the Hibernian Society.

Benjamin West Harper, 1888.—Son of James Harper (1832) and of Charlotte Swan Harper, was born in Philadelphia, February 13, 1831. He is an insurance agent, and is a member of the Union League and of the Masonic order.

Charles A. Harper, 1810.—Was a merchant at southeast corner Second and Arch streets. Letters of administration on his estate were granted, April 16, 1844, to George W. Tryon.

James Harper, 1832.—Was born in the townland of Glashiel, County Tyrone, Ireland, in 1779, and came to America in 1793 or 1794, and settled in Philadelphia in 1794. He was engaged in the brick-making business where Rittenhouse Square now is, and lived in the building now occu-

pied by the Social Art Club. He was a member of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth United States Congresses, 1833-1837, and was Grand Master of Masonic Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, and also a member of Franklin Institute and Academy of Fine Arts of Philadelphia. He died March 31, 1873, and was buried at Laurel Hill cemetery. He was one of Philadelphia's prominent citizens for many years and was esteemed by all who knew him. For a long period he was actively identified with the Society. Was elected Vice-President on March 17, 1856, and continued to occupy that position, by repeated annual elections, until March 17, 1870, when, owing to the increasing infirmities of age, he declined a re-election. Throughout his entire term of office he was regarded with affection by the members. Two sons of Mr. Harper are now members of the Society, viz.: Thomas S. Harper, M. D. (1856), and Benjamin W. Harper (1888). Thomas Harper (1832), a brother, was also a member.

James Harper, 1873.—We have no definite information concerning him.

Thomas Harper, 1832.—Was born in the townland of Glasach, County Tyrone, Ireland, in 1777, came to America in 1790 and settled in Philadelphia about 1792. He was a brick-maker and also a flour merchant, and was at one time one of the City Prison Inspectors. He died May 11, 1839, and was buried in Monument cemetery. Hon. James Harper (1832) was his brother.

Thomas Scott Harper, M. D., 1856.—Son of Hon. James Harper (1832), was born in Philadelphia, July 19, 1821. He was a member of the Board of Health, 1853-1854, President of Medical Board of Philadelphia, and was connected with the Howard Hospital Home for Incurables. He has been a practicing physician for many years. Dr. Harper was very active in the Society's affairs for many years, serving as one of its Physicians, 1857-1878.

Charles Jefferson Harrah, 1886.—Born at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, June 9, 1855. He is the son of Charles J. Harrah, for several years a prominent citizen of

Philadelphia. He came to America, April 15, 1876, and settled with his father in Philadelphia. He was in the ship brokerage business from 1877 to 1880, and was connected with the passenger railways of the city from 1882 to 1886, being Vice-President of the People's Passenger Railway Company and Treasurer of the Germantown Passenger Railway Company. He is actively interested in the Children's Sanitarium Association, the Homœopathic Hospital and the "Sheltering Arms" of the Episcopal Church. In 1886 he was a member of the Citizens' Committee of Fifty, in aid of the Irish Parliamentary Fund. At present he is President and principal owner of the Midvale Steel Works, one of the largest establishments of the kind in the country. Mr. Harrah is noted for his great interest in benevolent and charitable works.

Jeremiah J. Harrigan, 1882.—Was born in Philadelphia, October 31, 1857, and is in the liquor business with Andrew C. Craig & Co., 138 South Front street. His father was a native of Cork, Ireland. Mr. Harrigan is a member of the Catholic Philopatrian Literary Institute.

Samuel Lindsay Harris, 1879.—Son of Samuel Harris, a native of County Derry, Ireland, was born in Philadelphia. He was a drayman and afterwards a book-keeper. He died September 9, 1889.

Henry Harrison, 1820.—Was the son of Matthias Harrison and Rebecca Mifflin Francis, daughter of Turbutt Francis (1771). He married, March 17, 1817, Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Willing Francis (1804). He died March 16, 1825, aged 33 years and 5 months, and was buried in Christ Church burying-ground.

William F. Harrity, 1881.—Was born October 19, 1850, in Wilmington, Del. He is the son of Michael and Jane A. Harrity, natives of County Donegal, Ireland. On September 2, 1867, he came to Philadelphia to attend La Salle College, from which he graduated June 1, 1870. In 1872 he commenced the study of the law and was admitted to the Philadelphia Bar, December 27, 1873. Since his admission he has been in active practice. He

soon became engaged in politics, and served as Chairman of the Democratic City Executive Committee in 1882, and was a Delegate at large to the Democratic National Convention at Chicago, July 8, 1884. Upon December 1, 1885, he was appointed Postmaster of the city by President Cleveland, which position he occupied until December 1, 1889, when he was succeeded by John Field (1882). He took an active part in the election of Governor Robert E. Pattison in the fall of 1890, and was appointed Secretary of State by the Governor upon January 20, 1891. He still occupies that position. He is associated in his law-practice with James M. Beck (1888). Mr. Harrity is a member of the James Page Library Company, American Club, La Salle Literary Union, Young Men's Democratic Association, Catholic Club, and Catholic Philopatrian Literary Institute, and in 1886 was a member of the Citizens' Committee of Fifty in aid of the Irish Parliamentary Fund.

Thomas Hart, 1819.—Was a wholesale grocer at 231 North Third street. He was born November 30, 1786, and died August 29, 1852. He was a prominent member of the "State in Schuylkill." He married Mary McCalla, May 3, 1810. [See "History of Schuylkill Fishing Company," Philadelphia, 1889, p. 380.]

Samuel Harvey, 1790.—It is not certain who he was. The late Samuel Harvey, President of the Bank of Germantown, was not of Irish descent, and was but 20 years of age in 1770. He is said to have been a member, but we think it is a mistake. In 1769 there was a marriage license issued to a Samuel Harvey and Catharine Tenbrook.

James C. Hassett, 1884.—Was born February 12, 1836, in Mallow, County Cork, Ireland. He came to Philadelphia in September, 1839. He is a dealer in tobacco and segars at 902 South Fifth street. He was a member of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives, 1883-86. He is a member of the Irish Catholic Benevolent Union and was formerly connected with the Catholic Total Abstinence Union.

Daniel Hartman Hastings, 1888.—Born February 26, 1849, at Salona, Clin-

ton co., Pa. His father was a native of Ireland and came to this country in 1832. His mother was a native of Scotland. He was educated in the public schools and commenced his work in life as a school-teacher. In 1867 he was elected Principal of the Bellefonte Public Schools, and continued to serve in this position until 1875. For a portion of the time he was associate editor of the *Bellefonte Republican*. He read law in Bellefonte and was admitted to the Bar in 1875 and immediately entered into partnership with his preceptors, Bush & Yocum. He afterwards formed the law partnership of Hastings & Reeder, which still continues. He was Chief Burgess of Bellefonte in 1876, was at one time a School Director of the Borough and is Trustee of the Pennsylvania State College. An active Republican in politics, he has been in frequent attendance in the Conventions of that party, and in 1888 was a Delegate at large to the Republican National Convention in Chicago. In July, 1877, he was appointed Captain and Paymaster of the Fifth Regiment National Guards of Pennsylvania, and on March 22, 1878, was elected Lieutenant-Colonel of the regiment. On March 22, 1880, he was appointed Assistant Adjutant-General by Governor James A. Beaver (H. M. 1887). On March 28, 1884, he was elected Colonel of the Fifth Regiment, which he commanded until January 18, 1887, when he was appointed Adjutant-General of the State. His energetic course at Johnstown, Pa., where he promptly repaired and assumed charge immediately after the disastrous flood on the Conemaugh, May 31, 1889, brought him into wide and favorable prominence throughout the country. His executive ability and uniform kindness and sympathetic action won for him the gratitude of the stricken community and the admiration of his fellow-citizens throughout the State. He is an effective campaign-speaker and is much in demand at Republican meetings. On October 10, 1877, he married Jane Armstrong Rankin, of Bellefonte, Pa. [See "Biographical Album of Prominent Pennsylvanians," second series, p. 29.]

George D. Haswell, 1845.—Was a

printer at 293 High street. He is referred to in the minutes as Captain George D. Haswell.

John Haugh, 1887.—Was born at Carrigaholt, County Clare, Ireland, June, 1835, and came to Philadelphia March 17, 1848. He was formerly in the dry-goods business, and is now a dealer in oils and engineers' supplies at 114 Arch street. He was Receiving Clerk in Tax Office, 1860, a Real Estate Assessor, 1861, and Postmaster of Manayunk in 1865. Thomas Haugh (1865) was his brother.

Thomas Haugh, 1865.—Brother of John Haugh (1887), was born in County Clare, Ireland. He arrived in Philadelphia March 17, 1848, and was engaged in the liquor business in Manayunk. He died July 26, 1870, and was buried at Manayunk.

James Hawthorn, 1790.—Was a member of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick (see page 115).

James Hay, 1867.—Was born December 24, 1835, in County Donegal, Ireland, and came to Philadelphia August 3, 1854. He is one of the firm of Beattie & Hay, commission merchants, 25 South Water street.

Patrick Hayes, 1814.—Was the nephew of Commodore John Barry (1790). He was a mariner by profession. He was married in Christ Church, April 8, 1795, to Elizabeth Keene. His only daughter, Sarah Barry Hayes, born April 27, 1798, and died August 15, 1821, was buried in St. Mary's cemetery, Fourth above Spruce street.

Robert Hayes, Sr., 1856.—Was a merchant, and probably a nephew of Samuel Hayes (1833).

Robert Hayes, Jr., 1856.—Son of Robert Hayes, Sr. (1856), was a merchant.

Samuel Hayes, 1833.—Was a grocer at northwest corner of Eleventh and Walnut streets. He was a native of Ireland and probably unmarried. His will, dated December 7, 1860, and proved January 2, 1861, mentions his brother, James Hayes; his sister, Martha Rogers; his nieces, Rosanna, Ann Jane, Catharine, Margaret, and Martha Hayes and Margaret Rogers; his nephews, Robert and William

Hayes, the latter of Allegheny City, Pa.; his cousin, Jane Hayes, and his nephew, Robert Rogers.

William Hayes, 1790.—Was an iron merchant at No. 9 Gray's alley. His will, dated August 1, 1793, and proved December 18, 1793, mentions his mother, Martha; his brothers, John, James and Robert, and his sisters, Mary and Jean.

James Matthew Healy, 1894.—Was born in Douglassville, Berks co., Pa. His father was a native of Ireland and his mother of Philadelphia. He is a graduate of Georgetown (D.C.) College. He resides in Pottsville, Pa., and is an attorney-at-law.

Patrick Healy, 1867.—Was a buckskin manufacturer, and had a store at southeast corner of Fourth and Chestnut streets. He was a native of Ireland.

William Healy, 1790.—Honorary member, was a silver-plater at 62 Dock street in 1791, and at 147 Chestnut street in 1793.

Thomas Heaney, 1857.—Was a native of Ireland. He was a cooper at 26 Queen street.

W. Joseph Hearn, M. D., 1884.—Was born in Laurel, Del., December 27, 1842, and settled in Philadelphia, March 1, 1870. He is a practicing physician at 1120 Walnut street, and Surgeon to the Philadelphia City Hospital and the Hospital of the Jefferson Medical College. Dr. Hearn is the author of several papers contributed to the medical journals, and is Vice-President of the Sons of Delaware.

Charles Heatly, 1790.—One of the Counsellors of the Society from 1793 to 1812, and Vice-President from 1800 to 1813, the year of his death; was a member of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick (see p. 115). He was one of the twelve founders of the Society.

John Heaton, 1808.—Was a merchant. He probably died in August, 1823.

Dennis Heenan, 1863.—Was born April 18, 1818, in County Tipperary, Ireland, and came to Philadelphia in May, 1839. He was at times a liquor dealer, a coal merchant and a contractor. He served in the rebellion, being Lieutenant-

Colonel of Twenty-fourth Regiment, and afterwards Colonel of One Hundred and Sixteenth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was wounded at Fredericksburg, losing part of his right hand. He died July 4, 1872, and is buried in the Cathedral cemetery, West Philadelphia. Dr. Thomas E. Heenan (1870) is his son.

Thomas Edward Heenan, M. D., 1870.—Born in Philadelphia. He is the son of Colonel Dennis Heenan (1863). He practiced medicine in Philadelphia, and afterwards removed to Minnesota, where he became Auditor of Stevens co., 1880-1884. He is now United States Consul at Odessa, Russia, appointed by President Cleveland in 1885. He is a resident of Minnesota.

John Heffernan, 1790.—Was a school-master at No. 5 Letitia court. He probably died in December, 1804.

John Hemphill, 1820.—Was of the firm of James and John Hemphill, merchants, 42 Walnut street. They were brothers, and were sons of William Hemphill, of Wilmington, Del., who was from Londonderry, Ireland. He was one of those who were instrumental in getting up the Merchants' Exchange.

Joseph Hemphill, 1827.—Was a native of Chester, now Delaware co., Pa., and was admitted to the Chester County Bar in August, 1793. He was a member of Congress, 1801-1803, from Chester county, and also from 1819-1831. Upon the organization of the District Court of Philadelphia, May 6, 1811, he was appointed President Judge. He died May 29, 1842, aged 72 years. [See Martin's "Bench and Bar," p. 79.]

John Henderson, 1845.—Was a native of Ireland, and came to Philadelphia when a young man. He was engaged for many years in the grocery business on Market street above Seventeenth. The "Henderson House," which was named after him, was built on his property. Letters of administration on his estate were granted, May 11, 1861, to Elizabeth Henderson. Mr. Henderson served on the Acting Committee of the Society, 1850-1854.

William Henderson, 1790.—We

cannot definitely say who William Henderson was. There are several of the name in the Directories and public records.

William Henderson, 1886.—Was born November 22, 1840, at Ballina, County Mayo, Ireland. He came to Philadelphia in October, 1865. He is a carpet manufacturer. He is a member of the Order of Sparta and of the Merchants' and Salesmen's Association.

Thomas Hennessey, 1816.—Probably died in January, 1819. We have nothing certain about him.

Alexander Henry, 1790.—The youngest of five brothers, was born in Loughbrickland, near Armagh, Ireland, in June, 1763. In 1783 he emigrated to America and obtained employment in a dry-goods establishment in Philadelphia. His abilities were such that in two months he was made superintendent of a branch of the house purposely created for him. Some time afterwards he went into business for himself, importing dry-goods wholesale, and continued in business until 1807, when he retired with a large fortune. Later on he engaged again in business, but in 1818 he finally retired and devoted the remainder of his life to church and charitable work. Mr. Henry died August 13, 1847, and was buried in Laurel Hill cemetery. For many years he enjoyed the distinction of being the oldest member of the Hibernian Society and at his death was the last of the 60 original list of 1790. He was Treasurer of the Society in 1793. He was a very active member of the Presbyterian Church and was President of the Board of Education of that body. He was also President of the American Sunday-School Union from its commencement in 1824 until his death, and was President of the House of Refuge. For forty-nine years he was a Director of the Insurance Company of North America. He was also a Director of the United States Bank. In his will, admitted to probate August 18, 1847, he leaves legacies to the American Sunday-School Union, the Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Blind, and to the Central Presbyterian Church. Two of his executors, his son-in-law, Dr. John K. Mitchell (1838), and

his friend, Robert Ewing (1819), were also members of the Society, as was also his son, John S. Henry (1818). [See Simpson's "Lives," p. 515; "New York Merchants' Magazine" for January, 1856.]

Alexander Henry, 1865.—Honorary member, was born in Philadelphia, April 14, 1823. He was the son of John S. Henry (1818), and grandson of Alexander Henry (1790). He graduated from Princeton with high honors, his previous education having been derived from the local schools here. After leaving college he studied law and was admitted to the Philadelphia Bar, April 13, 1844. He soon acquired an extensive practice, and in 1856-57 represented the Seventh Ward in Councils. In 1858 he was nominated by the People's party for Mayor against Richard Vaux, the Democratic candidate. The election took place in May, 1858, and Mr. Henry was successful. In 1860 and again in 1863 he was re-elected. In 1866 he declined a renomination, taking the ground that it was wrong for one man to serve too many terms in such a position. His administration was highly successful, the efficiency of the police force was raised to a high standard, and the reserve force which had been organized under his predecessor, Mayor Vaux, was made an effective arm of the service. He was Trustee of the University of Pennsylvania, member of Park Commission, Director of the Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company, and of the Philadelphia Saving Fund Society, and was for twenty-eight consecutive years, until his decease, an Inspector of the Eastern Penitentiary. He was a member of the State Board of Centennial Supervisors, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the great International Exhibition, and upon the resignation of Ex-Governor Bigler he became President of the Board of Supervisors, when his labors tended much to ensure the magnificent success of that great enterprise. The shock of the death of his son and only child greatly impaired Mr. Henry's health, and in the spring of 1883 he visited Europe, remaining there until late in the succeeding fall. He returned much benefited in health, but

on November 28, 1883, about a month after his return from Europe, he became ill, and died of typhoid pneumonia early in the morning of December 6. The flags on Independence Hall and many other public and private buildings were placed at half-mast in respect to his memory, and Mayor King addressed a message to Councils, notifying them of his death, and paying a tribute to the character of the deceased. Appropriate resolutions were adopted by Councils, and a committee appointed to make arrangements for attending his funeral. He was buried on the Saturday following his death at Laurel Hill cemetery, from his late residence in Germantown. Mr. Henry was a man of sterling character, commanding the respect of his fellow-citizens, and the hearty affection of his numerous friends. In early life he was married to a daughter of Comegys Paul. [See Scharf & Westcott's "Hist. Philadelphia."]

Charles P. Henry, M. D., 1886.—Is a surgeon in the United States Navy.

Hugh Henry, 1790.—Was a merchant and dealer in China ware, etc., at 38 Chestnut street. A Hugh Henry was married in Christ Church, May 4, 1769, to Phoebe Morris.

Hugh Henry, 1863.—Was proprietor of Centre House on Haverford road near Lancaster avenue, West Philadelphia. He died in 1875.

John Henry, 1885.—Was born in Kilrea, County Derry, Ireland, September 1, 1826, and came to Philadelphia September 30, 1848. He is in the liquor business.

John Snowden Henry, 1818.—Born September 9, 1795, in Philadelphia, was the son of Alexander Henry (1790) and the father of the late Mayor Alexander Henry and Thomas Charlton Henry. He married in June, 1822, Elizabeth Ingersoll Bayard, daughter of Andrew Bayard (1804). He succeeded his father in the wholesale dry-goods importing business, and like him became a prominent merchant. He was connected with the House of Refuge and other benevolent institutions. He died December 10, 1835, and was buried in South Laurel Hill cemetery. He left a widow and five children.



EDWARD J. HERATY.

Edward J. Heraty, 1882.—Was born September, 1835, in the town of Westport, County Mayo, Ireland, and came to Philadelphia, June 20, 1849. He served an apprenticeship in the grocery business from 1849-52, when he became a partner in the firm of Fitzpatrick & Heraty, wholesale grocers, in which business he continued until 1866, when he engaged in the importing and jobbing tea trade, at 121 and 123 South Front street. He is a Director of the Beneficial Saving Fund, and is also connected with the American Dredging Company and St. Joseph's Hospital. He was an efficient member of the Executive Committee of the Society, 1886-1892. Michael P. Heraty (1888) is his nephew.

Michael P. Heraty, 1888.—Was born September 14, 1850, in Westport, County Mayo, Ireland, and came to Philadelphia June 20, 1866. He is engaged in the importing and jobbing tea trade with his uncle, Edward J. Heraty (1882), under the firm-name of E. J. Heraty & Co., New York and Philadelphia. He is a Director of the Mechanics' Insurance Company and of the City Trust and Safe Deposit Company.

Alexander Heron, Jr., 1850.—Was born at Gosten, Londonderry, Ireland, about 1818, and came to Philadelphia about 1835. He was engaged in the shipping business. For several years he was a partner of William J. Martin (1851), under the firm-name of Heron & Martin. They were largely engaged in the Southern trade, and ran a line of vessels from Philadelphia to Mobile, Charleston and Savannah. They were the first to establish a line of steamships to Savannah and Charleston. He died April 8, 1865, and was buried in Old Cathedral cemetery.

Robert G. Herring, 1835.—Kept the American Coffee House on the south side of Chestnut street above Third. His wife was a Miss Carey, whose sister married Rembrandt Peale, the well-known artist.

John Hewitt, 1836.—Was a merchant at 155 High street.

William Hewitt, 1819.—Was a merchant at 109 North Fifth street. Letters

of administration on his estate were granted, May 7, 1835, to John Hewitt (1836). The sureties were John G. George (1816), David Boyd (1824) and William B. Wilson (1837).

Edward Miles Heyl, 1880.—Was born in Philadelphia, February 14, 1844. He is descended from Rev. John Thomas Heyl, who emigrated to America from Baden, Germany, in 1730. His great-grandfather, John Heyl, served in the Continental army during the Revolution, and was with Washington at Valley Forge. He was a student at Plainfield Academy, near Carlisle, Pa., when the war of the Rebellion broke out, and but seventeen years of age, but he immediately enlisted in Company E, Third Pennsylvania Cavalry, and was appointed First Sergeant of the Company on October 1, 1861. On April 3, 1862, he was made Second Lieutenant of Company M, of the same regiment, and was promoted to be First Lieutenant of Company I on April 1, 1863, and Captain on August 4, 1863, and was mustered out on August 24, 1864. He served in all the campaigns of the Army of the Potomac—at the siege of Yorktown, battles of Williamsburg, Hanover Court-House, Savage Station, Jordan's Ford, Charles City Cross Roads, Malvern Hill, Antietam, Unionville, Shepherdstown, Four Locks, in Stoneman's raid, at Brandy Station, Gettysburg, the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, siege of Petersburg, etc. He was captured at Hartwood Church on November 28, 1862, and confined in Libby prison until February 2, 1863. At Kelly's Ford he was especially commended for gallant conduct and conspicuous bravery. He was also commended for valor and gallant soldierly qualities at the battle of Antietam, where, then only a Second Lieutenant and but eighteen years of age, he rallied a broken, retreating infantry regiment and charged with it, driving the enemy back and recapturing several guns and stands of colors. At the close of the war he was appointed First Lieutenant in Ninth United States Cavalry on July 28, 1866, and served in the campaigns of that body against the Indians in Texas. For his meritorious

conduct he was brevetted Major. On January 1, 1871, he was transferred to Company K, Fourth United States Cavalry, and was again employed in the Indian campaigns of Texas. In June, 1872, in command of the same Company and also of Company I, Eleventh Infantry, he acted as escort to the Texas and Pacific Survey Expedition, returning in June, 1873. He subsequently was actively engaged in the Indian operations of the Southwest, being actively engaged in the field until October 1, 1878, when he was ordered to New York on recruiting duty. He rejoined his regiment on January 1, 1881, and was immediately employed again for Indian service in the Ute campaign. On January 16, 1882, he was ordered to Philadelphia on recruiting service and remained here until October 18, 1883, when he rejoined his company at Fort Wingate, New Mexico. He was detailed as Acting Assistant Inspector-General, Department of the East, July 10, 1884. He remained on General Hancock's staff until March 11, 1885, having been appointed Major and Inspector-General, and assigned to duty in that capacity in the Department of Texas. He was promoted to be Lieutenant-Colonel and Inspector-General September 22, 1885, on duty in the Department of Texas. Lieutenant-Colonel Heyl is a member of the Loyal Legion, the Society of the Army of the Potomac, the Grand Army of the Republic and the Society of the Cavalry Corps. He married, on October 6, 1886, Mary Delphine Turner, daughter of Major Henry S. Turner, U. S. A., and granddaughter of Major Thomas Turner, U. S. A. [See "Biographical Album of Prominent Pennsylvanians," 1st series, p. 289.]

Isaac Heylin, M. D., 1809.—Was a practicing physician. He took an active part in the proceedings of the Society, and served as one of its two Physicians, 1809-1827.

Thomas Hieskill, 1826.—We have no definite information concerning him.

Joseph Higbee, 1804.—Was a merchant. He was married in Christ Church, December 11, 1794, to Elizabeth L. Lewis.

Adam Hill, 1859.—Was a liquor dealer. His will, dated February 24, 1872, and proved March 7, 1872, mentions his wife, Elizabeth; his sons, David and James; and his daughter, Margaret.

James Hindman, 1833.—Was a dry-goods merchant at 343 High street. He probably died in April, 1850.

James M. Hirst, 1826.—Was a merchant. His will, proved June 26, 1839, mentions his brothers-in-law, John M. and William M. Kennedy; his wife, Rebecca Hirst and his children; also, Robert Toland (1817), "tenant in common with him" in an estate in Schuylkill co., Pa.; and his friend, William Wilson (1815).

Patrick Hogan, 1809.—Was a merchant at 147 South Front street.

Alexander Hogg, 1863.—Was born in the North of Ireland, and came to America in 1844. He was engaged in the grocery business at Fifth and Christian streets, but subsequently removed to Market street. He became a member of the firm of Macky & Hogg, 25 South Water street. At the close of the war, in 1865, provisions being very scarce in the South, Mr. Hogg loaded a vessel with provisions to take South. Whilst in the Savannah river in a boat, July 4, a sudden squall arose, which upset the boat, and Mr. Hogg was drowned.

Charles Holland, 1803.—Was a merchant associated with F. English at 23 Chestnut street. His will, dated October 4, 1830, and proved March 22, 1831, mentions his wife, Ann Elizabeth, and his five children, Harriet, Mary, Fanny, Ann and William; also Robert Ewing (1819), "his wife's stepbrother."

George Holmes, 1814.—We have no definite information concerning him.

Henry Holmes, 1803.—Was born in County Antrim, Ireland, September 8, 1832, and came to America in 1845, and settled the same year in Philadelphia. He is a manufacturer of ingrain carpets at Trenton avenue and Auburn street. He has been a Director of the Shackamaxon Bank, and is a member of the Harrison Literary Institute, Columbia Club, and Cohocksink Presbyterian Church.

Hugh Holmes, 1790.—Was a member of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick (see page 115). He was Vice-President of the Hibernian Society, 1796-1800, and President, 1800-1817.

John Holmes, 1812.—Was an iron merchant and manufacturer in this city, and a member of the firm of Craig, Holmes & Co. He was born November 12, 1786, in Strabane, Ireland. He was a Director in the United States and Schuylkill Banks. He died at Londonderry, July 26, 1834. His two sons, John Holmes (1841) and Seth C. Holmes (1845), and his brother, Valentine Holmes (1830), were also members of the Society. He left two sons and two daughters. His father was John Holmes, Buncrana, Ireland. His sister, Martha Taylor, lived in Cormekelly, Ireland.

John Holmes, M. D., 1834.—Born in Strabane, Ireland, December 14, 1809, came to America June 15, 1833, and settled immediately in Philadelphia. He was a physician, and member of the Union League. He died February 25, 1886, and was buried in Laurel Hill cemetery. Seth C. Holmes (1845) is his brother-in-law. Dr. Holmes was one of the Physicians of the Society, 1836-1842. Edward C. Holmes, Wallingford, Pa., is a son of Dr. Holmes.

John Holmes, Jr., 1836.—Was born in Philadelphia. He married Elizabeth Gray Leiper and has a son, Robert J. Holmes, living in Germantown.

John Holmes, 1841.—Son of John Holmes (1812) and of Ann Holmes, was born in Philadelphia, May 1, 1815. He was a cotton manufacturer (Globe mills), and was also in the saddlery and hardware business. He died in Delaware co., Pa., August 5, 1850, and was buried in Laurel Hill cemetery.

Seth Craig Holmes, 1845.—Son of John Holmes (1812) and of Ann Holmes, was born in Philadelphia, September 22, 1821. He was in the wholesale grocery business. He now resides at Waverly, Baltimore co., Md.

Samuel Holmes, 1809.—We have nothing certain concerning him. A Samuel Holmes, admitted to the bar Decem-

ber 11, 1799, was a lawyer, who died at an early age, March 31, 1811. He lived at No. 155 Cedar street.

Valentine Holmes, 1830.—Brother of John Holmes (1812), was Secretary of the Hibernian Society from March 17, 1842, to March 17, 1850. He was of the firm of McClintock & Holmes. He died in Ireland. He was United States Consul at Dublin, Ireland.

William Holmes, 1861.—Was born in Strabane, Ireland, September 6, 1832, and came to Philadelphia in the summer of 1848. He was in the wholesale grocery business. He died August 17, 1874, at Delaware Water Gap and was buried in North Laurel Hill cemetery.

John M. Hood, 1817.—Was a member of the Acting Committee of the Society, 1824-1834. He was a merchant at 4 High street and 19 Arch street in 1817.

Matthew Hood, 1832.—Was born in County Donegal, Ireland, in 1774, and came to Philadelphia about 1832. He died June 13, 1850, and was buried in Laurel Hill cemetery. Samuel Hood (1833) was his youngest son. (See page 212.)

Samuel Hood, 1833.—Was born in Moyle, County Donegal, Ireland, October 26, 1808, and came to Philadelphia in 1826. On his arrival in Philadelphia he taught in his brother Henry's school, and afterwards at a classical academy at New Castle, Del., where he also studied law in Judge Black's office. After a year or more in New Castle he went to London, where he studied law at the London University. Returning thence to Philadelphia, he entered the law office of Samuel Chew (1823). Was admitted to the Philadelphia Bar November 1, 1832, and remained in active practice until his death. In 1847 he wrote and published a "Practical Treatise on the Law relating to Registers, Registers' Courts, Orphans' Courts, etc.," which work long remained a standard text-book and is still quoted in the Courts. He was for many years a Trustee of the Tenth Presbyterian Church and afterwards of the Presbyterian Church at Chestnut Hill. He was Secretary of the Irish Relief Society, and for many years a very prominent and active member of the

Hibernian Society, acting as one of its Counsellors, 1840-1842, and 1853-1878, and was the author, with George Campbell (1843) and Joseph Jones (1831), of the "Brief Account of the Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick" so often referred to in these pages. He died at Mt. Airy, Philadelphia, September 4, 1879, and was buried at Joy Hill cemetery. Mr. Hood married a daughter of James Gowen (1817). His son, James E. Hood, is now a practicing member of the Philadelphia Bar.

William B. Hood, 1857.—Was a native of Ireland, probably of Cookstown, County Tyrone. He was a practicing lawyer, being admitted to the Philadelphia Bar upon October 1, 1853. He died some years since.

Joseph H. Hookey, 1865.—Was born in Philadelphia, July 5, 1822. He was a leading Catholic undertaker for many years, and was a School Director, School Controller and a member of Select Council from the Seventeenth Ward. During the Rebellion he was Treasurer of the Seventeenth Ward Relief Association. He died May 4, 1889.

John Ferguson Hope, 1865.—Was born in Paisley, Scotland, September 10, 1845, and came to Philadelphia in 1852. He is a manufacturer of iron, glass and paper show-cards at 918-922 Vine street, the firm being the Wells & Hope Company.

Thomas Hope, 1813.—Was a ship-broker and editor of the *Philadelphia Price Current*. His will, dated August 25, 1826, and proved September 6, 1826, mentions his wife, Maria, and his daughter, Catharine.

William K. Hopkins, 1867.—Was a restaurant keeper at 416 Library street. He died in January, 1874, leaving a wife and children.

Thomas Horan, 1864.—Was born in Castlebar, County Mayo, Ireland, about 1819, and came to Philadelphia, May 28, 1841, when 22 years of age. He was in the liquor business at 119 Walnut street. He died April 27, 1886, and in his will bequeathed \$40,000 to Catholic charitable institutions.

James Henry Horn, 1841.—Was a member of the Philadelphia Bar, admitted to practice April 21, 1832. He was a son of Hon. Henry Horn. He was born in Philadelphia, April 7, 1811, and died at Ambler, Pa., February 12, 1892.

John Horner, 1808.—Member of the Acting Committee, 1812-1814, and Treasurer of the Society, 1816-1833, was associated with John Wilson (1822) in the wholesale grocery business on Market street. He was an Irishman, and a leading member for many years.

Francis F. Horstmann, 1882.—Born in Philadelphia, June 17, 1843, was of German parentage. Rt. Rev. Ignatius F. Horstmann, D. D., Catholic Bishop of Cleveland, is his brother. He was a wool dealer and skin dresser, and was a member of the Catholic Philopatrian Literary Institute. He died October 3, 1882, and is buried in the Old Cathedral cemetery.

Henry H. Houston, 1867.—Has been for many years one of the leading spirits in the direction of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. He is a native of Lancaster co., Pa., and resides at Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia.

James Hoy, Jr., 1845.—Was Postmaster of Philadelphia from June 26, 1844, to May 5, 1845. He resided at 4 Clinton square and carried on a mercantile business at 11 South Water street.

John Y. Huber, 1886.—Did not return his blank. He is in the publishing business and is prominent in all public relief movements, both as an efficient member of committees and as a contributor.

Edward Hudson, M. D., 1806.—Was a native of Ireland, and resided in America over thirty years. He was a dentist and died January 3, 1833, in the 60th year of his age. Letters of administration on his estate were granted, January 24, 1833, to Maria Hudson. On his tombstone in St. Peter's churchyard, Third and Pine streets, is the inscription: "Distinguished in his native land as an enlightened lover of Freedom, he was the confidential friend and fellow-sufferer of Emmet and O'Connor. In the land of his adoption, prominent in his profession,



REV. MICHAEL HURLEY, O. S. A.

his manly virtues and rare attainments won the love and respect of all." Dr. Hudson was a member of the Acting Committee of the Society in 1812.

William Gawthrop Huey, 1881.—Was born December 22, 1840, in Willis-town Township, Chester co., Pa. His ancestors were Quakers and settled in this country in 1752. His great-great-grandfather, William Huey, was a native of Dublin, Ireland, who emigrated to America between 1710 and 1743. Mr. Huey is a banker, of the firm of W. G. Huey & Co., 50 and 52 South Third street, and is a prominent member of the Commercial Exchange and of the Union League.

John Huggard, 1882.—Was born May 21, 1837, in Tralee, County Kerry, Ireland, and came to Philadelphia in October, 1849. He is an importer of Irish linens at 36 Strawberry street. He was a member of the Board of Guardians of the Poor and is a member of the Royal Arcanum, Ancient Order of United Workmen, Legion of Honor, Albion Society, Constitution Club, Commonwealth Club, Democratic Battalion, and Vice-President of the Bachelors' Barge Club. He is also a Vestryman of St. Clement's Church, Twentieth and Cherry streets. Mr. Huggard is noted as a singer of humorous Irish and other songs, and at the dinners of the Society for many years past his name frequently appears as entertaining the company with his songs. He is prominent in Democratic politics. [See "Men of America, City Government," Philadelphia, 1883.]

James H. Hughes, 1803.—We have no definite information concerning him.

Benjamin F. Hughes, 1890.—Was born in Fowlersville, Columbia co., Pa., April 6, 1844. He is not of Irish descent. He is a member of the Philadelphia Bar and has been Assistant Postmaster since the appointment of John Field by President Harrison. He was a State Senator, 1882-1886. He is President of the Provident Mutual Accident Company, and of the Philadelphia Improvement Company.

George Hughes, 1792.—Was a member of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick (see page 115).

James Hughes, 1828.—Was probably a grocer at 75 South Wharves.

Miles H. Hughes, 1813.—Was a broker and merchant at 31 Church alley.

George Humes, 1814.—Was a distiller at 222 South Sixth street. His will, dated November 16, 1820, and proved December 7, 1820, mentions his wife, Phebe Humes; his father-in-law, Richard Palmer; and his daughters, Elizabeth Palmer Humes and Margaret Hammill Humes. John Bell (1832) and John Robinson (1826) were the witnesses.

John Humes, 1811.—Was probably in the auction business. His name appears in a deed, March 30, 1816.

Thomas Humphreys, 1803.—Was a China merchant at 203 High street.

James Hunter, Sr., 1790.—Was a merchant. His will, signed August 23, 1792, and proved March 17, 1796, mentions his only son, James Hunter (1790); his wife, Elinor Hunter; his only daughter, Jennet Ewing; his niece, Jennet Denny; his nephew, James Stirling; and his son-in-law, Maskell Ewing.

James Hunter, Jr., 1790.—Only son of James Hunter, Sr. (1790), was associated with him in business.

John Hunter, 1863.—Was born September 20, 1841, in Newtown-Limavady, County Derry, Ireland, and was brought to Philadelphia in June, 1848. He is engaged in harness manufacturing at 1302 South street. His father died when he was 10 years old, and at 15 he took charge of the business, which is an extensive one. He has interested himself very much in the development of the southern portion of the city. He was a Delegate to the Republican National Chicago Convention from the Third Congressional District, and is President and Treasurer of several organizations. He is connected with the Southwestern National Bank Saving Fund. He is also a member of Chew Lodge, Masonic Order, and of the Order of Tont.

Rev. Michael Hurley, D. D., O. S. A., 1803.—Was born in Philadelphia about 1778. His father, Thomas Hurley, was a native of Ireland. He was sent to Italy to complete his studies by Rev.

Matthew Carr (1808), Superior General, O. S. A. He studied at Viterbo among the Augustinians, was ordained there, returned to the United States and was stationed in Philadelphia as curate of St. Augustine's Church under Dr. Carr. His first ministration of baptism, as per church registries, appears September 26, 1803; first marriage, December 22, 1803. This was at St. Augustine's Church. He also ministered at St. Joseph's Church, Willing's alley. In 1807 he was Secretary of the Board of Trustees of St. Mary's Church, and in the same year was one of the main supports of St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum. He got the Sisters of Charity from Mother Seton to take charge of this asylum. He was connected with St. Augustine's Academy on Fourth street, a literary and ecclesiastical institution, which received pupils to be educated in arts and sciences. He is not known to have published any books, as nearly all the church records of St. Augustine's were destroyed or lost during the riots of 1844. The first musical celebration which arrested public attention in the United States was one in Philadelphia in St. Augustine's Church. It was got up about 1820 under the direction and superintendence of Rev. Dr. Hurley, the pastor of the church, and Messrs. Carr and Schilky, well-known and respected teachers of music. The trombones and those who played them came from Bethlehem, and there were many other instruments and amateurs on that occasion from Philadelphia and other parts of the United States. The object of the pastor, which was accomplished, was to raise funds with which to erect an altar, and to paint and embellish the church. The church, at the festival, was very full, and the vocal and instrumental music gave general satisfaction. During the cholera of 1832 Dr. Hurley turned the convent and schools of St. Augustine's into a hospital, with the Sisters of Charity as nurses. They had 370 patients, of whom 63 were Catholics. One of his half-sisters, Catharine, was married in 1821 to Augustus Taney, brother of the celebrated Chief-Justice Taney of the United States Supreme Court, and another

half-sister, Mary, was married in 1832 to Benjamin Cross, a famous musician in Philadelphia. Dr. Hurley died May 14, 1837, at St. Augustine's convent on Crown street, and was buried in the vault at St. Augustine's reserved for members of his order. He was 56 years of age. Rev. Thomas C. Middleton, O. S. A., Villanova College, Pa., to whom we are indebted for this sketch, is collecting materials concerning Dr. Hurley. Dr. Hurley was "Chaplain" of the Society, 1809-1813.

Thomas Hurley, 1811.—Was a merchant. In May, 1810, he was Secretary and Cashier of the "Roman Catholic Society of St. Joseph."

Alfred Hurst, 1836.—Born in Philadelphia, August 12, 1806. He was the son of Jonathan Harvey Hurst, a member of the Philadelphia Bar. His parents were of English descent. Being an intimate friend of many of the members of the Society, he was elected a member and attended many of the reunions. He was in the dry-goods business on the south side of Market street above Sixth, then in the commission business on the east side of Front street above Chestnut, and afterwards was engaged in the manufacture of cotton goods, having two factories, one in Philadelphia on Branch street near Third, and the other in Norristown, Pa. He retired from business some thirty years ago. He resided at Norristown, Pa., but notwithstanding his ripe old age he came to Philadelphia almost daily. For the last thirty-four years of his life he was a clerk in the Quartermaster-General's office in Philadelphia. He died December 30, 1890, at the residence of State Senator Henry R. Brown, his son-in-law, Norristown, Pa.

John C. Hurst, 1867.—Was a member of the firm of John C. Hurst & Sons (Wm. G., Saml. B. and Andrew J.), druggists, 725 Market street.

James Huston, 1817.—Was probably in the grocery business.

John Hasell Huston, 1792.—Was the son of Alexander Huston, merchant, and of Elizabeth Hasell. He resided in Bucks co., Pa., and married Martha, the daughter of Blair McClenachan (1790).

His daughter Mary was married to Henry Toland (1790). He had one other child, Anne, who died unmarried.

Samuel S. Hutchinson, 1857.—Was a real estate agent in West Philadelphia. He died in February, 1873.

Abraham Inskeep, 1803.—Was a merchant. He was associated in business in 1807 with John Inskeep. Letters of administration on his estate were granted August 8, 1823, to Joseph Inskeep. John Inskeep was Mayor of Philadelphia in 1805.

Callender Irvine, 1815.—Vice-President of the Society, 1829-1841, was Commissary-General of purchases for the United States Army, appointed August 8, 1812, and continued in service until his death, October 9, 1841. He was highly esteemed for his efficiency as an officer and his urbanity as a gentleman. He was the son of Gen. Wm. Irvine (1781), member of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick. His mother, Anna (Callender) Irvine, was the daughter of Capt. Robert Callender, of Carlisle, Pa. Letters of administration on his estate were granted, October 23, 1841, to Wm. A. Irvine, of Warren co., Pa.; the sureties being Hon. J. K. Kane (1828) and Wm. J. Leiper (1831). Gen. Irvine was for many years one of the mainstays of the Society, and was a constant attendant at its meetings. His death, announced at the meeting on December 17, 1841, called forth universal regret. (See page 197.)

Charles Irvine, 1806.—We have no information concerning him.

Hood Irvine, 1819.—Was a member of the firm of Hood, Irvine & Co., southeast corner of Second and Arch streets. He died December, 1833, in his 45th year. Letters of administration on his estate were granted, December 7, 1833, to Ann Irvine, John M. Hood (1817) and John Wiley (1825); the sureties being Chas. A. Harper (1819) and Wm. Patterson (1816). The estate was valued at \$100,000. Mr. Irvine was a member of the Acting Committee of the Society, 1832-1833.

James Irvine, 1821.—Brother of Gen. Callender Irvine (1815) and son of Gen. Wm. Irvine (1781).

Jared W. Irvine, 1832.—Was living as late as May 11, 1848, but we have no positive information about him.

John M. Irwin, 1795.—Was a member of the Acting Committee of the Society in 1796.

Matthew Irwin, 1790.—Was Master of the Rolls, commissioned March 14, 1785, and Recorder of Deeds, commissioned March 10, 1785. He subsequently removed to Lancaster, Pa., where he died March 27, 1800.

William Irwin, 1790.—Was a resident of Lancaster, Pa., in 1790, and probably a relative of Matthew Irwin (1790).

Andrew Jackson, 1819.—Honorary member. President Jackson was of Irish parentage and is too well known in America to need a biographical sketch. He was elected an honorary member of the Society in 1819. The following letter, addressed to the Hibernian Benevolent Society of Nashville, Tenn., refers to General Jackson's membership in the Hibernian Society of Philadelphia:

NASHVILLE, TENN., Sept. 14.
Hibernian Benevolent Society of Nashville:

The Ladies' Hermitage Association of this city, which was organized for the purpose of preserving the Hermitage, the home of Gen. Andrew Jackson, from decay and destruction, and which is now engaged in that work, desires to call your attention to the fact that Gen. Andrew Jackson was a member of the Hibernian Society of Philadelphia seventy years ago. The certificate of membership bearing his name is one of the valued relics at the Hermitage. It is a large and handsomely gotten up certificate in a gilt frame, some 24 x 30 inches in dimensions. It is handsomely and richly ornamented with an engraving of an emigrant ship, from the staff of which floats the flag of Erin. A harp of Erin and four beautiful emblematic female figures adorn the foreground. The horn of plenty and other industrial types are also very expressive of plenty. The certificate reads:

"These are to certify that Maj. Gen. Adw. Jackson, has been admitted a Mem-

ber of the Hibernian Society, for the relief of Emigrants from Ireland, established in the City of Philadelphia and incorporated agreeably to Law; and he having paid the sums required by the Rules and Regulations of the said Society, is entitled to Membership during his Life."

Witness the hand of the President the twenty-third Day of March, 1819.

J. TAGERT, *Pres'dt.*

Attest: JAMES ROGERS, *Sec'y.*

In consideration of this life membership the Ladies' Hermitage Association would respectfully request your benevolent society to make a contribution to go toward the preservation of Gen. Jackson's home and tomb, both of which and the surrounding fences are badly in need of repair. With the co-operation of all good citizens the Hermitage can be made one of the most beautiful spots in all the Southland, and will be pointed to with pride by every Nashvillian. We hope your noble society will give this subject your most careful consideration. Respectfully,

MRS. NATHANIEL BAXTER,

Senior Regent.

MRS. D. R. MORRIS,

Sec'y Ladies' Hermitage Association.

David Jackson, 1790.—Was a druggist at 20 South Third street in 1791. His will, dated June 25, 1808, and proved July 13, 1808, mentions his wife, Rebecca; his mother, Susan; and his oldest brother, Dr. Samuel Jackson, with whom he was in partnership. Alexander Henry (1790) and John Magoffin (1811) were two of the executors of the will. He was buried in the graveyard of the First Presbyterian Church.

Ebenezer Jackson, 1823.—Was a member of the Philadelphia Bar, admitted to practice May 29, 1824. There is a deed on record, December 12, 1834, from Ebenezer Jackson, Jr., of Middletown, Conn., probably his son.

Henry J. Jackson, 1884.—Honorary member, Superintendent of Castle Garden, New York, was elected an honorary member of the Society in consideration of his attention to the Society's officers when the latter visited New York to investigate

the manner of caring for emigrants. He was born May 1, 1843, in Turin, County Mayo, Ireland, whence he emigrated to New York in March, 1859. In 1866 he was appointed one of the "landing clerks" at Castle Garden, New York. From this position he advanced step by step until he was appointed Superintendent some twelve years since. During his administration great improvements have been made in everything which pertains to the receiving and disposition of emigrants. He has supervised the landing and forwarding of over six millions of emigrants to the United States.

John Jackson, 1815.—Was a merchant. His will, dated September 20, 1834, when he was "about to embark for Europe," and admitted to probate in 1835, mentions his brothers James and Washington Jackson (1820); his sisters, Sarah and Hannah and Ellen Kirkman, and his nephew, James Kirkman, of Florence, Ala.

Washington Jackson, 1820.—Brother of John Jackson (1815); was engaged in the sugar and molasses business, and subsequently in the iron business. His firm was Jackson & Riddle.

John O. James, 1867.—Was born March 8, 1809, in Hilltown township, Bucks co., Pa. He removed to Philadelphia August 1, 1840, and was engaged in the wholesale dry-goods business. The house of James, Kent & Santee, of which he was the senior partner, was for many years the leading dry-goods house in Philadelphia. He was a member of the "Girard Trust," and one of the State Board of Commissioners that erected Memorial Hall. He was a Director of the Western Saving Fund, and a member of the Centennial Board of Finance. He died in Philadelphia, June 26, 1883, and was buried in South Laurel Hill cemetery. His will, dated February 4, 1879, mentions his wife, Elizabeth; and his sons, Frederick and John O. James, Jr. Mr. James was a prominent Democrat, and took the liveliest interest in political affairs. He was a leading citizen.

Benton Knott Jamison, 1871.—Born March 31, 1837, in Saltsburg,

co., Pa. His grandfather, named me to America from the North of before the Revolutionary war, stled in Hagerstown, Md. His was a daughter of John Bell, also e of the North of Ireland. He icated in the public schools and t employed with his father, who perintendent of one of the divis- the Pennsylvania Canal, and rds a contractor for building rail- Shortly after 1853 he was offered n in the banking house of Robert & Co., of Philadelphia. He d it, removed to this city, and n prominent in private banking ever since. In 1862 he was ad- as a partner in the banking house Kelly & Co., who had succeeded J. Ross & Co. in 1859. The new firm y successful, being entrusted among atters, with nearly all the personal s, involving millions, of Thomas A. resident of the Pennsylvania Rail- . In 1868 he became head of the e name of which was changed to amison & Co. Owing to financial cy in 1891, the firm, which was one ost successful in the city, failed, but s every promise of an early and ful settlement of its affairs. Mr. 1 has been a Director of five rail- President of the Saltzburg Coal Co., of the Pennsylvania Training for Feeble-Minded Children at Pa., Trustee of the Presbyterian ul of Philadelphia, President of the Philadelphia Institute, Trustee of te Insane Asylum at Norristown, d a member of the Walnut street erian Church. He also served on ffs of Generals Bankson, Brinton ung, of the Pennsylvania National He is Past Master of Lodge No. Y. M., and is a Thirty-second member of Philadelphia Consis- asonic organization. He married, ber 19, 1865, first, Hattie A. s, who died April 30, 1887, and on May 23, 1889, Jean Willard. mison for years has taken a lively t in the affairs of the Hibernian ; and served on its Finance Com-

mittee, 1885-1889. [See "Biographical Album of Prominent Pennsylvanians, Third Series," p. 29.]

William M. Jamison, 1853.—Was a nephew of William and Samuel Jamison, who carried on the cotton mills at Norristown, Pa., and was employed by them.

Theodore Finley Jenkins, 1884.—Attorney-at-law, born in Philadelphia, April 6, 1849. His ancestors were Welsh. He graduated from the Central High School, studied law, and was admitted to the Philadelphia Bar April 30, 1870. He is a member of the Masonic and Odd Fellows' organizations. Mr. Jenkins is in active practice as a lawyer, and is Solicitor for the Mechanics' Insurance Company. In November, 1891, he was the candidate of the Democratic party for Register of Wills, but his party being in the minority, he was not elected. He made an active canvass and gained much popularity as an able and pleasing speaker. He takes a lively interest in the Society, and has served on several of its Committees.

John W. Jennings, 1882.—Was born in Castlebar, County Mayo, Ireland, June 7, 1842. He was brought to Philadelphia during infancy, in 1844. He was President of the Catholic Philopatrian Literary Institute, 1878-1883. He was a real estate agent for many years, and is now a practicing attorney.

Charles Johnson, Sr., 1834.—Was an ink manufacturer at Tenth and Lombard streets. He died between September 17 and December 17, 1838.

Charles Johnson, Jr., 1838.—Son of Charles Johnson, Sr. (1834), was also an ink manufacturer at Tenth and Lombard streets.

John K. Johnson, 1839.—Was probably a relative of Charles Johnson, Jr. (1838). His place of business in 1837 was 135 South Tenth street. Letters of administration on his estate were granted December 12, 1837, to his father, John Johnson.

Robert Johnson, 1808.—We have nothing definite concerning him. There are several persons of the name in the Directories and public records.

William Johnson, 1852.—Was proposed as a member by Andrew C. Craig (1837). We have no information concerning him.

Alexander Johnston, 1864.—Was born August 31, 1828, in Belfast, Ireland, and came to America when 17 years of age, landing at New York, February 10, 1846, and settling the same year in Philadelphia. He is in the confectionery business.

Francis Johnston, 1808.—Was a member of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick (see page 117).

William Johnston, 1884.—Was born April 29, 1844, in Newtown-Stewart, County Tyrone, Ireland, and came to Philadelphia in June, 1851. He is a manufacturer of cassimeres.

William Johnston, 1889.—Was born in County Donegal, Ireland, May 17, 1842, and came to Philadelphia April 1, 1869. He is of the firm of Johnston, Warner & Co., grocers, 1017 Market street. Mr. Johnston is a Church Warden of Zion P. E. Church.

Charles Jolly, 1802.—Was of the firm of Charles and William Jolly, merchants, 6 South Wharves.

Thomas Mayburry Jolly, 1836.—Was a resident of Norristown, Pa. He was admitted to the Philadelphia Bar, October 15, 1824.

John M. Jones, 1790.—Was a wine merchant at 104 South Water street and 107 South Front street. He probably died in September, 1798.

Joseph Jones, 1831.—Secretary of the Society, 1838–1841; Treasurer, 1842–1849, and member of the Finance Committee, 1859–1865, was born in the city of Dublin, Ireland, November 3, 1799, and arrived at New York with his parents in ship "Ontario," Captain Gould, after a stormy passage of seventy-nine days from Dublin, January 23, 1816. He settled in Philadelphia, and entered the office of Samuel Carswell (1819), a well-known and respected citizen and alderman, with whom he remained for some years. He afterwards engaged in mercantile pursuits and was a member of the dry-goods firm of Gill, Ferguson & Co., Ferguson, Jones

& Co., and Jones, Scott & Co. He retired from business, and in 1857 he was elected President of the Commercial Bank of Pennsylvania, which position he held until 1868, when failing health compelled him to resign. He was a Director in a number of companies, among which were the Commercial National Bank, Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, Schuylkill Navigation Company, Chestnut Hill and Willow Grove Turnpike, and Germantown Turnpike, etc. He was also a member of the Humane and other societies. He wrote a number of articles on finance which were published in the *Daily Press*, and also remarks on the Greater and Lesser Hymn Writers, together with some original hymns published in the religious press. Mr. Jones was an educated Irish gentleman of the highest integrity, and added to extensive reading, shrewd business intelligence and a fine analytical mind. He died February 12, 1876, and was buried in West Laurel Hill cemetery at Philadelphia. Joseph A. Jones, 1215 Arch street, was his son, and Geo. L. Knowles, President of the Commercial Bank, is a son-in-law. Mr. Jones was for many years one of the most active members of the Hibernian Society and one of the best officers it ever had.

Joshua Riley Jones, 1882.—Was born at Fawn Grove, York co., Pa., and settled in Philadelphia in 1864. He is in the book publishing business, and is President of the National Publishing Company. He has been a Director of the Camden and Atlantic Railroad for several years.

Dominick Joyce, 1790.—Was a merchant at 174 South Front street in 1791. A marriage license was issued for Dominick Joyce and Jennet Sibbold, June 21, 1776.

Thomas P. Judge, 1879.—Was born in Philadelphia, December 18, 1855. His father was born in County Cavan, Ireland. He is a member of the Philadelphia Bar, admitted to practice March 18, 1876. In 1880 he was elected a member of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives and served during the session of 1881–82.

William Judge, 1862.—Was born April, 1837, in Maghera, County Derry, Ireland, and came to Philadelphia June 28, 1854. He is a carpet manufacturer, the firm being Judge Brothers (himself and his brother James), and their factory being at northwest corner of Leib street and Columbia avenue. He is a member of the American Protestant Association. He was School Director of the Seventeenth Section for a short time and member of Common Council from the Nineteenth Ward in 1876-77. In 1881 he was elected a member of the Board of Fire Commissioners, serving until 1885. [See "Men of America, City Government, Philadelphia," 1883.]

William Watmough Juvenal, 1863.—Was a member of the Philadelphia Bar, admitted to practice December 14, 1841. He died January 9, 1877, aged 58 years. Mr. Juvenal married Margaret H. G. Benezet, daughter of Anthony Benezet, M. D., and of Hannah Gordon Vandegrift.

Charles D. Kaier, 1867.—Was born in Binningen, Baden, Germany, March 6, 1839. His father was a participant in the Revolution of 1848 in Germany and was compelled to fly with his family to this country. At the outbreak of the Rebellion Charles D. Kaier enlisted for the three months' service, and on his return settled in Mahanoy City, Pa., where he became a Justice of the Peace after its incorporation. He did much to build up that city, among other of his enterprises being the erection of a large opera house. He is connected with the Gas Company, is Vice-President of a life insurance company, and a Director of the Union National Bank at Mahanoy City and of the First National Bank of Shenandoah. He is proprietor of a large brewery and is also in the tobacco business.

James Kane, 1884.—Was born June 15, 1858, in Milltown, County Tyrone, Ireland, and came to Philadelphia, May 20, 1873, where he was engaged in the wholesale and retail liquor business. He was a member of the Ancient Order of Hibernians and Irish National League of America. He died February 2, 1889, and

was buried in New Cathedral cemetery, Philadelphia.

John Kintzing Kane, 1828.—Was born May 16, 1794, at Albany, N. Y. His grandfather, John Kane or O'Kane, came from near the seat of the O'Neills in County Antrim, Ireland. His father moved with his family to Philadelphia in 1801, to establish a branch of the house of Kane, Brothers & Co. The son was a lawyer by profession, having been admitted to the Bar April 8, 1817. He was a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature in 1824; City Solicitor, 1828-30, and again in 1832; a Commissioner under the Indemnity Convention with France in 1832; Attorney-General of Pennsylvania by appointment of Governor Shunk, and was appointed Judge of the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania in 1846. He was a member of the first Board of Trustees of Girard College, a Trustee of the Second Presbyterian Church, Vice-President of the Institution for the Blind, President of the American Philosophical Society, Past-master of Franklin Lodge, No. 139, A. Y. M. He was also a promoter of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad, was actively connected with the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, and was also prominent in connection with the Academy of Fine Arts and Musical Fund Society. He wrote many opinions, decisions and lectures on literary and legal subjects, notably on the Drama. His most celebrated production was the "Kane Letter," written ostensibly by Mr. afterwards President Polk to Mr. afterwards Judge Kane, and was supposed by some to have carried Pennsylvania for the Democrats against Henry Clay, thus electing James K. Polk President. He died at Philadelphia, February 21, 1858, and was buried at Laurel Hill. He married in 1819 Jane Duval, daughter of Thomas Leiper. He figured prominently in the United States Bank dispute during the Jackson Administration and in the events leading to the Buckshot War. As Attorney-General he prosecuted with great energy the Native American rioters of 1844, and was also noted for his judicial stand on the Fugitive Slave Law. In per-

son Judge Kane was six feet high, sparely built and very handsome. His manners were affable and polite, and as a reasoner he was very logical. His son, General Thomas Leiper Kane (1848), his brothers-in-law, Robert Taylor (1802), President of the Society, Robert M. Patterson (1836) and William J. Leiper (1831), and his nephews by marriage, James L. Taylor (1850), John H. Taylor (1858), Henry J. Taylor (1858) and Samuel L. Taylor (1864) were all members of the Society. Dr. Elisha Kent Kane, the Arctic explorer, was his son. Judge Kane was for many years an active member of the Society and a regular attendant at its meetings.

Gen. Thomas Leiper Kane, 1848.

—Son of Hon. John K. Kane (1828), was born in Philadelphia, January 27, 1822. He was educated for the Bar, but never practiced. He was appointed, by his father, Clerk of the United States District Court, and served in the Union army during the rebellion, in various grades up to Brigadier-General, and was wounded in one engagement. He was a member of the State Board of Charities, American Philosophical Society, and other bodies. He wrote sundry pamphlets on various subjects. He died at Philadelphia January 26, 1883, and was buried at Laurel Hill. His funeral attracted a large concourse of friends, including many distinguished persons. A detachment of the Grand Army of the Republic, consisting of comrades of Gen. Kane, was present. He married Elizabeth Dennistoun, daughter of William Wood, a merchant in New York. His widow, three sons and a daughter survive him. The *Philadelphia Times* of December 28, 1883, contains the following notice of General Kane:

“General Thomas L. Kane was born a humanitarian and radical. He began life as a student at Paris in the revolution of 1848, and carried to his death a bullet received on the barricades. Returning to Philadelphia, he started a sort of democratic propaganda, but when his brother went to the Arctic Seas, Thomas went off to the far West and lived among the Indians, and as early as that began the agitation for a fairer and more enlightened

policy toward these wards of the nation. Slavery next commanded his attention, and he travelled through the South urging the adoption of a system of gradual emancipation, which he went to the British West Indies to study. A subsequent mission to Mexico brought him into contact with the Mormons, whose sufferings at that time moved his sympathy, and thus it was that, when war was afterwards threatened with the Mormons, President Buchanan sent Kane to Utah, where he brought about a peace when the military force had failed.

“All this time his hostility to slavery was shown by deeds as well as words. He had been Chairman of the Free Soil Committee of the State in 1848, when Free Soilers were few, and in 1850 he resigned the position of United States Commissioner because he would not execute the fugitive slave law. As the anti-slavery conflict deepened, Kane was constantly at the front; but he was a Democrat, and known and respected in the South, and in 1860 he devoted himself, with characteristic energy, to fruitless efforts in behalf of compromise. When the war did come he was among the first in the field, with his battalion of hardy riflemen from the forests of northwestern Pennsylvania.

“Chosen Colonel of the Bucktail Regiment, he voluntarily declined in favor of Colonel Biddle as his military superior, but it was to Kane that the Bucktails owed their distinctive character, and it was he who afterwards led them in many desperate fights. Kane's ruling characteristics were illustrated in this famous organization. He believed in the utmost personal liberty and freedom of action under well-defined law and discipline, unquestioned and unquestioning. As a commander he was at once considerate and exacting, and he led his men with a courage that might have been called desperate had it not always been directed to a well-perceived end. On the field, in prison, in hospital, and back to the field again, his war record is a brilliant one.

“The same restless energy carried him forward in civic life. In railroad enter-

in schemes of material development—like his remarkable Swedish colony Kean county—in undertakings of charity and benevolence, in more ways than it is possible to speak of, this remarkable little man was always busy, always doing, always on the go. His was in McKean county, but he was as likely to be in Philadelphia, New Mexico, anywhere that his enterprising called him, and wherever he was he was always ready to talk—on religion, philosophy, politics, law, business—with emphasis and courage of his strong opinions. That so positive a man was always easy to get along with goes without saying. What he did, he did his own way, and in his own way, but it was on a broad and elevated plane, and would be very much more accomplished in Pennsylvania if we had a few more men of the force of Thomas L. "

son married a descendant of Tench (1771).

John Kean, 1790.—Was in the grocery business. His will, dated May 25, and proved April 15, 1812, mentions wife, Sarah; his brother, Daniel of the parish of Glendarmont, Londonderry, Ireland; his brother, Neal Kean, deceased; and his sister, Eliza Kean, of Bucks co., Pa. **Steel (1803)** was one of the executors. **George Kean, 1790.**—Was in the grocery business, 66 South Second street, Phila. We are not certain that he was Captain Roger Kean who died November, 1801, aged 45 years and 9 months, who was buried in St. Mary's cemetery, Fourth above Spruce street.

Martin Keane, 1882.—Is the proprietor of the Pittsburgh House, Atlantic N. J. He did not return his blank.

Patrick Kearns, 1884.—Was born May 29, 1839, in Ballinasloe, County Galway, Ireland, and came to America March 52, landing at New York city. He died in Wilmington, Del. He was engaged in the stove, heater and range business, and is now engaged with the Peterson Company, Noble below L.

Richard Kearney, 1884.—Was born January 21, 1836, in County Louth, Ireland, and came to Philadelphia in April, 1847. He is in the glass-blowing business. Mr. Kearney has been for many years President of the Conference of St. Vincent de Paul of St. Patrick's church, Twentieth and Locust streets.

John Keating, Jr., 1820.—Was the son of John Keating, Baron of France, who, at the outbreak of the French revolution, came to America and settled in Philadelphia. He was a member of the Philadelphia Bar, admitted to practice December 24, 1818. He died young, less than six years after his admission, on July 27, 1824. He married, May 19, 1824, Elizabeth Borden Hopkinson, daughter of Judge Joseph Hopkinson, of the United States District Court. Mr. Keating served as one of the Counsellors of the Society from March 17, 1821, until the time of his death.

William H. Keating, 1831.—Brother of John Keating, Jr. (1820), was a Professor of Mining and Chemistry. He was one of the originators of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, a founder of the Franklin Institute and a man of great scientific attainments. He married a daughter of J. Eric Bollmann and granddaughter of Colonel John Nixon.

David Keefe, 1881.—Was born in 1839 in Droumtariffe, County Cork, Ireland, and came to Philadelphia, June 8, 1849. He is in the grocery business at 759 South Tenth street. He is a member of the Irish National League of America. He is a brother of Joseph I. Keefe (1881) and uncle of James J. Keefe (1884).

James J. Keefe, 1884.—Was born in Philadelphia, March 30, 1862. He is the son of John J. Keefe, Jr., and of Johanna Keefe, the latter of whom was a native of County Cork, Ireland. He graduated from the law department of the University of Pennsylvania, June 15, 1884, and was admitted to the Philadelphia Bar. John Keefe (1830) was his granduncle, and Joseph I. Keefe (1881) and David Keefe (1881) are his uncles.

John Keefe, 1830.—Was born at New Ross, County Wexford, Ireland, June 20,

1785. He came to Philadelphia in 1798 with his father, Joseph Keefe. He was a merchant for many years, engaged in the West India trade. He was a soldier in the War of 1812 and served with distinction. He was President of the Board of Commissioners of Southwark for a number of years, and also a member of the Guardians of the Poor and of the State Senate of Pennsylvania. He died September 9, 1872, aged 86 years, and was buried in St. Mary's churchyard, Fourth street above Spruce.

Joseph I. Keefe, 1881.—Is an importer at 32 South Front street. He did not return his blank.

Michael Keenan, 1849.—Was born January 17, 1797, at Navan, County Westmeath, Ireland, and came to New York in May, 1817, and settled in Philadelphia in 1819. He was a manufacturer of cotton and woollen goods. He was one of the Commissioners of the Old District of Kensington, and one of the earliest manufacturers in that section of the city. He was a member of the first Board of Directors of St. Joseph's Hospital, and also of the first Board of Directors of the Beneficial Saving Fund. He was also one of the Trustees of St. Michael's Church, Second street above Master, and First Lieutenant of the Old Hibernia Greens. He died October 19, 1862, and was buried in St. Michael's cemetery. Mr. Keenan served on the Acting Committee of the Society, 1850-1854, and 1861-1862. His son, Michael Francis Keenan (1849), is a member of the Society.

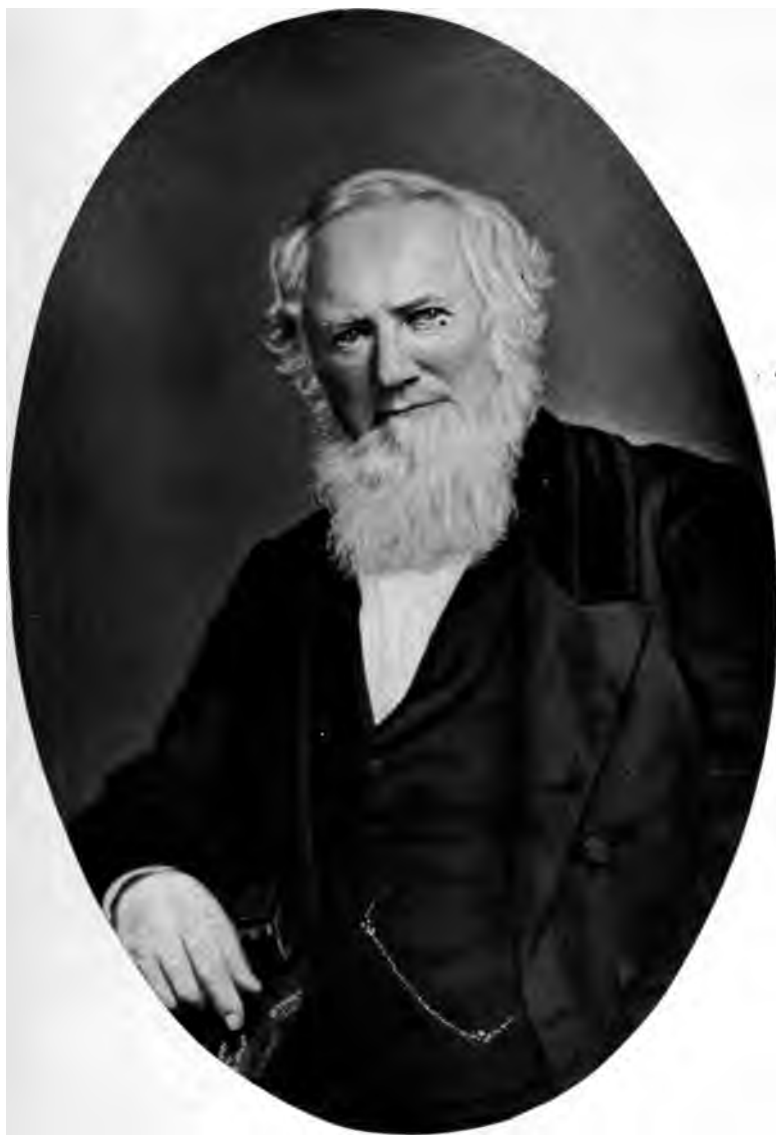
Michael Francis Keenan, 1849.—Born November 11, 1829, in Philadelphia. He is the son of Michael Keenan (1849). He was originally a manufacturer of cotton and woollen goods, and was subsequently in the wine and liquor business. He is not now engaged in business. He served on the Acting Committee of the Society in 1864.

Samuel Keith, 1806.—Was born July 31, 1773. His father, William Keith, was born in Londonderry, Ireland, in 1737, and came to Philadelphia in 1770, where he married Jane Ormes. He was engaged in mercantile business with his father, the

firm being William and Samuel Keith, and he was for many years President of the Delaware Insurance Company. He died at Philadelphia, April 4, 1852, and was buried in St. Peter's churchyard, Third and Pine streets. Charles P. Keith, author of the "Provincial Councillors of Pennsylvania," is his grandson.

Charles Kelly, 1833.—Was born Ardnaganna, County Donegal, Ireland, August 2, 1803. He emigrated to America when 18 years of age, landing at Philadelphia in 1821, and settled the same year at Upper Darby, Delaware co., Pa. He engaged in cotton and woollen manufacturing, and married Margaret, eldest daughter of Dennis Kelly (1829), with whom he was for many years associated in business. Like his father-in-law he was fond of fine cattle, and for many years assisted in introducing improved breeds of those animals into America. He had one of the finest herds of "short horn" cattle in the United States. In a short time he became a wealthy and prominent man. He was United States Postmaster at Kellyville, the place of his residence, and which was named after him, about 1848. He was a Director of the Girard Bank, Beneficial Saving Fund of Philadelphia, Delaware Mutual Insurance Co., and also of the Philadelphia and West Chester Railroad, of which he was one of the projectors. Large numbers of Irish emigrants were induced to come to this country by his advice, and Kellyville, a village of some 800 inhabitants, was almost entirely an Irish settlement. He was one of the principal contributors to the building fund of St. Charles Borromeo Catholic Church of that place. He died March 27, 1864, and is buried in the cemetery attached to that church. His three sons, Dennis B. Kelly (1862), William F. Kelly (1867) and Edward J. Kelly (1867), are also on the Roll of Members of the Society.

Dennis Kelly, 1829.—Was born in Tievebrack, County Donegal, Ireland, January 1, 1782. When 24 years of age he emigrated to America, landing at Philadelphia June 18, 1806. It was his intention to settle in the West, but he had



CHARLES KELLY.



scarcely started on his journey (in those days such journeys were made by means of wagons) when the profanity of a fellow-passenger so shocked Mr. Kelly's wife that the couple refused to proceed any farther, and got off a short distance beyond the Philadelphia county line in Delaware county. Here he worked at manual labor for two years until 1808, when he engaged in the manufacture of bagging. In this pursuit he prospered, and when the War of 1812 broke out he was enabled to assist the Government in manufacturing goods for army clothing. Continuing to prosper, he soon had enough of worldly goods to permit of his carrying out certain ideas he had concerning the improvement in the breed of American horses and cattle. He imported the celebrated stallion "Daniel O'Connell," and afterwards "Langford," another noted horse of high breed. The impetus given to the pursuit of raising horses by Mr. Kelly soon resulted in the general introduction of a better breed of those animals. He continued dealing in horses of this character until the business became infested with gamblers and sharpers, when he turned his attention to cattle. He imported a herd of "short horns," that invariably carried off the premiums wherever they were exhibited. A fine bull, "Lord Barrington," owned by Mr. Kelly, became celebrated in the records of high breed cattle. While engaged with his horses and cattle he continued his manufacturing business, which soon became noted throughout the country. Even in dull times he kept his mills running, sometimes at a loss, so that his operatives would not be deprived of the means of living. He also invested in land in his neighborhood, until he owned upwards of eight hundred acres. He died at his residence in Lower Merion, Montgomery co., Pa., July 21, 1864, at the ripe old age of 82 years. His name was the synonym of honor and benevolence. He was the cause of inducing thousands of his countrymen to America, and assisted them largely with his good counsel and his money. Many prosperous merchants of Philadelphia owed their success to Dennis Kelly's help, when they

were young. It was his delight to seek out deserving Irishmen and start them in business or induce them to settle on the land in the West. He never would accept more than six per cent. in business for the use of money loaned by him, and his charitable gifts and "advances" amounted to an immense sum. He was a member for many years of St. Denis' Catholic Church (Delaware county), towards the erection of which he largely contributed, and after his death his remains were buried in the cemetery attached to the church. Mr. Kelly was a member of the Hibernian Society for thirty-five years, and his son-in-law, Charles Kelly (1833), and his grandsons, William F. Kelly (1867), Edward J. Kelly (1867), and Dennis B. Kelly (1862), are also on the Roll of the Society.

Dennis B. Kelly, 1864.—Eldest son of Charles Kelly (1833), was born at Kellyville, Delaware co., Pa., May 10, 1832. He was educated at St. Mary's College, Wilmington, Delaware. He was a cotton and woollen manufacturer for many years, and was for ten years a Director of the Philadelphia and West Chester Railroad Company, and for fourteen years a Director of the Beneficial Saving Fund. He was Secretary of the Hibernian Society from March 17, 1869, to March 17, 1870. For several years past Mr. Kelly has been engaged in assisting the Committee on History in the preparation of this volume. His literary tastes and knowledge of the Society's history, coupled with painstaking, accurate and faithful work in making researches concerning the lives of the members, have been invaluable, and have aided the Committee greatly in their work.

Edward J. Kelly, 1867.—Son of Charles Kelly (1833), was born at Kellyville, Delaware co., Pa., May 1, 1840. He was educated at Georgetown College, D. C. Like his father and grandfather he was a cotton and woollen manufacturer. He died at Denver, Col., September 4, 1879, and was buried in St. Charles Borromeo cemetery, Kellyville.

Edward J. Kelly, 1884.—Was born in 1847 in County Roscommon, Ireland. He came to New York in 1850 and settled

in Philadelphia in 1853. He is a contractor.

George Kelly, 1862.—Was born November 11, 1844, in the town of Donegal, County Donegal, Ireland, and came to Philadelphia when but five years of age, in 1850. He was for a time a conveyancer, and is now an extensive dealer in dry-goods, carpets, etc., at 810 Market street. His house is one of the prominent instalment houses of the city.

James Kelly, 1865.—When proposed as a member by Andrew McBride was in business at Howard and Thompson streets.

James Kelly, 1890.—Was born in County Kilkenny, Ireland, August 21, 1858, and came to Philadelphia September 7, 1879, where he is in the grocery business. He is a member of the Young Democratic Battalion.

John Kelly, 1790.—Was a grocer at 20 Swanson street in 1791. His will, proved February 23, 1821, describes him as Captain John Kelly, grocer, "now dwelling east side of Penn street and west side of Water street, Cedar and Almond streets," and mentions his son, John Kelly; his daughter, Maria Murdock, and Mary Duffield. The executors were Joseph Snyder and Thomas Brown.

John A. Kelly, 1865.—Was formerly associated with John P. Doherty (1866) in the tailoring business, but is now at Tower Hall, Market street below Sixth.

John Alphonsus Kelly, 1887.—Was born April 29, 1847, in County Donegal, Ireland. He came to America in June, 1852, and settled in Philadelphia in 1886. He served in the One Hundred and Third Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, 1861-1865. He is a railroad contractor.

John Fitzsimons Kelly, 1882.—Son of John Kelly, a native of County Armagh, Ireland, and of Elizabeth Fitzsimons, a native of County Down, Ireland, was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., June 15, 1824. He was in the iron business in Kentucky for eleven years with his brother, William Kelly, who made the great discovery of the pneumatic process for making steel, miscalled the "Bessemer Process." He

is not now engaged in business. Mr. Kelly has been a resident of Philadelphia since 1872. He has made a number of translations from Italian, Spanish and French writers for private circulation.

John Linus Kelly, 1884.—Is a member of the Philadelphia Bar, admitted to practice February 2, 1878.

Michael Joseph Kelly, 1890.—Was born in Queens co., Ireland, June 13, 1848; came to America (New York) in 1866, and settled in Philadelphia in 1871. He is the President of the Sea Isle City (New Jersey) Lot Association and of the Electric Light Company of the same place.

Owen Kelly, 1884.—Is a native of Ireland, and came to Philadelphia when quite young. For several years he was engaged in the grocery business at No. 700 Girard avenue, and is now in the same business at northwest corner of Franklin street and Girard avenue. For many years he has been one of the most prominent members of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union, and much of the credit of building the magnificent fountain erected by that Union in Fairmount Park is due to his untiring exertions. He also performed valuable work as Chairman of the Committee of the same Union, which had charge of the work of assisting poor emigrants landing at this port, before and since the creation of the Executive Committee of the Hibernian Society. He is also a member of the Carrollton Club.

Patrick H. Kelly, 1846.—Was a tailor at 165 Chestnut street. He removed West some years ago and died there.

Philip Kelly, 1826.—Was in business at 301 Chestnut street in 1825. His will, dated August 29, 1826, and proved September 4, 1826, mentions his wife, Ann Margaret Kelly; his seven children, Sophia, Richard, Margaret, Elizabeth, Mary Jane, Philip and Louisa Maria; and his niece, Jane Peterson.

Philip Francis Kelly, 1850.—Was born in Enniskillen, Ireland, November 28, 1825, and came to Philadelphia in 1835. He was a banker and partner of B. K. Jamison (1871). He was the author of various short poems: "Don't Strike a

Man when He's Down," "Once a Year," etc. He died November 27, 1868. In speaking of his death the *Public Ledger* of November 28, 1868, says: "The Board of Brokers adjourned yesterday on the announcement of the death of Mr. Philip F. Kelly, one of its members. Mr. Kelly was a genial, kind-hearted gentleman, and enjoyed the largest confidence of those for whom he did business. Though dying in middle life, we learn he has left a handsome competence for his family and a name for integrity which is beyond all price." He left a widow and son, Philip F. Kelly, Jr. (1887), surviving him.

Philip F. Kelly, 1887.—Son of Philip F. Kelly (1850), was born in Philadelphia November 15, 1855. He is a banker, associated in business with B. K. Jamison (1871), and is Treasurer of various corporations.

Samuel S. Kelly, 1850.—Was a tailor on Walnut street above Eighth, and during the war for the Union was Inspector of Clothing at the United States Arsenal, Gray's Ferry Road. He was also a Gas Trustee of the City Gas Works. He died some years since.

Thomas Kelly, Jr., 1822.—Was associated with his father in the shoe business at 70 High street in 1822.

Thomas F. Kelly, 1891.—Was born March 10, 1846, in Kinvara, County Galway, Ireland, came to America April 5, 1865, and settled in Philadelphia October 11, 1866. He is a well-known theatrical manager, and is now the popular manager of the Grand Opera House, Broad street and Montgomery avenue.

William F. Kelly, 1867.—Son of Charles Kelly (1833), was born at Kellyville, Delaware co., Pa., May 25, 1838. He graduated at Georgetown College, D. C. He was engaged with his father and brothers in manufacturing cotton and woollen goods. He died August 13, 1870, and was buried in St. Charles Borromeo cemetery, Kellyville.

William F. Kelly, 1892.—Was born in County Donegal, Ireland, and came to America April 12, 1845. He settled in Philadelphia in May, 1850, where he is in

the business of painting, glazing and wall decorating. He has been a School Director and is President or Secretary of various building, beneficial and charitable associations.

William Kelley, 1866.—Was born in Carrycloughy, County Antrim, Ireland, came to New York April 30, 1847, and settled in Philadelphia May 2 of the same year. He has been in the grocery business since 1847, being now located at 1201 Girard avenue. He is a member of the Odd Fellows' organization.

George W. Kendrick, Jr., 1890.—Was born July 31, 1841, in Philadelphia. His father, George W. Kendrick, is a native of Philadelphia, and his mother, Maria Kendrick, of Ireland. He is a broker, and a member of City Councils.

Alexander Kennedy, 1790.—We have no information concerning him.

Andrew Kennedy, 1790.—Was a manufacturer. His will, dated January 31, 1811, and proved September 28, 1811, mentions his wife, Elizabeth; his sons, Robert, Andrew and George Washington; his daughters, Eliza Kennedy, Susan Leib, Mary Filly, and Eleanor Schott. Matthew Carey (1790) was one of the witnesses. There was a marriage license issued February 17, 1774, for Andrew Kennedy and Elizabeth Potts.

Anthony Kennedy, 1790.—Resided in the Northern Liberties, Philadelphia. His will, dated March 15, 1828, and proved October 7, 1828, mentions his four children, John, Andrew, Pendleton and Anthony; his nephews, Anthony Kennedy Joyce, Andrew Joyce and John Joyce, sons of his niece, Rebecca Joyce, and her husband, James Joyce, of Bucks co., Pa.; David Risk, Anthony Kennedy Colhoun, and his nieces, Jane Risk, Lilly Colhoun, and her husband, Benjamin C. Colhoun. He gave to the Hibernian Society a tract of land in Westmoreland co., Pa., containing 400 acres. This is the tract of land which figures so prominently in the minutes of the Society. He also gave a tract of land to the Orphans' Asylum of Philadelphia, one to the Pennsylvania Missionary Society, one to the Ben Salem Presbyterian Congregation

of Bucks county, Pa., and another to Rev. Thomas I. Biggs, of Frankford, Philadelphia. It is to be hoped that the donees named had better luck with their tracts of land than the Hibernian Society.

John Daniel Kennedy, 1868.—Born April 19, 1853, in Philadelphia. His father, Michael Kennedy, was a native of Ireland, and his mother, Margaret Devinney, was a native of Philadelphia. He is a loan broker, and also has a storage warehouse. Mr. Kennedy is a member of the Catholic and Carrollton Clubs, and of the Catholic Philopatrian Literary Institute.

Joseph P. Kennedy, 1862.—Was born December 9, 1857, in Philadelphia. He is a son of W. J. Kennedy, a native of County Antrim, Ireland. He was admitted to the Philadelphia Bar, May 3, 1879, and in November, 1881, when not quite 24 years of age, was elected to the State Senate to fill an unexpired term. He was subsequently re-elected the following year for a full term, from 1882 to 1886. He died June 17, 1886, and was buried in Old Cathedral cemetery. His funeral was largely attended by prominent men. Though a very young man Senator Kennedy gave promise of a bright future and made an enviable name in the State Legislature as a pronounced reformer of great ability.

John S. Kennelly, 1864.—Was born about 1836, at Newtown Sands, County Kerry, Ireland, and came to Philadelphia in 1851. He is a Catholic undertaker and connected with various building, literary and beneficial associations.

James Joseph Kenney, 1863.—Born January 20, 1851, in Clonmel, County Tipperary, Ireland. He came to America when 13 years of age, landing at New York, April 5, 1864, and settled in Philadelphia January 1, 1868. He is in the clothing business. Mr. Kenney served on the Acting Committee of the Society, 1876-1877.

James R. Kenney, 1867.—Was born in Caernarvon township, Lancaster co., Pa., June 7, 1847. His paternal grandparents were born in South Cork district, Ireland. He went to Reading in 1870 and has lived there since that time. He was engaged in teaching, and in the pro-

fession of the law. He was for four years a member of the Board of Control or School Board of Reading, and became Mayor of that city, April 4, 1887. He is a member of several beneficial and charitable societies, and of "17 secret societies." He is an entirely self-educated man, having worked seven years in ore mines, studying and reading at same time. Mr. Kenney is a public reader of "pathetic, dialectic and humorous pieces," and has frequently given readings in various parts of the State.

Michael Keppeler, 1803.—Was a member of the Philadelphia Bar, admitted to practice September 18, 1792. He was Mayor of Philadelphia, from October 15, 1811, to October 20, 1812. He died February 2, 1821, aged 49 years. [See Martin's "Bench and Bar," p. 284.]

Alexander Kerr, 1867.—Is of the firm of Alex. Kerr, Brother & Co., salt merchants, Pier 8, North Wharves.

James Kerr, 1823.—Was in the saddlery and coach furnishing business at 70 High street in 1823.

James Kerr, 1862.—Was born July 11, 1837, in Strabane, County Tyrone, Ireland, and came to Philadelphia May 22, 1855. He is in the liquor business at 1709 Market street. He is Treasurer of the Philadelphia and Home Building Associations.

Walter Kerr, 1804.—Was a sea captain. He was a prominent Mason, being elected Grand Treasurer December, 1812; Junior Grand Warden in December, 1813; Deputy Grand Master in December, 1814, and Grand Master in December, 1815, and December, 1816. He is said to have died a bachelor.

James Keys, 1862.—Was born in Gowran, County Kilkenny, Ireland, July 18, 1842, and came to America, May 9, 1847. In 1862 he removed to Philadelphia, where he is engaged in the liquor business at 209 Dock street.

Roger Keys, M. D., 1862.—Born October 8, 1829, at Mulnagung, near Lifford, County Donegal, Ireland. Came to New York January 8, 1851, and settled in Philadelphia in 1853. He was a physician and apothecary at Twelfth and Pine streets.

is a member of the Masonic organization, American Pharmaceutical Association, Pennsylvania Pharmaceutical Association, and Philadelphia Drug Trade Association. He died June 10, 1890.

Charles Kidd, 1790.—Was probably a master.

Charles Kidd, Jr., 1790.—Son of James (1790). He was a minor when he

William Kidd, 1790.—Was a shopkeeper at 43 South Second street in 1791. Marriage license was issued May 12, for William Kidd and Hannah Rod. He probably died February, 1798.

William Kieran, D. D., 1889.—Born December 17, 1843, in Armagh, Ireland, and came to Philadelphia at an early age. He commenced his theological studies at St. Charles College, near Ellerslie, Md., and afterwards studied at Diocesan Preparatory Seminary at Middletown, Delaware co., Pa. He finished his course in theology and philosophy at the Propaganda in Rome, and was ordained priest there, December 19, 1868. He was Prefect of the American College in Rome in 1869, returned to Philadelphia in 1870, and was first stationed at St. Charles Church, Port Richmond, Philadelphia, and afterwards at the Cathedral. He was appointed March, 1873, Professor of Sacred Theology and Discipline in St. Charles Seminary, Overbrook, Pa., and in 1875 became Rector of that institution. In 1878 he was appointed Rector of St. Charles Church, Twentieth and Locust streets, and has had charge of that congregation since.

Charles Fox King, 1883.—Was born March 4, 1841, in Wilmington, Del. His ancestors on the paternal side (named after him) came from the city of Armagh, Ireland. He was a member of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives from Philadelphia co., 1872-74, and of the Pennsylvania Senate, 1882-86. He is a Trustee of the Hospital for injured persons of the city of Philadelphia. He is a member of the Pennsylvania Society of Engineers. He is a prominent contractor for railroad and other public works. He takes a deep interest in the Society, and,

though a non-resident of Philadelphia, is a frequent attendant at the meetings, and a very efficient member. Charles S. King (1884) was his uncle.

Charles S. King, 1884.—Was born in Wilmington, Del., April 28, 1820. His mother, Bridget Fox, was a native of County Armagh, Ireland. He settled in Mahanoy City, Pa., in 1877, and was a hotel keeper in that place. He was Deputy-Collector of Customs at New Castle, Del., 1864-65, and Warden of the prison in Pottsville, Pa., in 1879. He died May 26, 1887. Charles Fox King (1883) is his nephew.

William King, 1890.—Was born August 5, 1823, in Shepscomb, Gloucestershire, England. He came to Philadelphia when a boy and learned the drug business, was then a manufacturer of alcohol, camphine and burning fluid, and subsequently a manufacturer of refined petroleum. He has retired from business, but his sons continue at 121 Arch street. He has been a Director of the Eighth National Bank since its organization, Treasurer of the Northern Home for Friendless Children, and of the Albion Society. Mr. King was also President of the Society of the Sons of St. George, and, in accordance with numerous precedents, became a member of the Hibernian Society, at whose dinners he is a welcome guest.

Edward Fanning Kingsley, 1891.—Was born in Norwich, Conn., September 29, 1849. He is the son of Junius Edward and Anne Stewart Kingsley, both natives of the same place. He has long been known in Philadelphia as Manager and principal owner of the Continental Hotel, Ninth and Chestnut streets. He is a member of the Union League and is on the Membership Committee of that body, and is also a member of the Art Club, University Club and several other organizations.

Samuel Kingsley, 1790.—Was a China merchant at 47 South Second street in 1791.

Stephen Kingston, 1815.—Was a merchant at 21 Vine street in 1818. He was a partner of James Campbell, member of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, in

the firm of Campbell & Kingston (see p. 104). His will, dated September 6, 1834, and proved February 11, 1836, mentions Mrs. Caroline Clark Barnes, daughter of Daniel Clark, New Orleans; Alexander McCay; Harriet Kingston, his niece, and daughter of his brother, Nathaniel Kingston, formerly of Baltimore; children of George Vaughan, Bandon, Ireland, and Isaac Vaughan, of Waterford, Ireland; Ormond Kingston, his nephew, son of Robert Kingston, of London.

Thomas Kirkman, 1815.—Was proposed as a member as "late of Nashville, Tenn."

James A. Kirkpatrick, 1854.—Was born in Castlefin, Ireland, October 7, 1824, and came to Philadelphia August 12, 1833. He entered the Central High School as a member of its first class, graduated in 1842, and became a Professor in that institution. He was also engaged in the manufacture of woollen goods and was Assistant Superintendent, and afterwards Superintendent of the Girard Estate. He was a member of the Franklin Institute, American Association for the Advancement of Science, also of Franklin Lodge No. 134, F. & A. M., Philadelphia Royal Arch Chapter, No. 169, Philadelphia Commandery No. 2, K. T., Philadelphia Consistory S. P. R. S., Thirty-second degree. As a volunteer observer, he collected and tabulated meteorological records of Philadelphia, covering a period of twenty-five years, which were published by the Smithsonian Institution, the United States Department of Agriculture, and the United States War Department. He died June 3, 1886, and was buried in Woodlands cemetery.

Samuel Kirkpatrick, 1844.—Was a bottler at No. 5 Pear street.

James Kitchen, 1808.—Was born in Huntingdon, England, May, 1769, and came to America about 1790, landing at Baltimore, Md., and settling in Philadelphia about the same year. He was proprietor of the old Merchants' Exchange, usually called the Merchants' Coffee House, Second and Walnut streets, which was for many years the centre of all the current news of the city. He was widely

known throughout the city by the paper reporters of the time. Information from him, every way of news, political and generally obtainable from one and two o'clock most nient merchants and business there. He was a popular elected a member of the and other Societies, Hibernian Society. He was several years and a member of Health, and a Director Bank and of the Delaware Insurance Co. He died at Philadelphia 27, 1828, and was buried in churchyard, Third and Pine streets. Dr. James Kitchen, 7 is still living, as is also James Kitchen Scofield. married twice.

Thomas Kittera, 18 Philadelphia with his father studied law, and was admitted March 8, 1808. He was elected of Select Council of Philadelphia October, 1824, and was in Congress, 1826-1827. His office was on Walnut street, between 10th and 11th streets. Judge Conrad, a native of Philadelphia, studied law with Mr. Kittera was a man of whom he had a high reputation as well as legal knowledge. died 16, 1839, aged 50 years. was one of the Society's Correspondents 1810, and from 1819 until 1839. [See "Scharf & Blumenthal," 2, page 1538.]

Andrew Knox, 1790.—Was of Norriton township, Montgomery County, Pa. Col. Thomas P. Knox was his son.

John Knox, 1814.—Acting Committee, 1821-1831, and Secretary of the Board of Health March 17, 1832, to December 1832, a member of the firm of Knox & Co., wholesale dry-goods and an extensive Southern trade was announced at the Society September 17, 1841.

Jacob Gerard Koch, prominent merchant at

street. He was married in Christ Church August 1, 1801, to Jane Griffith. Letters of administration on his estate were granted April 1, 1831, to M. H. Messchert.

David Kyle, 1826.—Was a merchant at northwest corner of Tenth and Mulberry streets. He probably died in April, 1840.

William Kyle, 1814.—Was a merchant at 9 Dock street in 1814. He probably died in June, 1843. William and David Kyle were said to be from Virginia.

James F. Laddie, 1802.—We can find no trace of him. There is a James Laidley in the Directories, but no person named Laddie.

Edward Lafferty, 1865.—Was born in Kildaff Parish, County Donegal, Ireland, about 1825, and came to Philadelphia June 24, 1836. He was a contractor and resided at 1006 Christian street. Among other contracts he superintended the construction of the water-works at Mobile, Ala. He was a School Director of the Second Ward, a member of the Irish National League of America, and President of St. Vincent de Paul Conference of St. Paul's Catholic Church, Christian street near Tenth. He was formerly a member of the Irish Repeal Association in this city. He was a second cousin of Hugh Barr (1842). Mr. Lafferty served on the Acting Committee of the Society, 1873-1881. He died May 13, 1891.

Robert Laird, 1838.—Was a drover in the district of Spring Garden, Philadelphia. He served on the Acting Committee of the Society from 1839 until his death in 1842. His will, signed August 8, 1842, and proved August 23, 1842, directs the payment of the balance of his subscription to the Second Associate Presbyterian Church, and mentions his wife Eleanor; his stepchildren, Mary Ann, Sarah Jane, George A., Armstrong and Thomas Leiper; his brother, James Laird, and his daughter, Sarah Jane Laird.

Daniel J. Langton, M. D., 1891.—Born at Palo Alto, Schuylkill co., Pa., September 12, 1857. His father was a native of Pennsylvania, and his mother of Ireland. Both his paternal and maternal grandparents were natives of Ireland. He

is a practicing physician in Shenandoah, Pa., and has been Coroner of Schuylkill county. He is a member of the Schuylkill County Medical Society, Lehigh Valley Medical Association, Pennsylvania State Medical Society and American Medical Society.

David Lapsley, 1790.—Born about 1744, was a native of Strabane, County Tyrone, Ireland, and came to America probably before 1765, with strong letters of recommendation to the firm of Conyngham & Nesbitt. He took the oath of allegiance, July 30, 1778. He became a merchant in Philadelphia. He was a Trustee and Incorporator of the First Presbyterian Church, September 16, 1796, and was Ruling Elder from February 16, 1810, until his death, which occurred at Philadelphia, August 18, 1836. He was buried in Laurel Hill cemetery. John Lapsley (1808), Joseph B. Lapsley (1821) and David Lapsley, Jr. (1811), were his sons.

David Lapsley, Jr., 1811.—Son of David Lapsley (1790), was born in Philadelphia in 1792. He was engaged in the carpet business, and in 1844 was Treasurer of the Harrisburg and Lancaster Railroad Company. He died at Philadelphia, June 11, 1859, and was buried in Laurel Hill cemetery.

John Lapsley, 1808.—Son of David Lapsley (1790), was born in Philadelphia in 1780. He was a cloth and cassimere merchant, afterwards a farmer, and subsequently, on his father's death, returned to Philadelphia, but did not engage in any business. He was a Justice of the Peace in Bucks county for a number of years. He died at Philadelphia, December 5, 1853, and was buried in Laurel Hill cemetery.

Joseph Brown Lapsley, 1821.—Son of David Lapsley (1790), was born in Philadelphia, January, 1787. He was engaged in the carpet business until 1840. He was a Trustee and Treasurer of the First Presbyterian Church, 1840-1850. He died at Philadelphia, February 18, 1868, and was buried in Laurel Hill cemetery. Dr. John Carson (1790) was his father-in-law, and Christopher Carson Febiger (1821) his brother-in-law.

George Latimer, 1790.—Was a member of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick (see p. 119).

George Latimer, 1814.—Was not of the family of George Latimer (1790). He was probably the George Latimer who was married in Christ Church, October 1, 1801, to Henrietta Phalon.

James Latimer, 1803.—Son of George Latimer (1790), and of Margaret Cathcart, his wife. He married Sophia Hoffman, of Charlestown, Va. He was in early life a "supercargo," sailing from Philadelphia to Canton, China, and afterwards became a broker, and was a member of the Philadelphia Board of Brokers. He died March 9, 1845, in the 71st year of his age, leaving no children. His wife survived him.

William Geddes Latimer, 1803.—Brother of George Latimer (1790), and the youngest son of James and Sarah Geddes Latimer, was born at Newport, Del., February 22, 1771. He was for some years engaged in the milling business with his father in Newport. Then he removed to Philadelphia and entered into the trade with China. He died June 2, 1810. He married, November 4, 1794, Sarah Bartow, daughter of Thomas Bartow, of Philadelphia. His wife was a daughter of Thomas Bartow, a very prominent citizen of Philadelphia—a Moravian—and was the niece of Anthony Benezet, the philanthropist. At one time he was in business with his nephew, Robert C. Latimer, son of Lieutenant-Colonel Geo. Latimer. They were in some branch of the mercantile business. He built a residence for himself and family on Arch street above Ninth, and lived there at his death. He left a large family, four sons and two daughters, of whom but one, Mrs. Elizabeth Harris (of Harrisburg, Pa.), aged 90 years, survives. His living descendants in the third, fourth and fifth generations are numerous. Hon. James W. Latimer, President-Judge of York co., Pa., is a grandson of William G. Latimer.

William J. Latta, 1889.—Was born November 21, 1852, in Sadsbury township, near Blackhorse Post-Office, Chester co., Pa. His father was Dr. William Sutton

Latta, and his mother was a direct descendant of the Douglas family of Scotland, and a cousin of Stephen A. Douglas. His great-grandfather, Rev. James Latta, emigrated from the North of Ireland to this country in the last century. William J. Latta began his education in Parkesburg Academy, Chester co. His father died when he was 18 years old, and he entered the service of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company as a telegraph operator. After some time he was transferred to Harrisburg to the Trainmaster's office, where he received much insight into railroading, and afterwards went to Philadelphia, where he was first stationed as a telegraph operator in the office of W. F. Lockard, in West Philadelphia, then taken into General Agent Pugh's office, where he remained until 1876, and was then put in charge of the signals in the telegraph department of the grand depot near the Exposition buildings, acting there as Mr. Pugh's chief clerk. At the close of the Exhibition he became Mr. Pugh's private secretary. In 1879 he was made Superintendent of the grain elevator at Washington street wharf. During the riots of 1877 he was constantly with President Scott for three weeks in West Philadelphia as a telegraph operator, and rendered most effective service. In 1881 he became Superintendent of the Altoona Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad. During Mr. Pugh's absence in Europe in 1883, Mr. Latta was associated with Mr. James Reed in caring for Mr. Pugh's duties as General Superintendent. In 1883 he left Altoona to become Superintendent of the Philadelphia Division from Philadelphia to Harrisburg. In June, 1884, he was made General Agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad. He is also a Director in the Maritime Exchange, Commercial Exchange, Keystone Hotel Company, and the Merchants' Warehouse Company. He has 1,500 men under him in this city. He married, in 1884, Kitty M. Bingham, of Harrisburg. [See *Commercial List and Price Current*, Aug. 6, 1886.]

John Laughlin, 1864.—Born March 13, 1828, in the parish of Tamlaght O'Crilley, County Derry, Ireland. Came

to America (New York) December 31, 1846, and settled in Philadelphia May, 1847. In 1848 he commenced following the water, inland and coastwise, as a sailor, and was master of a U. S. steam transport during the Rebellion, and about the close of the war was elected Superintendent of the Delaware and Chesapeake Towboat Company's steamers and the different steam-lines controlled by William P. Clyde & Co., in which position he remained until 1875. Upon February 6, 1883, he was commissioned U. S. Special Inspector of foreign passenger steamers at this port. He was Treasurer of the Pennsylvania Seamen's Fund Society from 1876 to 1883, and has been a member of the Board of Managers since 1865. He is a member of the Odd Fellows' and Masonic Organizations, being one of the originators and a Manager of the Masonic Home.

Robert Laughlin, 1873.—Was born in Philadelphia, November 19, 1840. He was educated at Nazareth Hall, Northampton co., Pa. He had a position for nine years in the wholesale grocery firm of Waterman, Young & Co., Second street below Noble, which he left to accept a clerkship in the Kensington National Bank. Upon November 4, 1872, he opened a banking-house at No. 20 South Third street, with Charles A. McManus (1871). The firm of Laughlin & McManus, now at 112 South Third street, still continues. He was a member of Common Council from the Twentieth Ward, 1872-76. He became a member of the Board of Managers of the House of Correction upon April 12, 1877, and served as President of the Board until it was abolished [See "Men of America, City Government, Philadelphia," 1883.]

John Lavens, 1862.—Was born at Millford, County Donegal, Ireland, about 1818. While in Ireland he took an active part in the Repeal movement. He came to Philadelphia about 1861 and was engaged in the wholesale wine and liquor business at No. 5 Granite street. He died in 1879 and was buried in Laurel Hill.

Jesse Laverty, 1816.—Was in the grocery business on Decatur street and at 32 North Ninth street.

Thomas Lea, 1790.—Was a member of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick (see page 120).

Richard Leake, 1813.—We have no definite information concerning him.

John Leamy, 1790.—Was a member of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick (see page 120).

James M. Leddy, 1853.—Was Captain of Company E, Nineteenth Pennsylvania Regiment Volunteers, which entered the service under Colonel Peter Lyle on April 6, 1861, and which took part in all the battles of the Army of the Potomac. Letters of administration on his estate were granted December 14, 1881, to Theresa D. Leddy, the sureties being Harry F. Leddy and Z. J. Pecquignot.

Edward R. Lee, 1870.—Was in the dry-goods business, No. 43 North Eighth and 729 Filbert streets. Letters of administration on his estate were granted March 28, 1878, to Anna M. Lee, the sureties being William Warnock and Augustine Kinkelin.

James D. Lee, 1889.—Born in Philadelphia, June 8, 1844. His father, Dr. Thomas Lee, was born in London, England, but both his paternal and maternal grandparents were natives of Ireland. His maternal grandmother was a lineal descendant of the O'Flahertys. He is an attorney and counsellor-at-law, and was admitted to the Philadelphia Bar, February 15, 1868. He was attached to the Regular Engineer Corps, United States Navy, from 1863 to 1866, and was elected a member of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives, 1889-1890. Mr. Lee received his party nomination for State Senator in 1890, but was not elected. He is a member of Post 2, G. A. R.

Nicholas Lefevre, 1814.—We have no definite information concerning him.

Albert Leib, 1886.—Was born August 22, 1858, at Mt. Joy, Lancaster co., Pa. He is a restaurant keeper at No. 1 Strawberry street. He is not of Irish descent. He is a member of the Masonic order.

Armstrong Leiper, M. D., 1857.—Was a practicing physician. He was of

Irish descent and born in this country. He was a stepson of Robert Laird (1838).

William Jones Leiper, 1831.—Was born in Philadelphia, April 7, 1803. He was in the tobacco business and was largely interested in the noted "Leiper Stone Quarries," of Delaware co., Pa. He was cornet of the First City Troop and Captain of the Washington Cavalry of Philadelphia. He died at Philadelphia, September 27, 1850. He was known as Col. Leiper and was a prominent citizen of his day. Robert Taylor (1802), Dr. Robert M. Patterson (1836) and Hon. John K. Kane (1828), were his brothers-in-law.

Robert G. Lelar, 1884.—Was born in Philadelphia, December 24, 1848. His grandmother on his father's side was a native of Ireland. He is a member of the Americus Club, Young Maennerchor, and of the Athletic Club of the Schuylkill Navy.

Callender Irvine Lewis, 1853.—Was born October 22, 1822, in Philadelphia. He was the son of Charles W. Lewis, a native of Virginia, and of Mary I. Lewis, a native of Pennsylvania. He was a wine merchant and died in Delaware co., Pa., in 1863. He belonged to the Masonic organization. He was a nephew of General Callender Irvine (1815).

John B. Lieberman, 1887.—Was born in Easton, Pa., April 25, 1863. He is of German parentage. He is superintendent of the Eagle Brewery, Allentown, Pennsylvania, and is a resident of that city.

John Liggett, 1867.—Was a merchant at 233 Market street. Letters of administration on his estate were granted, May 6, 1869, to Robert Liggett (1850), Samuel Liggett (1880) being one of the sureties.

Robert Liggett, 1850.—Was an iron merchant on Market above Twelfth street. John Baird (1877) is his son-in-law.

Samuel Liggett, 1880.—Was born November 22, 1836, in Philadelphia. He is an iron merchant.

Henry H. Lindsay, 1832.—Was in the hat business at 54 Chestnut street in 1832.

John Lindsay, 1840.—Was a merchant in Philadelphia, but afterwards removed to Grand Gulf, Claiborne co., Miss., where he died in 1842. His will, dated May 3, 1842, and proved December 10, 1842, mentions his wife, Maria Lindsay; his niece, Maria H. Watres; his cousins, Mrs. Eliza Warne and Mrs. Jane Wilson, formerly Jane Dennis, of the city of Savannah, Ga.; Lindsay Craige, son of Thomas and Mary Ann Craige; and Caroline Egbert, daughter of Dr. Daniel Egbert, U. S. N. Charles Watres (1828) was one of the executors.

John Lisle, 1815.—Was born 1766 in Philadelphia. He was the son of John Lisle and Sarah Murray. He was Prothonotary of the District Court of Philadelphia, 1830-1836, and died February 23, 1848. At the meeting of the Society on March 17, 1848, in announcing his death it was stated "that he was a member of the Society for 33 years, a public officer and extensive merchant." He left a wife, Margaret Lisle; two sons, John M. and James W. Lisle, and two daughters. Dr. William Ashmead was his son-in-law.

John M. Lisle, 1837.—Son of John Lisle (1815), was born in Philadelphia, September 2, 1806, and died June 7, 1875. He was a stock and exchange broker.

James Little, 1790.—Was probably a schoolmaster at 357 South Second street in 1791.

Robert Little, 1856.—We have no definite information concerning him.

Harrison Locke, 1819.—Was a native of Belfast, Ireland, and was a dry-goods merchant at 30 High street in 1819.

Theodore F. Locke, 1884.—Was born July 6, 1850, at Cronwicks, New Jersey. He is agent for the Meadow Spring Dye and Print Works, and is also a merchandise broker doing business at No. 12 Strawberry street.

James Logan, 1804.—We have no definite information concerning him.

Robert Loller, 1790.—Was a resident of Montgomery co., Pa. In his early days he was a school-teacher and subsequently followed the business of surveying and conveyancing. In 1776 he was chosen one of the delegates from the

county to the State Constitutional Convention. Soon after, he joined Washington's army and was in the battles of Trenton, Princeton and Germantown. He became a Colonel in the army, a member of the Pennsylvania Assembly, and an Associate-Justice of the County Court for many years. He died October 28, 1808, aged 68 years. Through a bequest left by him the "Loller Academy" was built in 1811-1812, on his estate in the borough of Hatboro and handsomely endowed. He married Mary, daughter of Alexander McClean, of Horsham, Montgomery co., Pa. [See Bean's "Hist. Montgomery County, Pa.," pp. 725-729.]

Robert Looney, 1834.—Was a "patent improved hydrant maker," and overseer of the city water works in 1833. His will, dated March 18, 1871, and proved August 20, 1872, mentions his son, Martin Looney; his daughter, Eliza Looney Hoffman. His daughter married Rev. H. S. Hoffman.

Thomas Loran, 1863.—Was born in the parish of Kill, County Kildare, Ireland, June 3, 1832. He came to Philadelphia May 4, 1865, and is engaged in the liquor business.

Joseph Lough, 1837.—We have no definite information concerning him.

Robert L. Loughhead, 1832.—Was a Justice of the Peace in 1832. He was consul to Londonderry, Ireland, when he made his will on February 3, 1852. The will, proved May 5, 1855, mentions his wife, Martha L. Loughhead; his daughter, Frances Loughhead; his grandson, David H. Loughhead, and his stepdaughter, Mary Power. Andrew C. Craig (1837) was one of the executors.

Dennis J. Loughlin, M. D., 1887.—Was born in Philadelphia, August 10, 1847. His maternal grandparents were natives of County Tyrone, Ireland, and his paternal grandparents of County Donegal, Ireland. He is a practicing physician at 1307 Ellsworth street. He was a School Director, 1877-1882, and special inspector of drugs, chemicals, etc., appointed October 22, 1885. He is a member of the Carrollton Club and of the Young Men's Democratic Association.

John Loughrey, 1802.—Was a distiller in Ball alley in 1803. His will, dated April 9, and proved April 13, 1818, mentions his wife, Esther; his daughter, Kitty, and his son, Joseph. Dr. Isaac Heylin (1809) and Robert Adams (1814) were two of the executors.

John B. Love, 1880.—Is of the firm of John B. Love & Co., tea merchants, southwest corner of Fifth and Locust streets. He did not return his blank.

Thomas P. Lowry, 1891.—Son of Martin Lowry, a native of County Galway, Ireland, was born in Philadelphia, September 23, 1858. He is a dealer in plain and artistic paperhangings at the southwest corner of Twentieth and Bainbridge streets.

Fielding Lucas, 1803.—His name does not appear in the Directories or public records.

John Lucas, 1891.—Was born November 24, 1823, at Stone Staffordshire, England, and is at present the senior member of the firm of John Lucas & Co., manufacturers of white lead, paint, varnish, etc. He is a descendant of John Lucas, of Ashbourn, Derbyshire, who was an intimate friend of the celebrated Izaak Walton. He received a liberal education at Field-place Commercial Academy, after which he entered the store and counting-room of his father, who was a grocer and tea dealer. During a visit to the United States in 1844 he was so much pleased with this country that he made arrangements for emigrating to America, which he carried into effect in 1849, settling in Philadelphia. For a time he was engaged in the foreign commission and shipping business, and his trade gradually became concentrated in the line of colors, paints, etc. His knowledge of chemistry enabled him to produce a substitute for the Paris or arsenical green, then much in demand, and it became a great success. In 1852 he became associated with Joseph Foster, a relative, an experienced color maker, and soon after they erected the "Gibbsboro White Lead, Zinc and Color Works," in Camden co., N. J. Their Philadelphia office is at 322 Race street. In 1875-1876 he was President of the Camden and At-

lantic Railroad Company, during which time he rebuilt all the bridges on that line, and started express trains. He is President of the Society of the Sons of St. George, of the North American St. George's Union, and of the United Societies, and is also connected with the Merchants' Trust Company, Union National Bank, Hay's Mechanics' Home and Franklin Institute. He is also a member of the Union League, of the Manufacturers' Club, the Board of Trade, the Commercial Exchange, the Art Club, and is one of the promoters of the Philadelphia Bourse. In December, 1890, he published a pamphlet on the subject of "Rapid Transit for Philadelphia." Messrs. Harry Spencer Lucas and Albert Lucas, his sons, and Mr. A. J. Lucas, his nephew, are associated with him in business. As President of the Sons of St. George, Mr. Lucas has had friendly relations with the officers of the Hibernian Society, leading to his election as a member.

Thomas Lucas, 1790.—Was a resident of Franklin co., Pa., when he was elected a member.

William Luke, 1818.—Was a merchant at 79 South Front street in 1818.

Peter Lyle, 1815.—Was a merchant at High street, west of Centre square, in 1816. Letters of administration on his estate were granted, September 30, 1825, to Jane Lyle. The sureties were Daniel Miller, Jr., and Robert Rice (1826).

William Lyle, 1803.—Was in the grocery business at 246 South Second street in 1803. He was Captain of a militia company called the Pennsylvania Blues.

Edward Lynch, 1802.—Was a merchant at 174 High street in 1802.

John Lynch, 1790.—We have nothing definite concerning him.

John W. Lynch, 1862.—Was of the firm of J. W. Shriver & Co., fish merchants, 32 North Delaware avenue. He died January 17, 1889. His will, proved January 24, 1889, mentions his wife Margaret A. Lynch; his sisters, Kate Carrer, of Camden, N. J., and Jane Ryan, of Chicago, Ill.; Joseph L. Caven, Trustee for his niece, Kate Moroney; his nephew,

Patrick McNulty, and his sister, Mary McNulty.

William Lynch, 1863.—Is of the firm of William Lynch & Co., dry-goods merchants, 729 Market street. He married a daughter of Charles Kelly (1833).

David Maccoun, 1814.—Was a merchant at 11 South Ninth street and 415 High street. He married Sarah, daughter of Henry Toland (1790).

John M. Mack, 1864.—Son of James Mack, a native of County Clare, Ireland, was born in Philadelphia, August 15, 1852. He is a contractor.

Samuel Macky, 1863.—Is a native of Ireland. He was a member of the firm of Macky, Beattie & Hay, and is now in the grain business. He served as a member of the Acting Committee of the Society, 1870-1881.

Robert Shelton Mackenzie, LL. D., 1884.—The brilliant author and journalist, was born June 22, 1809, in Fermoy, County Cork, Ireland, and died in Philadelphia, November 21, 1881, at the age of 72 years. He was the son of Captain Kenneth Mackenzie, author of a volume of Gaelic poetry published in Glasgow in 1796. He was brought up in an old country-house in the county of Limerick, within a mile of Castletown Conyers, and at a very early age developed the remarkable literary talents that afterwards made him so well known. Before he was eleven years of age he had thrice read over all the pages of Walker's "Hibernian Magazine," during the whole forty years of its existence. When his primary education was completed he entered the medical department of the University of Dublin, graduating thence as a Doctor of Medicine. He did not, however, practice medicine, but turned his attention to literature. As early as his eighteenth year he was correspondent of an English newspaper, and was similarly engaged in various localities until 1845, when he became London Secretary of a railroad company, and held that position until 1851. Meanwhile he was contributing numerous letters and articles to leading periodicals in England and America. From 1834 until the cessation of the *New York Evening Star* he



R. SHELTON MACKENZIE.

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was the regular European correspondent of that journal, and the first salaried correspondent of the American press. His abilities and the value of his literary productions at this time attracted general attention, and won for him from the University of Glasgow, in 1834, the degree of LL. D., and from the University of Oxford, in 1844, the degree of D. C. L. In 1848 he published "Lays of Palestine," and wrote a considerable portion of the "Georgian Era" in 1852-54. He produced "Titian," a Venetian art-novel, in 1843; a "Life of Guizot," prefix to a translation of "Democracy and its Mission," in 1846; "Partnership," a legal-commercial work, in 1847, and "Mornings at Matlock," a collection of stories, in 3 vols., in 1850. In 1847 he edited a political journal in England and was threatened with a state prosecution for his independent utterances. In 1852 he came to America and settled in New York city, where he immediately became connected with the newspaper press, and continued actively employed until his death. In 1854 he edited, with copious notes, a new edition of "Shiel's Sketches of the Irish Bar," 2 vols., and the "Noctes Ambrosianæ," of "Blackwood's Magazine," 5 vols. In 1855 he edited an American edition of De Quincey's "Klosterheim," and the "Life of Curran," by his son Curran; in 1855-57, Dr. Maginn's "Miscellaneous Works," 5 vols., and in 1857, Lady Morgan's "O'Briens and O'Flahertys." He also wrote and published "Bits of Blarney," in 1855; "Tressilian and his Friends," in 1857, and new editions of several of his former works. In 1855 he removed to Philadelphia, where he passed the remainder of his useful life. Upon the establishment of *The Press*, by Col. John W. Forney, in August, 1857, he became the literary editor of that journal, which position he held for more than twenty years, leaving it to assume a similar position upon the *Evening News* in 1880, and which he occupied at the time of his death. In the latter years of his life he was the Philadelphia correspondent of the *Irish World*, and his wonderful knowledge of Irish events and his patriotic utterances in favor of the strug-

gles of the Irish people will long be remembered by the readers of that paper. The large circulation which *The Press* obtained in Philadelphia was due in great part to the brilliant series of literary articles which he contributed regularly to its columns. The *Cyclopædia of American Literature* says of him:—

"Dr. Mackenzie is an industrious and rapid writer, having a thorough mastery of literary incident, anecdote and gossip. He began to prepare his edition of the 'Noctes Ambrosianæ' in the last week of April, 1854, and the five volumes were published August 15. In the interim he had to feed the press of five different printers, besides doing his full quota of newspaper work. His 'Life of Dickens,' a model of biography, was written in five weeks."

The last mentioned work, the "Life of Dickens," appeared in 1870, and was followed in 1871 by a "Life of Walter Scott." The *Irish World* said of him:

"His memory was miraculous. He was literally an encyclopædia of Irish history himself. He could be asked no question about the politics, the geography, the literature, the architecture, the friends or the enemies of Ireland, that he could not answer readily and accurately. Outside of Ireland and the Irish people it is as an amiable and highly cultured and versatile *litterateur* he is best known and loved, but with the Irish people he had besides the merit of being a true son of St. Patrick and a sympathizer with the struggles and hopes of the people against the despotism of aristocracy and British usurpation."

For years preceding his death he was an intimate friend of John Campbell, the bookseller, whose remarkable knowledge of books and wonderful fund of information upon every subject made for him a genial companion. Many a game of whist was played between the Doctor and Mr. Campbell on one side, and the latter's two sons (both members of the Hibernian Society) on the other. Brilliant jest and literary anecdote, and discussions of men and events, enlivened these pleasant evenings. The warm, kind nature of the Doctor shone like the golden sunshine, kindling every object upon which it alighted.

Dr. Mackenzie died full of years, surrounded by his wife and four daughters, after one of the most active lives recorded in the history of literature, and was interred in Woodlands cemetery, Philadelphia. Besides his immediate family he had a brother, the editor of *Galignani's Messenger*, of Paris.

John Madden, 1884.—Was born in Loughrea, County Galway, Ireland, May 28, 1845. He arrived in New York October, 1867, and settled in Philadelphia in 1889. He was engaged in the liquor business, and died October 17, 1889, and was buried in New Cathedral cemetery.

Francis Patrick Magee, 1856.—Born July 9, 1821, in County Leitrim, Ireland, and came to Philadelphia with his brother, Michael Magee (1858), in 1833. He was a shoemaker by trade, but later in life he was a Deputy Sheriff under Sheriff George Magee, and a Revenue Inspector in the U. S. Custom House, Philadelphia. He was a Director of Girard College. He died January 24, 1864, and was buried in Old Cathedral cemetery. He left a widow and six children.

James Magee, 1843.—Resided at one time in Mobile, Ala.

James Edward Magee, 1886.—Was born in Philadelphia, March 18, 1861. His father, John Magee, is a native of County Donegal, Ireland, and his mother, Elizabeth Magee, of County Louth, Ireland. He is a conveyancer.

Michael Magee, 1858.—Was born September 22, 1824, in Killakurk, Parish of Calligallen, County Leitrim, Ireland. He left Ireland in the spring of 1833, was five months at sea, and was shipwrecked off Sandy Hook. He settled in Philadelphia about March, 1834. He is a bricklayer and builder, residing at 1516 North Eighth street. He is a member of the Master Bricklayers' Company of Philadelphia. He is married and has a family of five children, one of whom, Joseph G. Magee, is a member of the Philadelphia Bar. His brother, Francis P. Magee (1856), was a member of the Society.

John Magoffin, 1811.—Was living at 38 North Eighth street in 1811. We know nothing further concerning him. He

was a member of the Acting Committee of the Society, 1813-1814.

Joseph Magoffin, 1790.—Was a merchant at 133 Swanson street in 1791. He died March 12, 1806, in the 70th year of his age, and was buried in the Third Presbyterian cemetery. His son, William M. Magoffin, died March 19, 1839. Joseph Magoffin was a member of the Acting Committee of the Society in 1793.

Christopher S. Magrath, 1884.—Was born May 24, 1844, in Cashel, County Tipperary, Ireland. Came to New York March 11, 1861, and lived in Philadelphia from 1863 until 1865, when he removed to Cape May, N. J. He returned to Philadelphia, January 1, 1884, since which time he has resided here. He enlisted in Company B, Seventeenth Regiment New York Volunteers in May, 1861, and served for two years, being mustered out in June, 1863. He removed to Philadelphia in July, 1863, where he worked at the printing trade until 1865, when he removed to Cape May and was engaged in the office of the *Wave*. In 1868 he started the *New Jersey Enterprise* at Burlington, N. J., and in 1869 he assumed the management of the Cape May *Wave*, becoming its proprietor in 1870, and remaining so until December, 1883. Upon January 1, 1884, he removed to Philadelphia, where he purchased an interest in a printing-house. During his residence in Cape May, N. J., he was City Clerk for two years, Councilman for five years, and President of the School Board for three years. He is a member of the Cape Island Lodge, No. 30, F. A. M.; Meade Post No. 1, Grand Army of the Republic, and Order of Sparta, and was also a member of the New Jersey Editorial Association, Commander of Post No. 40, G. A. R., Cape May, and Captain of Company H, Sixth Regiment, New Jersey National Guards.

Michael Magrath, 1819.—Born September 28, 1765, at Carrick-on-Sair, County Tipperary, Ireland. Was a tallow chandler at 23 Brewer's alley in 1819. He died December 4, 1853, quite wealthy. His will, dated November 7, 1850, and proved December 24, 1853, mentions Mary Lalor, widow of Thomas Lalor, late of

Clonmel, Ireland, and daughter of James Whelan; Patrick Joseph Murray, his grandnephew, of Carrick-on-Sair, County Tipperary, Ireland; James Lalor, brother of Mary Lalor, widow; the children of the late Archibald Randall. He bequeathed nearly \$30,000 to Catholic institutions and \$2,000 to the Hibernian Society. He died December 4, 1853, and was buried in Old Cathedral cemetery.

Bernard Maguire, 1841.—Was a hotel keeper at southwest corner of Front and Laurel streets. His will, dated November 16, 1861, and proved January 25, 1870, bequeathed his entire estate, some \$40,000, to Catholic institutions. Patrick McBride (1825) and Henry Crilly (1833) were two of the executors. He probably died unmarried.

Edward T. Maguire, 1871.—Is a liquor merchant at northwest corner of Front and Race streets.

James Maguire, 1854.—Was born in Dublin, Ireland. He was a conveyancer. He is buried in Cathedral cemetery, West Philadelphia.

James Maguire, 1862.—Was born August 15, 1834, in Drumbur, County Cavan, Ireland, and came to New York in June and removed to Philadelphia in August, 1844. He was formerly in the woollen manufacturing business and is now in the wholesale wine and liquor business at 470 and 472 North Third street. He enlisted in the color company of the Ninetieth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers in 1862, and was in the battles of Cedar Mountain, Rappahannock Station, Thoroughfare Gap, Bull Run, Chantilly, South Mountain and Antietam.

James A. Maguire, 1872.—Is in the liquor business on Third street.

John Maguire, 1839.—Was a grocer at southeast corner of Fourth and Callowhill. Letters of administration on his estate were granted, November 5, 1851, to Ann Maguire.

John Maguire, 1848.—Was a hotel-keeper at northwest corner of Sixth and Elizabeth streets. His will, dated March, 1855, and proved April 20, 1867, mentions his wife, Ann Maguire, and "his children." James Maguire was a witness. Mr.

Maguire was a member of the Acting Committee of the Society, 1840 and 1850-1851.

William Maguire, 1870.—Was born near Cookstown, County Tyrone, Ireland, March 29, 1830, and came to Philadelphia in September, 1850. He is a cooper.

James A. Mahany, 1827.—Was a member of the Philadelphia Bar, admitted to practice January 9, 1815. He died September 6, 1828. His will, dated September, 1828, and proved September 15, 1828, mentions his wife, Hannah Mahany; his sister, Margaret J. Rogers; and his cousin, Robert J. Arundel.

John T. Mahony, 1859.—Was an architect, and native of Ireland.

James Mallon, 1808.—Was a "teacher of French and English."

Michael Malone, 1842.—When proposed as a member he resided at the "Indian Queen, South Fourth street." He was a prominent railroad contractor in Lancaster, Pa., and was of the firm of Malone, Clark & Gonder.

Richard A. Malone, 1884.—Is a contractor, and resides at Lancaster, Pa. He did not return his blank.

Martin Maloney, 1884.—Was born November 11, 1847, in Ballangarry, County Tipperary, Ireland. He came to America June 2, 1852, and lived in Scranton, Pa., until June, 1878, when he settled in Philadelphia. He is General Manager of the Pennsylvania Globe Gas Light Company, 617 and 619 Arch street.

John Manderson, 1865.—Was a tailor at 717 N. 2d street.

Thomas Mann, 1817.—Was the partner of Samuel Cupples (1817).

Philip S. Markley, 1814.—The ancestors of Philip S. Markley came to this country from Germany with the Protestant Exodus about the year 1730, and settled in Whitpain Township, Montgomery co., Pa., and were many of them men of prominence. His father, John Markley, was one of the most eminent and influential business men of Norristown, Montgomery co., Pa. He was Sheriff of the county in 1798, and held other important offices, and was owner of a large amount of real estate. He died

at Norristown, July 28, 1834. Philip S. Markley, the son of John Markley, was born July 2, 1789. He studied law, and was admitted to the bar in November, 1810, and became a distinguished lawyer and politician. In the year 1819 he was appointed Deputy State Attorney by Governor William Findlay, and was also elected to the State Senate. In the year 1823 he was elected to Congress, serving from 1824 to 1828. In 1829 he was appointed by Governor J. A. Schulze, Attorney-General of the State of Pennsylvania. He was also at one time Naval Officer at Philadelphia. He died suddenly of apoplexy at Norristown, Pa., September 12, 1834, in the forty-sixth year of his age. He was married to Mrs. Anna H. Plumsted. [See Bean's "Hist. Montgomery Co.," p. 507, etc.]

Benjamin Marshall, 1802.—Was a merchant at 27 Sansom street in 1805. The State Navy Board, July 1, 1777, paid to Benjamin Marshall £33 4s. 10d. for sundry tinwares put into William Richard's store (the Provincial Store).

Charles Marshall, 1802.—Was a druggist at 56 Chestnut street in 1791. Charles Marshall was married in Christ Church, April 26, 1798, to Mary Wallace.

Christopher Marshall, 1790.—Was born November 6, 1709, in Dublin, Ireland. He received a classical education in England, came to America, and settled in Philadelphia, where he became a druggist and pharmacist. His firm furnished most of the drugs and medicines to the troops of the Jerseys, Pennsylvania and Delaware. He was on confidential terms with the chief members of the Continental Congress and the new government of Pennsylvania. He was disowned by the Society of Friends for the active part he took in the Revolution. On March 17, 1775, he was elected one of the twelve managers of a company "set on foot for making woollens, linens and cotton." He was a member of the committee that met at the State Home, April 25, 1775, to consider the "critical affairs of America," and of the Committee of Safety from the beginning to the end of the war. His "Remembrances," edited by William

Duane (1806), published in Philadelphia, 1839, and presented to the Pennsylvania Historical Society by his great-great-grandson, Charles Marshall, of Germantown, is one of the most valuable diaries that was kept during the Revolution. He died in Philadelphia, May 4, 1797. His two sons, Christopher and Charles Marshall, were also druggists. [See Applcton's "Cyclop. of Am. Biog.," p. 220; Simpson's "Lives of Em. Phil.," p. 684.]

James Marshall, 1790.—Was probably Rev. James Marshall, D. D.

Edwin Martin, 1890.—Was born in Philadelphia. His grandparents were born near Belfast, Ireland. He is of the firm of James Martin & Co., dyers and printers, 125 Chestnut street. Thomas J. Martin (1890) and William L. Martin (1890) are his brothers.

James Steen Martin, 1859.—Nephew of Robert Steen (1827), was born in the parish of Fermoy, Barony of Killoconoway, County Antrim, Ireland, and came to Philadelphia May 14, 1840. He was for many years in the wholesale grocery business. He was President of the Grocers' and Importers' Exchange, a Director of the Commercial National Bank, a Director of the Academy of Fine Arts, and also of the Union Trust Company, and is a member of the Academy of Natural Sciences. Mr. Martin has for many years taken an active interest in the Society, being Secretary, March 17, 1879, to March 17, 1882, and Vice-President from December 17, 1885, to March 17, 1886. He has a wonderful knowledge of the members of the Society, and the Committee, on which he served for a time, is indebted to him for much valuable information.

Henry Martin, 1890.—Son of Wm. J. Martin (1851) and grandson of Dennis Kelly (1829), was born in Philadelphia, March 22, 1853. He is in the railroad business.

Joseph Martin, M. D., 1885.—Was born at Maghera, County Derry, Ireland, April 21, 1849, and came to Philadelphia, March 27, 1872. He is a practicing physician. He has served in Common Council, and is a member of the County

and State Medical Societies, Medico-Chirurgical Society, Order of United Friends, and of the Masonic organization. He was one of the Physicians of the Society, 1887-1889.

Owen Martin, 1883.—Was born May 12, 1846, in County Tyrone, Ireland, and came to Philadelphia, May 1, 1870. He is in the liquor business.

Simon J. Martin, 1882.—Was born in Philadelphia, June 1, 1850. His father, Daniel Martin, was a native of Omagh, County Tyrone, Ireland, and his mother, Margaret Fitzsimons, of Strabane, in the same county. He is Secretary of the Catholic Club, and a member of the Art Club and Young Men's Democratic Association. He is engaged in the insurance business, being Secretary of the Mechanics' Insurance Company. He has been Treasurer of the Society since May 15, 1888, and is noted for his admirable method of keeping his accounts and his very full and accurate reports of the finances of the Society. He is one of the best Treasurers the Society has ever had.

Thomas James Martin, 1890.—Born in Philadelphia, January 25, 1832. His grandparents were natives of Tandragee, near Belfast, Ireland. He is of the firm of James Martin & Co., manufacturers of printed and dyed cotton goods. He was a Trustee of the city ice boats for fourteen years, and President of the Board at the time of the adoption of the new city charter. He is a member of the Masonic organization. Edwin Martin (1890) and William L. Martin (1890) are his brothers.

William J. Martin, 1851.—Was born, 1825, in Londonderry, Ireland. From there he went to the Island of Trinidad, W. I., where his uncle was Governor, and came to Philadelphia about 1850. He was engaged in the shipping business, and employed steamers between Philadelphia and Southern ports. He was a partner of Alexander Heron, Jr. (1850), under the firm-name of Heron & Martin. He died near White Hall (now Bryn Mawr), Montgomery co., Pa., in June, 1861, and was buried in St. Dennis' cemetery, Haverford, Delaware co., Pa. He married

Anne, the youngest daughter of Dennis Kelly (1829). Henry Martin (1890) is his son.

William Lovett Martin, 1890.—Is a manufacturer of cotton goods. He was born in Philadelphia, October 20, 1856. He is a member of the Manufacturers' Club and of the Masonic Order. He is a brother of Edwin Martin (1890) and Thomas J. Martin (1890).

Samuel Mason, 1816.—Was born in Ireland, September 21, 1766, and came to Philadelphia in 1793. He died October 13, 1842, and was buried at Germantown. He was Steward of the Pennsylvania Hospital. His will, dated March 23, 1842, and proved October 24, 1842, mentions his wife; his son, Samuel; three daughters, Elizabeth, Sarah and Ann, and two grandchildren, William Holland Bines and Samuel Mason Bines.

William Mason, 1817.—He probably died in September, 1835.

William Massey, 1867.—Was born in the city of Liverpool, England, and came to America in May, 1828. He was in New York, 1828-1830, and in New Orleans to 1854, when he removed to Philadelphia. He was for many years proprietor of one of the largest breweries in the country, and one of Philadelphia's well-known citizens. Though not of Irish descent Mr. Massey was a frequent and welcome visitor at the Society's dinners. He was a prominent member and President of the Society of the Sons of St. George, and the interchange of courtesies between the two organizations led to his election as a member of the Hibernian Society. He died February 16, 1891, and was buried in North Laurel Hill cemetery.

Michael Mathews, 1882.—Was born February 23, 1843, in the townland of Begliff, Parish of Knockbride, County Cavan, Ireland, and came to America (Philadelphia), June 22, 1853. He is in the liquor business at 109 Market street. He is a member of the Catholic Philopatrian Literary Institute and of the Parnell Branch of the Irish National League, Philadelphia.

William Matthews, 1792.—We have no definite information concerning him.

Claudius John Mathieu, 1884.—Was born in Philadelphia, June 1, 1855. His mother was a native of County Armagh, Ireland. He is an undertaker at 2606 East Lehigh avenue.

John Maxson, Jr., 1866.—Was a woollen manufacturer in Manayunk. His father, John Maxson, Sr., died June 22, 1875.

James Maxwell, 1835.—Was a manufacturer at Cedar street above Twelfth in 1835. He probably died October, 1844.

John Maxwell, 1834.—We have no definite information concerning him.

Rodger Maynes, 1882.—Was born April 11, 1838, in County Tyrone, Ireland. He is a cattle broker. He was a member of Common Council from the Twenty-fourth Ward, 1882-84. He is a member of the Metropolitan Democratic Club. He was married in April, 1858, to Susan McCloskey. [See "Men of America, City Government, Philadelphia," 1883.]

George Meade, 1790.—Was a member of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick (see page 120).

John Meany, 1814.—Was a sea captain in the merchant service, and subsequently a merchant and ship-owner. He resided for many years on the west side of Ninth street below Walnut. "He was a popular and esteemed gentleman, of fine presence." He was married in Christ Church, February 11, 1806, to Mary Dowers. They left no children.

Lewis Thompson Mears, 1860.—Was born of Irish parentage, December 14, 1814, in Philadelphia. He was a manufacturer and jeweller, and afterwards in the liquor business. He was President of the Assistance Fire Company, and a member of the Montgomery Lodge, No. 19, A. Y. M., Fredonia Lodge of Odd Fellows, Capt. Lyle's Company of National Guards, and President of the Twelfth Ward Democratic Association. He died March 4, 1873, and was buried in Mount Peace cemetery.

James Mease, M. D., 1798.—Son of John Mease (see page 122) and of Esther Miller Mease, was born in Philadelphia, August 11, 1771. He was a practicing physician and also Lazaretto Physician of

Philadelphia. He was a writer of some note, his best known work being his "Picture of Philadelphia," published in 1811. He also wrote "An Essay on Disease from the Bite of a Mad Dog," 1793; "Introductory Lecture to Course on Comparative Anatomy," 1813; and a work on the "Penal Code of Pennsylvania." He was Secretary of the Philadelphia Agricultural Society, Vice-President of the Athenæum, and also a member of the American Philosophical Society. He died May 15, 1846, and was buried in the graveyard on Pine street above Fourth. Dr. Mease was one of the Physicians of the Society in 1799. [See "Simpson's Lives," p. 689.]

Samuel Meeker, 1802.—Was a merchant at 20 South Front street in 1802.

Irwin F. Megargee, 1881.—Was born in Philadelphia, October 15, 1849. He was a son of Sylvester Megargee, whose father, Jacob Megargee, was born in Ireland. He was a brother of Louis N. Megargee (1881), and was a paper manufacturer at No. 20 South Sixth street.

Louis Nanna Megargee, 1881.—Was born in Philadelphia, November 7, 1855. He is a brother of Irwin F. Megargee (1881). He was engaged in mercantile pursuits from the age of 16 until March 13, 1875, when he became a reporter on the *Philadelphia Times*, which had just been started, and continued on that paper until November, 1879, when he became City Editor of the *Evening News*. In 1880, upon the reorganization of the *Philadelphia Press*, he became its City Editor. He afterwards removed to New York, where he continued to reside until recently, when he accepted the city editorship of *The Times* of this city, which position he now holds. Mr. Megargee is a brilliant and versatile journalist. His letters to Philadelphia papers during his stay in New York were much sought after, and enjoyed a wide circle of readers. He is a member of the Clover Club, a Manager of the Journalist Club, and Vice-President of the Stylus Club. Besides his numerous newspaper articles Mr. Megargee is the author of "Biographical Album of Philadelphia in the Bi-Centen-

nial Year," and of a work entitled "Prominent Pennsylvanians."

George Megee, 1856.—Was born in Philadelphia, February 22, 1812. His father was born in Ireland, and his mother in America. He was engaged in the copersmith business, and was High Sheriff of Philadelphia, 1855-58. He was also a School Director, and was connected with the Masonic and Odd Fellows' organizations, and the Sons of Malta. He died in Philadelphia, January 18, 1881, and was buried in Monument cemetery.

John Horn Mein, 1881.—Was born in Philadelphia, August 11, 1839. He was of the firm of H. Steel & Son, dry-goods merchants, and was afterwards chief manager of Cooper & Conard's establishment, Ninth and Market streets. He died October 20, 1882, and was buried in Laurel Hill cemetery.

Thomas Mellon, 1833.—Was a merchant at 79 Pine street in 1833. He was in the Southern trade. He died January 16, 1866, aged 76 years.

John Mears Melloy, 1862.—Was born in Philadelphia, July 14, 1820. His father, Hugh Melloy, was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, and his mother, Rhoda Mears Melloy, in Monmouth co., N. J. He was for many years largely engaged in the manufacture of tinware, and also in the tin-roofing business, in which he accumulated wealth. In politics he was a Democrat, and took an active interest in public affairs. He served as a Common Councilman from the Twentieth Ward, as a member of the Legislature, and, after three campaigns, succeeded in being elected Receiver of Taxes in 1868. In addition to his services in municipal affairs he was an active member of the Old Volunteer Fire Department, being, at the time of his death, the oldest member of the Humane Fire Company, of which, for many years, he was successively Treasurer and President. He was also warmly interested in military affairs, having been a member of the Philadelphia Grays, Captain Peter Fritz commanding, and subsequently became connected with the State Fencibles, of which he was First Lieutenant when the late Colonel James Page was

Captain. At the time of his decease he was also the oldest member of this organization. He took a prominent part in the organization of the city railway system, being actively connected with the Citizens' and other passenger railway companies. For the two years prior to his death Mr. Melloy had been in failing health, but was still able to attend to his private affairs, being only confined to his home for a few days. He left a widow and four children, three of the latter being sons, who succeeded him in business. Lewis T. Mears (1863) was his first cousin. [See *Philadelphia Ledger*, May 7, 1890.]

Robert S. Menamin, 1884.—Was born December 2, 1833, in Newtonstewart, County Tyrone, Ireland, and came to Philadelphia with his parents in 1838. He was in the printing business at 515 and 517 Minor street. He was President of the School Board of the First Section for three years. He was Secretary and Treasurer of the Pennsylvania Editorial Association for fifteen years and also President, and was the editor and proprietor of the *Printers' Circular*, and publisher of the "Encyclopædia of Printing," and "The Current Gold and Silver Coins of all Nations." He was a member of Malta Lodge, No. 295, F. & A. M.; Jerusalem Royal Arch Chapter, No. 3; Philadelphia Commandery, No. 2; Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of Freemasonry; Philadelphia Typographical Society, Franklin Institute, and of the Journalists' and Stylus Clubs. He died April 19, 1887, and was buried in Mount Moriah cemetery.

Robert Mercer, 1819.—Was a merchant. He was probably the father of Robert Mercer, who died March, 1857, and was a relative of Singleton A. Mercer (1838).

Singleton Alexander Mercer, 1838.—Was born in Philadelphia in 1810. He was the son of John Mercer and Jane Hall Mercer. He was the senior member of the firm of Mercer & Antelo, dealers in cotton and tobacco, and afterwards for many years President of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, one of the leading banks of this city. The present bank building on Chestnut street above Fourth,

the first of the kind, was erected during his term. He was one of the organizers and Chairman of the bank clearing house, and also one of the originators of the Union Club, afterwards the Union League, and was Treasurer of the "Bounty Fund."

He contributed very largely to the erection of the West Spruce street Presbyterian church. Mr. Mercer was Chairman of the Committee sent by the Philadelphia banks to New York to meet the bank presidents of that city and Boston, when they were called upon to aid the government in the late war, and he succeeded by his efforts in inducing the banks to take the loan. He was also instrumental in getting the Philadelphia banks to organize under the National Banking Act, which was drawn, under his direction, by the solicitor of his bank. He died in Paris, France, October 14, 1867, and is buried in South Laurel Hill.

Daniel Mershon, 1861.—Was born in Trenton, N. J., January 11, 1806, of American parents of French descent. He came to Philadelphia in 1818, and was for many years engaged in manufacturing heaters, grates, etc. He was a School Director and a member of the Odd Fellows' and Masonic orders, Philadelphia Institute, Union League, Diligent Hose Company and State Fencibles. His father was editor of the Trenton, N. J., *Gazette*. Daniel was left an orphan in childhood, and afterwards founded the large and extensive business of Daniel Mershon & Sons, northwest corner of Twelfth and Filbert streets. He died in Philadelphia, January 28, 1865, and was buried at Monument cemetery. He left five children surviving him.

Thomas Metcalfe, 1790.—Was a shopkeeper at 124 N. Second street in 1791.

Peter Miercken, 1814.—Was a prominent sugar refiner. He died July 8, 1822, and was buried in St. Peter's church-yard, Third and Pine streets. He married in Christ church, April 16, 1795, Maria Snowden. Three of his children became sea captains in the merchant service.

William Alexander Millar, 1866.—Was born April 16, 1827, in Gracefield,

County Derry, Ireland, and Philadelphia, November 10, 1826, head of the firm of W. A. commission merchants, 126 in which business he has since 1864.

Robert Miller, 1811. have lived at one time in

William Miller, 1811 definite information concerning was probably a sea captain

William Miller, 1862 Edenreagh, Ireland, Marc came to America about 18 the drayage or hauling business April 22, 1882. He was buried in Mount Vernon cemetery.

Francis Milligan, 18 firm of Deal, Milligan & B His will, dated May 20, 18 November 5, 1846, mentioned partners, Daniel Deal (18 A. Burt (1846); his children Mary C., Isabella, William Frances Ann, Laura A. and his son-in-law, George W. of his daughter, Isabella.

William Milligan, 18 December 21, 1821, in County Derry, Ireland, and sailed for Quebec, but was driven back by a gale. He was on board the ship "President," with (1837) on board, was shipwrecked. He arrived in 1841, and settled in Philadelphia of same year. He is engaged in tailoring business at 1013 and has been forty-eight years in the street. In 1843 he was elected of the Union Presbyterian for twenty years, was President of the Board several years; and of the originators of the Presbyterian church, Pine and streets; was a Trustee for twenty-five years, and acted of the Board the greater time. He was one of the the Building Society of Pennsylvania, and was President of the House-owners' Building Association.

tion of Philadelphia; was the first Treasurer of the Philadelphia Merchant Tailors' Exchange, and its President for five years. In 1865 he represented Philadelphia at a National Convention in Washington, and was elected Chairman. Mr. Milligan was one of the originators of the Merchant Tailors' National Exchange of the United States in 1887, and was elected its first President. Its object is to elevate, educate and establish national and trade schools, and to advance the interest of mechanical art in the United States. He was one of the originators and a Director of the City Trust Company, and is connected with many other associations. Since he settled in Philadelphia Mr. Milligan has crossed the ocean forty-eight times.

James Milliken, 1843.—Was probably in the linen trade.

John Mills, 1852.—Was in the liquor business at 13 Norris' alley. He was a member of the Acting Committee of the Society in 1869.

Edward Milne, 1790.—Was a resident of Montgomery co., Pa.

Thomas Minford, 1852.—Was a native of County Tyrone, Ireland. He was in the grocery business in Philadelphia, and afterwards removed to New York city.

John Kearsley Mitchell, M. D., 1838.—Was born in Shepardstown, Va., in 1794, and settled in Philadelphia in 1817. He was a physician and Professor of the Practice of Medicine in Jefferson Medical College. He was Grand Master of Pennsylvania Masons and he was the author of medical works, lectures, etc., and a volume of poems. He was elected a member of the American Philosophical Society, July 20, 1837. He died in Philadelphia, April, 1858, and was buried in Woodlands cemetery. S. Weir Mitchell, M. D., is his son, and John K. Mitchell, M. D., is his grandson.

John Mitchell, Jr., 1790.—Was a member of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick (see p. 122).

Robert Mitchell, 1819.—Was a grocer at 50 N. Third street in 1819.

Richard Moffett, 1832.—Was a grocer at 5 and 7 High street in 1831. Letters of administration on his estate were

granted, January 14, 1834, to Henry Moffett.

John Mohan, 1883.—Was born in Minersville, Schuylkill co., Pa., May 7, 1832. His father, Charles Mohan, was a native of County Fermanagh, Ireland. He is a merchant, residing in Minersville. He has been a member of the Town Council of Minersville and a School Director, and is a Director of the First National Bank of that place. He is also a member of the Emerald Beneficial Association and Independent Hose Company.

Robert Emmet Monaghan, 1883.—Was born July 24, 1822, in West Fallowfield township, Chester co., Pa. He is the son of James Monaghan, born near Enniskillen, County Fermanagh, Ireland, and of Catharine Streeper, a native of Montgomery co., of German descent. His father left Ireland about the year 1799, on account of being engaged in the rebellion of 1798. He was raised on a farm in West Fallowfield township, Chester co., studied law and was admitted to the Bar at Harrisburg, Pa., in April, 1848. He has since resided in West Chester, Pa., where he is one of the most prominent lawyers and citizens of the place. He was a member of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives in 1854, and has been a delegate to a number of Democratic State and National Conventions. He is a Director of the Union Trust Company of Philadelphia, a Trustee of the West Chester State Normal School, and a member of the Board of Public Charities.

Austin James Montgomery, 1884.—Was born October 27, 1824, at Tivoli, Dutchess co., New York. He is a great-nephew of General Richard Montgomery, of Revolutionary fame. He settled in Philadelphia about 1833. He has been a clerk in the post-office, farmer, and is now a real estate agent. He was a member of the old Volunteer Fire Department. He is a member of the Odd Fellows' and Masonic organizations, and of the Washington Grays. He is the son of John Crathorne Montgomery, once Postmaster of Philadelphia, who afterwards removed to New York, and of Elizabeth Henrietta Phillips, daughter of Henry Phillips, and

Sarah Chew, daughter of Benjamin Chew. He married Sarah Cordelia Riché, daughter of Charles Swift Riché, of Philadelphia. [See "Keith's Councillors of Penna.," p. 357.]

James Montgomery, 1790.—Was registered as Master of the snow "Elizabeth," sixty tons, October 30, 1765; of the ship "Eleanor," eighty tons, December 10, 1767; of the brigantine "Charlotte," forty tons, July 6, 1770; of the brigantine "Charlotte," sixty-five tons, May 28, 1771. He was married in Christ Church, November 12, 1767, to Mary Bowes. He was Captain of the armed boat "Ranger," August 31, 1775; was transferred to the command of the "Chatham," May 29, 1776, and resigned August 1, 1776, to enter the Continental service. On August 28, 1776, he was Captain of the privateer "General Montgomery," a brig, which in October following captured the British ship "Thetis," with a cargo of rum and sugar, out of a fleet of one hundred sail. On March 30, 1779, he is recorded as Captain of the ship "General Greene," which in June captured a British vessel. The Directory for 1791 speaks of him as "Commander of the Custom House Schooner." He then lived at 128 S. Fourth street. Letters of administration on his estate were granted, March 6, 1810, to Joseph S. Lewis and Joseph E. Howell.

William Montgomery, 1823.—Was a merchant at 128 Mulberry street in 1823. His will, dated October 1, 1818, and proved March 23, 1831, mentions his son, Joseph, who was in partnership with him; his son, Henry; his daughter, Hetty Walker; and his grandsons, Montgomery and Allen Walker. Austin Montgomery was one of the executors.

Matthew Moody, 1865.—Was a native of Ireland and was in the marble business at 234 Queen street. He died March 2, 1877, leaving a wife, Jane Moody.

Thomas J. Mooney, 1889.—Was born in Philadelphia, April 19, 1846. His father, Patrick Mooney, was a native of Drogheda, Ireland; his mother, Mary (Clinton) Mooney, of Palmerston, Ireland. He came to Philadelphia in 1844. He is

a manufacturer of statuary.

Alexander Moore, as a member by John 1 have not received any cerning him.

Davis Moore, 18C definite information cor may be Captain James seems to be a mistake in

Patrick Moore, 18 ber of the Friendly So (see page 123).

Samuel Moore, 17 ident of Lebanon co., P

Richard Moore, 1 ident of Montgomery c

William Moore, S resident of Lancaster c

William Moore, J resident of Lancaster c

William Moore, 18 information concerning

Charles V. Morg born in Philadelphia, .

He is a dealer in fan morocco cases at 632 Ch is a son of William Mo brother of William Euge and a cousin of William

George Morgan, 18 sterer. He was a memb

vania House of Repre active in local Democra

William Eugene 1 Born in Philadelphia, §

He is a son of Willian His present occupation

ographer. For some y Musical Director of tl Theatre.

William Morgan, 1 the Acting Committe

Secretary of the Societ is the son of John Mo

Mallow, County Cork, I to America in 1796.

Philadelphia, February been President of the

ance Company. Charles and William E. Morgs

sons, and William M. B nephew.

James Moroney, 1882.—Is in the liquor business. He did not return his blank.

William Moroney, 1842.—Kept the Dock Ward Hotel in 1843.

Owen Morris, 1790.—Is described in the Directory of 1793 as "comedian, 251 High street."

Wilson J. Morrison, 1884.—Is a resident of Lock Haven, Pa. He did not return his blank.

George Morton, 1790.—Was a wine merchant.

John Morton, 1790.—In the Directory of 1791 he is described as a "gent, 116 S. Front." He was President of the Bank of North America, Jan. 10, 1809–Jan. 15, 1822. He died April 23, 1828.

John Moss, 1833.—Was an Englishman. He died in March, 1847. He left a widow, Rebecca Moss, and three sons, Joseph L., Eleazer, and Alfred A. Moss. Isaac Phillips and David Samuel were his sons-in-law.

Jasper Moylan, 1790.—Was a member of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick (see page 123).

David Muhlenberg, 1809.—We have no sketch of him.

John Peter Gabriel Muhlenberg, 1802.—Was President of the German Society. It has been the custom to invite the Presidents of the German, St. Andrew's, St. George's, and other charitable organizations to the anniversary dinners of the Society, and in several instances they expressed a desire for membership, and were elected. This was no doubt the case with General Muhlenberg. He was born of German parentage, in Trappe, Montgomery co., Pa., October 1, 1746. He was first a Lutheran minister, then Colonel, Brigadier-General and Major-General in the Continental army, Congressman, United States Senator, Collector of the Port of Philadelphia, Vice-President of Pennsylvania, member of the Society of the Cincinnati, Trustee of Franklin College and of St. John's Lutheran church. He died at his country-seat, Gray's Ferry, Philadelphia, October 1, 1807. He was one of Pennsylvania's distinguished soldiers. [See "Life of Gen-

eral Muhlenberg," by his great-nephew, Hon. Henry A. Muhlenberg, Philadelphia, 1819.]

John Muldoon, 1872.—Was born August, 1831, in Ballynacross, County Tyrone, Ireland, and came to Philadelphia, April 3, 1852. He went to California and engaged in gold mining up to 1860, when he came East again and has been engaged since in the dry-goods business at 823 South Ninth street. He is a member of the Conference of St. Vincent de Paul, and resides at Sharon, Delaware co., Pa. Mr. Muldoon is greatly interested in the Society and is a frequent attendant at its meetings.

George Mulholland, Jr., 1842.—Was a forwarding and commission merchant on Mulberry street wharf in 1840. When elected a member he was at 18 South Sixth street. He was a native of Ireland.

St. Clair A. Mulholland, 1864.—Bates' "Martial Deeds of Pennsylvania" contains the following sketch of General Mulholland, Vice-President of the Society, March 17, 1890, to March 17, 1892, and who is about to assume the Presidency:

"St. Clair A. Mulholland, Colonel of the One Hundred and Sixteenth Regiment, and Brevet-Brigadier and Major-General, was born in Ireland in 1839. He came to this country in childhood. His tastes early inclined him to military duty, and he became a member of a militia company in the city of Philadelphia, where his family had settled.

"On the 1st of September, 1862, he was commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel of the One Hundred and Sixteenth, which he had been active in recruiting.

"Upon joining the Army of the Potomac he was assigned to General Meagher's Irish Brigade. While advancing to battle on the field of Fredericksburg, the commander of the regiment, Colonel Heenan, was severely wounded by the bursting of a shell, when Lieutenant-Colonel Mulholland assumed command, and in one of the bloodiest and most desperate struggles in which it was engaged during the war he led it with dauntless bravery, until he

himself was wounded and rendered incapable of duty. When his wounds had sufficiently healed he returned to the field.

"In the battle of Chancellorsville this battalion was charged with supporting the Fifth Maine Battery. These pieces were in conflict with a number of powerful batteries of the foe, and gallantly maintained the unequal contest; but when, after repeated losses, and the ammunition began to fail and the guns were in danger of falling into the enemy's hands, Colonel Mulholland rushed forward and drew them off to a place of safety. During the 4th and 5th of May he was field-officer of the day for Hancock's division, and with fidelity preserved his lines, extinguishing the fires raging in the forest on his front, where many of the Union wounded were suffering excruciating torments.

"At Gettysburg he led his command over the celebrated wheat field, which, in consequence of the large number of troops from several corps brought into conflict there, has been called the Whirlpool. The struggle was fearful in the wooded, rugged ground where it was fought, and it held its position with determined valor; but the division, being unable to maintain its ground, was withdrawn, after having sustained severe losses.

"The Wilderness campaign proved one of unparalleled severity, and its commander suffered by repeated wounds. In the first day on the Wilderness field, at Po river and Tolopotomy creek, he was struck by the enemy's missiles, in the latter receiving what was supposed to be a mortal hurt. He, however, recovered, and being of that spirit which is not intimidated by hostile weapons, returned to duty, having been rewarded with the brevet rank of Brigadier-General. He was placed in command of the Fourth Brigade, First Division of the Second Corps, in October, 1864, and on the 27th of that month, while heavy detachments from the whole army were moving to Hatcher's Run, he assaulted and carried one of the enemy's earthworks, which was permanently held, taking many prisoners. For his intrepidity in this affair he was brevetted Major-

General. To the close of his career at the post of duty, and the enviable reputation the most reliable of office in the army he was appointed of the city of Philadelphia great responsibility and acquitted himself with the balance which characterizes the field."

We might add to this some additional information. He was born April 1, 1839, at Lisburn, Ireland, and came to Philadelphia. He was Chief of Police until 1869-1872, and since that time he has followed the profession of artist, painting pictures and delivering lectures throughout the country. He has written of a pamphlet on the burg and another on the ericksburg, and also of a "Hancock." He is a member of the Legion and of the Grand Republic. Peter S. Doane is his brother-in-law.

David Mullen, 1882. Born July 7, 1837, in Newtown-Lix, Derry, Ireland, and came to Philadelphia in April, 1855. He was in business. He was a Schuylkill member of Select Council, Ninth Ward, a member of the Fire Department, the Legion of Honor, Ancient Workmen, of Melita Lodge, A. M., and Philadelphia Chapter 2, Harmony Chapter. He died February 12, 1889, and was buried in the cemetery.

Edward Mullery, 17 was in the grocery business at 160 South Front and 161 South Front. He died October 29, 1793, and his probate records, 1793, mentions his brothers in Ireland. Charles Mullery was one of the executors.

Edward Mulligan, 1 was in the liquor business at 900 South Front. He did not return his burial record.

Andrew J. Mullin, 1 was born in Londonderry, Ireland, and came to Philadelphia

He was chief clerk for seven years for Bernard Corr (1866), and is now a wholesale dealer and importer of wines, gins and whiskeys at 300 North Water and 301 and 446 North Front street.

John Mullooney, Jr., 1790.—Was a merchant at 11 Penn street in 1793. Letters of administration on his estate were granted, March 11, 1793, to George Meade (1790) and John Dunkin (1790). He was a member of the Acting Committee of the Society at the time of his death.

Bryan Mulqueen, 1884.—Was born September 10, 1833, at Tourien, County Limerick, Ireland, and came to Philadelphia, September 14, 1850. He is in the fruit and confectionery business.

John A. Murphey, 1855.—Son of Robert Murphey (1820), was a merchant at 262 Chestnut street in 1856. He probably died in August, 1865. Isaac Townsend is his son-in-law.

Robert Murphey, 1820.—Was born in County Antrim, Ireland, June 4, 1776, and came to Philadelphia, September 13, 1796. He was a shoe manufacturer, and at one time a Tax Collector. He was actively connected with the Presbyterian church of which Dr. Ramsey was pastor, and afterwards with the Tenth Presbyterian church, Twelfth and Walnut streets. He died of apoplexy, August 7, 1833, and was buried in Laurel Hill cemetery. Mr. Murphey was noted for his benevolence, and was particularly generous with poor Irish emigrants, furnishing them with provisions and money. It was his custom to meet the ships on their arrival at the wharf, and look up cases of destitution among the emigrants. For a long period he conducted the religious services in the almshouse. John A. Murphey (1855) was his son, and Robert C. Ogden (1889) is his grandson. Letters of administration on his estate were granted, August 27, 1833, to Abigail Murphey and Daniel McCurdy. The sureties were James Wilson and Archibald Mitchell. His death was announced at the Society meeting, December 17, 1833. Mr. Murphey was a member of the Acting Committee of the Society, 1829-1833.

Alexander Murphy, 1855.—Was a Custom House broker and notary public. He was born in Grange, parish of Donaghedy, County Tyrone, Ireland, and died June 3, 1862, in the 68th year of his age, and was buried in Old Cathedral cemetery.

D. W. Murphy, M. D., 1853.—Was born in North Carolina. He was a practicing physician.

Dennis Murphy, 1841.—Was a coal grate maker at 34 North Sixth street.

Dennis Francis Murphy, 1884.—Son of Dominick Murphy (1871), was born in Cork, Ireland, February 7, 1834, came to America, May, 1836, and settled in Philadelphia in 1837. He is a short-hand reporter, one of the best in the country, and has been for many years the official reporter of the United States Senate. He was also the official reporter of the Pennsylvania Constitutional Convention of 1872-73, and stenographer to the Electoral Commission of 1877. Mr. Murphy is also a member of the Philadelphia Bar, admitted to practice November 27, 1857.

Dominick Murphy, 1871.—Was born in Cork, Ireland, August 4, 1810, came to America in 1833, and settled in Philadelphia in 1837. He was a manufacturer of cotton goods. He was a member of Common Council from May, 1855, to May, 1857, and a Trustee of St. Michael's Church, Second street above Master. He died September, 1878, and was buried in New Cathedral cemetery. Dennis F. Murphy (1884) and Joseph P. Murphy (1889) are his sons.

Francis Kendrick Murphy, 1885.—Was born in Philadelphia, August 30, 1844. His father, John W. Murphy, was born in Bandon, County Cork, Ireland. He joined Company E, Eighty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, as a private, October 21, 1861, and was discharged, July 5, 1865, as Hospital Steward. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, Union Veteran League and Masonic organizations. He is engaged in the retail drug and prescription business.

Francis Walker Murphy, 1883.—Was born in Philadelphia, September 23, 1841. His father, William F. Murphy, was a native of New York city, and his

mother, Ann S. Murphy, of Boston, Mass. He is a member of the Union League and of the Masonic Order, and is a Civil Service Examiner for Department of Public Safety of Philadelphia. He is engaged in the stationery business (Wm. F. Murphy's Sons).

Joseph P. Murphy, 1889.—Son of Dominick Murphy (1871), and brother of Dennis P. Murphy (1884). He is a manufacturer of cotton and woollen goods at Fourth and Cumberland streets.

George Murray, 1811.—Was an engraver at Walnut and Eleventh streets in 1811. Letters of administration on his estate were granted, July 30, 1822, to Andrew M. Prevost. The sureties were John Draper, engraver, and Thomas Underwood, engineer.

George Murray, 1815.—Was probably a grocer at 205 South Front street in 1814.

Hugh W. Murray, 1835.—Was a comb manufacturer. Letters of administration on his estate were granted, January 18, 1840, to Barbara Ann Murray, widow. The sureties were David Watt (1835) and Wm. B. Fairchild, Spring Garden.

John P. Murta, 1859.—Was Registrar of Philadelphia Gas Works in 1859.

John Murtha, 1865.—Was a dry-goods merchant at 30 South Second street. He was a native of Ireland.

Thomas McAdam, 1822.—Was an elder in Dr. Samuel B. Wylie's Presbyterian church. He kept a whiskey and flour store on High street west of Schuylkill Fourth in 1823. His will, dated November 18, 1844, and proved December 18, 1844, mentions his wife, Mary McAdam; his sons, John, Thomas H. and William R. McAdam; and his daughters, Catharine Symmes and Margaret McAdam. Robert Steen (1827) was one of the executors, and Alexander Henry (1790) one of the witnesses.

Patrick McAdams, 1851.—Was born March 17, 1807, at Castleblaney, County Monaghan, Ireland. He came to America (New York) April 2, 1837, and settled in Philadelphia, July 14, 1849. He was a railroad contractor for many years. He

died recently. He left a wife and one son surviving him.

William McAleer, 1871.—Born January 8, 1838, in County Tyrone, Ireland. He emigrated to America with his parents in 1851, landing at Philadelphia upon May 2d of that year. He early engaged in the produce business with his father and brothers on Second street above Bainbridge street. In 1861 the firm removed to 615 S. Second street, engaging solely in the flour business. He was a member of Council from the Fifth Ward, and a member of the Board of Guardians of the Poor for several years. He also served in the State Senate. He was a member of the Southwark Library Company, and of St. Philip's Literary Institute, and also a Director of the Mechanics' Institute. He has been an active and influential member of the Commercial Exchange for more than twenty years, being President of that body in 1880. He was elected to Congress from the Third District of Philadelphia in November, 1890, after a very exciting canvass, and is now serving as a member of the House of Representatives. When he took his seat in Congress on the first Monday of December, 1891, he was the recipient of a complimentary dinner at the Randall House, Washington, tendered to him by some of his friends who were members of the Hibernian Society. The dinner attracted widespread attention to the new Congressman. Mr. McAleer is one of the most active of the members of the Society, taking the liveliest interest in its affairs, and served on its Executive Committee from 1882 to 1887, and as President from March 17, 1888, to March 17, 1890. Upon retiring from the latter office handsomely framed resolutions were presented to him by special vote of the Society. [See "Men of America, City Government," April, 1883.]

Peter McAnally, 1890.—Was born June 29, 1847, in County Derry, Ireland, and came to Philadelphia in 1853. He is Superintendent of the melting department of the Midvale Steel Works. He has been President and Treasurer of St. Stephen's T. A. B. Society. He enlisted

as a private in Company D, 69th Pennsylvania Volunteers, November 6, 1863, was promoted to be Sergeant, September 7, 1864, and was mustered out of service, July 1, 1865, at the close of the war, at Munson's Hill, Va.

John McArdle, 1882.—Was born in County Armagh, Ireland, December 26, 1829, and came to Philadelphia, March 11, 1849. He is a cattle broker, and was a partner of Rodger Maynes (1882).

John McAran, 1827.—He was gardener for William Hamilton at Woodlands (now Woodlands cemetery) for seven years, and also laid out and improved Lemon Hill for Henry Pratt. He entered into partnership with Thomas Birch, a gardener, who had a garden on Race street between Schuylkill Second and Schuylkill Third streets. They remained together until 1822. He then established a very fine nursery garden on the lot bounded by Filbert, Arch, Schuylkill Fifth (Eighteenth) and Schuylkill Sixth (Seventeenth) streets. Visitors were supplied with ice cream, strawberries, etc., and the garden was fitted up very tastefully. He built a large conservatory, had long spacious hot-houses, and the outdoor flower beds and gardens were fitted up in good taste. With an occasional exhibition of a rare exotic, and illuminations with colored lamps on gala occasions, the place commanded a large and profitable attendance. The garden contained about four acres. He also had a collection of living birds and animals. In 1840 the place was made a concert garden and vaudeville theatre, and fireworks were exhibited there. One of the representations, the eruption of Mount Vesuvius, never failed to attract a large attendance. [See "Scharf & Westcott's Hist. of Philadelphia."]

H. J. McAtoer, 1887.—Born January 4, 1838, in West township, Huntingdon co., Pa., of American parents. His grandfather came from County Antrim, Ireland. He is engaged in agriculture and in mining bituminous coal. He was a member of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives, 1870-1871, and a member of the State Senate, 1885-1887. He is a member

of the Masonic Order (Huntingdon Lodge).

Patrick McAvoy, 1853.—We have no definite information concerning him. He was proposed as a member by Daniel Barr (1842).

Andrew McBride, 1851.—Was a distiller at Germantown road and Second street in 1851. His will, dated February 24, 1864, and proved May 11, 1865, mentions among other persons his son, William Henry McBride, and his grandsons, Andrew McBride Beveridge and Thomas Armitage Beveridge. Mr. McBride served on the Acting Committee of the Society, 1863-1865.

Patrick McBride, 1852.—Was born August 12, 1807, in County Antrim, Ireland, and came to America (Philadelphia), July 4, 1829. He was in the grocery business.

William J. McBride, 1891.—Was born of Irish parents, May 5, 1854, in Philadelphia. He is a master painter and decorator, noted for his artistic work. He was President of St. Ann's Literary Institute, and Vice-President of the Master Painters' and Decorators' Association, and is now President of the Anthracite Building Association, and Secretary of the Huntingdon Building Association.

Hugh McCaffrey, 1886.—Was born June 11, 1843, in the parish of Banbridge, County Down, Ireland. He came to America in 1859, landing at New York, November 2, and settling in Philadelphia two days afterwards. Here he served his apprenticeship at file cutting, and began the manufacture of files in 1863. He is still engaged in the same business with his brother, John McCaffrey (1891). The firm was formerly McCaffrey & Bro., but is now the Pennsylvania File Works, Fifth and Berks streets. He married, January 31, 1865, Alice M. Devlin, daughter of Michael Devlin, of this city. He is a member of the Franklin Institute, of the Philadelphia Board of Trade, and of the Hardware Merchants' and Manufacturers' Board of Trade. He is also a member of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of Philadelphia. He is widely known in this city in connection with his zeal and

devotion to the Irish struggle for Home Rule, and has been President of the Municipal Council of the Irish National League of Philadelphia, and was one of the most active members of the Citizens' Committee of 1886 in aid of the Irish Parliamentary Fund. It was due to his persistency and zeal that the Parliamentary Fund in Philadelphia was raised. Since that date he has continued his active efforts in support of Home Rule, and was Vice-President of the Irish National League of America. He is now one of the leading spirits in the Irish National Federation of America, recently organized. Mr. McCaffrey enjoys the esteem and confidence of every person whose sympathies are enlisted in favor of the struggling people of Ireland. Amidst contending factions or differences of opinion he stands almost alone, enjoying the admiration and confidence of all sides. Thoroughly disinterested in his devotion to the cause, which has enlisted his whole sympathies, nothing discourages him, and when others grow weary he never tires, and never loses faith in the ultimate success of the Irish struggle.

John McCaffrey, 1891.—Was born March 12, 1846, in County Down, Ireland, and came to New York, August 29, 1864, settling in Philadelphia in September, 1864. He is engaged with his brother, Hugh McCaffrey (1886), in the manufacture of files and rasps. Like him also he is an enthusiastic member of the Irish National Federation of America. Mr. McCaffrey is also a member of the Franklin Institute.

Peter McCahey, M. D., 1896.—He did not return his blank. He is a practicing physician who graduated with the highest honor at the Jefferson Medical College. He is prominently identified with Irish national organizations, and has been a prolific writer of newspaper and other articles upon Irish subjects.

John McCall, 1851.—We have no definite information concerning him. He was proposed as a member by Nathaniel Gordon (1842).

John C. McCall, 1887.—Was born in Philadelphia. His father, Joseph McCall, was also an American. He has served in

Select Council of the city is of the firm of Carstairs & sale liquor merchants.

George McCallmont, woollen manufacturer. F April 3, 1848, and prove 1851, mentions his son, (Callmont; his daughter, of the late Rev. John H. nephews, Arthur and Henr and his grandson, George Jr., son of George F. and Callmont. Mr. McCallmont of the Bank of North Ar 12, 1818-January 7, 1833.

David Chambers 1864.—Was born Februa Middletown, Dauphin co., John McCammon, was a na probably of Belfast. The cated at Lafayette Colleg and settled in Philadely where he entered the tob Heald, Woodward & Co continued in business un it was succeeded by Hea Co., which firm was chan Bucknor, McCammon & Co ier of the great "Sanitary Secretary of the Union Ter Sixteenth and Poplar stre of the Philadelphia City Vice-President of St. An He took the liveliest int affairs, and for nearly a q tury was closely identified of the city, being forme Whig, and afterwards an lican. He died at Gettyst 1879, and was buried in Nc cemetery. His widow res burg, Pa.

Thomas G. McCane Resided at 1917 Mt. Vern elected. He did not retur

William McCandles born in Philadelphia, of September 29, 1835. He prenticeship of five years in the shop of Richard N shortly afterwards began tl law, and was admitted to tl Bar, 1858. On the breaki

rebellion in 1861 he enlisted as a private, and soon afterwards was elected Major of the Thirty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers (Second Reserve Regiment), and was subsequently promoted to the colonelcy of the regiment. After serving gallantly in the battles of Beaver Dam Creek, Gaines' Mills, Charles City Cross Roads, and other engagements, he was severely wounded in the groin at the second battle of Bull Run. On his recovery he rejoined his regiment at Sharpsburg. At Fredericksburg he led in the assault on the enemy's works, and by his dash captured an entire regiment—the Nineteenth Georgia. The command of the Brigade devolved upon him while on the field, and he led it in the battle of Gettysburg, and at one stage of the battle it hurled back the enemy's advance, which had overcome brigade after brigade. During the winter of 1863, in the absence of General Crawford, he had command of the entire division of the Pennsylvania Reserves. At Spottsylvania Court-House he was severely wounded in the hand and disabled from immediate duty. He was shortly after this offered a commission as Brigadier-General of Volunteers, but declined it on the ground that it had not been given to him long before because he was an ardent Democrat in politics, whilst many others, who had done much less service, had been promoted from time to time to be Brigadier-Generals and even Major-Generals. Recovering from his wound and being honorably discharged, he resumed the practice of the law. In 1866 he was elected State Senator and served two years. In 1871 he received the Democratic nomination for Auditor-General of Pennsylvania, but was defeated. In 1874 he was nominated for Secretary of Internal Affairs of Pennsylvania, and was elected and served his full term. After retiring from office he resumed the practice of the law, in which he was engaged at the time of his death, June 17, 1884. At a meeting of his surviving comrades of the Pennsylvania Reserve Association, held June 18, 1884, high eulogies were delivered. Mention was made of the high esteem in which he was held by

Generals Meade and Reynolds. His funeral was largely attended. He was buried at Mount Moriah cemetery.

James McCann, 1841.—Lived on Spruce street between Fourth and Fifth. He was agent of the Dupont powder mills.

James McCann, 1860.—Was a produce dealer and dealt largely with the West Indies.

John McCann, 1881.—Was born in Craiganorne, Larne, County Antrim, Ireland, June 29, 1839, and came to America in August, 1871, settling in Philadelphia on the 15th of that month. He is in the wholesale liquor business.

Michael McCarron, 1886.—Was born December 15, 1848, at Lisfannon, County Donegal, Ireland, and came to Philadelphia, May 15, 1868. He is in the house-painting and decorating business. He is a member of the Master Builders' Exchange, Master Painters' Association and St. Philip's Literary Institute.

William McCarthy, 1857.—Was a stone cutter at 1849 Ridge avenue.

James McCartney, 1882.—Was born December 25, 1820, in the parish of Maharlin, County Down, Ireland, and came to Philadelphia, May 19, 1842. He was a carpenter and builder, and a Real Estate Assessor for three years, and a Customs Inspector for five years. He resides at Logan station, Philadelphia. He is a member of the Carpenter's Company of Philadelphia and of the Master Builders' Exchange.

Charles McCaul, 1886.—Is a carpenter and builder at 422 North Eleventh street. He did not return his blank.

Edward Dennis McCauley, 1881.—Is the son of Dennis McCauley and Mary Gallagher, natives of County Donegal, Ireland, who came to America in 1833. He was in the flour and grain commission business, but now resides in and is in business at Camden, N. J.

Cornelius McCauley, 1840.—Was a morocco dresser at 174 Cedar street.

Isaac McCauly, 1826.—Had an oil-cloth factory on Bush Hill, Philadelphia.

Robert McCleary, 1790.—Letters of administration on his estate were granted, August 25, 1795, to James D. Henning. The

sureties were Barnabas McShane (1790) and John Taggart (1790).

Blair McClenachan, 1790.—Was a member of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick (see page 126).

O. E. McClellan, 1883.—Of Harrisburg, Pa., is an officer of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. He did not return his blank.

John McClelland, 1792.—Was a broker at 22 Carter's alley in 1793.

Alexander McClernan, 1888.—Is in the coffee-roasting business at 1342 Frankford avenue. He did not return his blank.

James McClintock, M. D., 1865.—Born April 8, 1809, at Soudersburg, Lancaster co., Pa. His father, John McClintock, was a native of County Tyrone, Ireland, and his mother, Martha McClintock, was a native of Newton Stewart, County Derry, Ireland. His parents settled in Philadelphia in 1811. He was, in early youth, with his father in the dry-goods business at Second and New streets. He afterwards studied medicine and graduated from the Jefferson Medical College in 1829. He remained in active practice almost continuously until his death. He was a specialist in anatomy and surgery. In 1841 he was appointed Professor of Anatomy in the Medical College at Castleton, Vt., and afterwards Professor of Anatomy and Surgery in a college at Pittsfield, Mass. He returned to Philadelphia where, in 1847, he founded the Philadelphia College of Medicine, corner of Fifth and Adelphi streets. He was Dean of the college and one of its professors, and in fact owned the whole institution. It remained in existence until about 1854 or 1855. Dr. McClintock took an active interest in politics, and served as one of the Guardians of the Poor in 1856. He was City Treasurer from 1861 to 1863. He was a member of the Masonic Order. He died October 18, 1881, and was buried in Ronaldson's cemetery. In September, 1831, he married Mary Wood Smith, who died in 1872. He left surviving him two daughters and three sons, one of the latter, Dr. J. R. B. McClintock, being now a practicing physician.

Henry J. McCloskey born October 30, 1838, County Derry, Ireland, came in August, 1869, and settled in Philadelphia, January, 1874. He is a carpet-cleaning establishment. President of the Immaculate T. A. B. Society, and Secretary of the Shamrock Society, I. C. B. connected with several institutions.

Michael McCloskey, born in Dungiven, County Londonderry, Ireland, and came to Philadelphia in 1869. He was in the curbing business. He superintended the then Catholic Seminary and Race streets, and was connected with St. Joseph's and St. John's Asylums. He took an active part in the introduction of brown-stone for paving purposes, and built the stone residence in the city. He died October 21, 1861, and was buried in the Thirteenth above Chestnut.

William Joseph McCloskey, born in Philadelphia, October 20, 1853. His father, Thomas, was a native of New York, and his mother, Bridget McCarron, of Philadelphia. He is a teamster. He is a member of Michael's T. A. B. Society, I. C. B. and Carrollton Clubs and Philopatrian Literary Institute.

James McClure, 1790.—Born at 9 Penn street in 1791. He was married November 8, 1794, to Alice Russell. His sureties were Joseph Russell and Campbell. He was a member of the Social Committee of the Society. **James McClure, 1826.**—A accountant at 324 Sassafras street. He was elected a member.

William John McClure born December 2, 1845, County Londonderry, Ireland, came to Philadelphia when 18 years of age in 1864. He is a broker in other merchandise. He is the law of James M. Ferguson and George S. Ferguson (1831) and of William Kelley (1866).

John McClusky, 1846.—Was born 1789 in Newtown-Limavady, County Derry, Ireland, and came to Philadelphia in 1821. He was in the cattle business. "He was a very intelligent man, fond of reading and study and warmly interested in everything that would be of benefit to his native land." He died May 10, 1856, and was buried in Old Cathedral cemetery.

William James McComas, 1890.—Born in Philadelphia, April 11, 1857. He is a book-keeper.

Alexander McConnell, 1870.—Was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, and came to Philadelphia in 1836. He was a soap and candle manufacturer at 1220-1230 Canal street. He was a Director of the Keystone Bank and Consolidation Bank, and of the Beneficial Saving Fund. He died July, 1881. John J. McConnell (1885) is his son.

John J. McConnell, 1885.—Son of Alexander McConnell (1870), was born in Philadelphia, June 30, 1853. He is a morocco manufacturer.

Matthew McConnell, 1790.—Was a broker at 66 Chestnut street in 1791. In 1794 he was Captain of the "Volunteer Greens," a troop of light horse, forming part of the Philadelphia Brigade ordered to Western Pennsylvania to suppress the Whiskey Insurrection.

John G. B. McCorkell, 1881.—Was born September 10, 1846, in County Donegal, Ireland, and came to America (New York) May 29, 1871, and settled in Philadelphia in August of the same year. He was for several years in the tea and coffee business at 818 North Second street. Upon the death of Philip Powell he was elected Treasurer of the Society, and served from Dec. 3, 1884, to March 17, 1886. Mr. McCorkell is an active member of the Society, and his services are in demand as a member of the Anniversary Dinner Committees of the Society.

David McCormick, 1792.—Treasurer of the Society, 1796-1797, was a merchant on Sassafras street in 1791. He was a member of the Philadelphia Troop of "Volunteer Greens" in 1794, during the Whiskey Insurrection. We know nothing further about him.

Thomas McCormick, 1790.—Was a merchant at 53 Chestnut street in 1791.

Thomas McCormick, 1802.—We have nothing definite concerning him.

Thomas Bradley McCormick, 1853.—Was born in Philadelphia. His ancestors came to Philadelphia at a very early period in its history. He was a cabinet-maker in his early years and an undertaker for more than twenty years. He died March 13, 1865, and was buried in St. Mary's church-yard, Fourth above Spruce. He married twice, and left surviving him a widow and two children. One of his sons, Thomas B. McCormick, was a member of the Philadelphia Bar.

George W. McCoy, 1882.—Was a resident of 327 Marshall street at the time of his election. He did not return his blank.

John McCoy, 1838.—Was a grocer at southeast corner Front street and Meade's alley in 1838. He was a member of the Acting Committee of the Society, 1840-1843, and 1857-1859.

James McCrea, 1790.—Was a merchant. His will, dated August 13, 1814, and proved October 6, 1814, mentions his seven children, Elizabeth Jackson, and Jane, Mary, Hannah, Margaret, John and James McCrea. William Davidson (1802), broker, Thomas Hale and John McCrea were appointed trustees.

James A. McCrea, M. D., 1865.—Was born in Philadelphia, September 25, 1813. His grandfather was James McCrea, of Strabane, Ireland, who came to Philadelphia before the birth of Dr. McCrea's father, John McCrea. He was active in the State Agricultural Society, and the Philadelphia Society for the Promotion of Agriculture. He was a member of the Board of Health, and a Centennial Commissioner in 1876 for the State of Pennsylvania. He died June 22, 1880, and is buried in West Laurel Hill cemetery.

John McCrea, 1790.—Was a broker at 33 Walnut street in 1791. Letters of administration on the estate of a John McCrea were granted, August 29, 1800, to Jane Le Blanc.

John McCrea, 1816.—Was a merchant at 40 Dock street in 1816. The will

of John McCrea, Jr., admitted to probate January 29, 1842, mentions his brothers, James A. McCrea and Thomas P. McCrea, and his three sisters, Anne, Mary and Hannah.

George Deardorff McCreary, 1889.

—Was born at York Springs village, Adams co., Pa., September 28, 1846. He is the son of Rachel D. and the late John B. McCreary. His early ancestors on his father's side emigrated to this country from County Tyrone, Ireland. His mother's family, the Deardorffs, were of German descent, who came to this country in 1729, and settled in or near Germantown, Philadelphia. In 1848 his parents removed to Tremont, Schuylkill co., where his father became one of the pioneer coal operators. In 1864 they settled permanently in Philadelphia. George D. entered actively into the coal business, and in 1870 became a partner in the wholesale coal firm of Whitney, McCreary & Kemmerer. He is a Director in the Upper Lehigh Coal Company, the Nescopeck Coal Company, the Pioneer Mining and Manufacturing Company of Alabama, the Lochiel Furnace Company, and the Philadelphia Mortgage and Trust Company. In 1887 he assisted in organizing the Market Street National Bank of Philadelphia, and became its first Vice-President. He was very prominent as a member of the Committee of One Hundred in Philadelphia, and took a leading interest in its affairs. He is Vice-President of the Sanitarium Association of Philadelphia, and also of the Franklin Reformatory Home. He is also President of the Pennsylvania Humane Society, and Treasurer of the Philadelphia Sketch Club, and is also a member of the Masonic organization. Mr. McCreary has been a member of different committees which have been formed during the last fifteen years to relieve the distress occasioned in different parts of the country by fire, flood and disease, and has visited in person many of the localities so afflicted, where he rendered most efficient aid. In 1878 he was married to a daughter of the late William Howell, the prominent wall-paper manufacturer, and has four children—two daughters and two

sons. In November, 1891 City Treasurer after an election, and now occupies that position. "Biog. Album of Prominent Americans," Third Series, p. 39.

Bernard McCredy, 1816.

—Born in County Derry, Ireland. He graduated from the University of Dublin in his twenty-first year, after came to America and settled in Philadelphia, where for three years he was in a private school on Two Chestnut. He then went into the grocery business with his brother, Dennis McCredy, who withdrew from the business afterwards and went into the tanning business. He is said to have purchased the second cotton mill in the country. In 1846 he associated his son, Thomas McCredy, who was owner of an extensive sawmill at Rockdale (Delaware co., Pa.). He died December 29, 1854, leaving his wife, and was buried in St. Mary's churchyard, Fourth street above Market. He was married, in early life, to a daughter of Dr. Nicholas Leach, of Philadelphia. Mr. McCredy was the Acting Committee of the Finance Committee of 1833, and on the Finance Committee of 1835. [See "Penna. Encyclopaedia," p. 172.]

Dennis McCredy, 1816.

—Born in County Derry, Ireland. He was the twin brother of Bernard (1816). He died February 28, 1840, he mentioned in his will, dated August 5, 1839. He was married to Jane; his wife, Margaret; his sons, Jeremiah and John. He left legacies to St. P. School, Wilmington, Del. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, and Dennis A. McCredy (1839).

Dennis A. McCredy, 1816.

—Born in County Derry, Ireland. He was the twin brother of Bernard (1816). He was married to Jane; his wife, Margaret; his sons, Jeremiah and John. He left legacies to St. P. School, Wilmington, Del. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, and Dennis A. McCredy (1839). He died January 26, 1870, and was buried in St. Mary's churchyard, Spruce street.

William E. McCulla, 1863.—Was engaged in the cotton and woollen waste business, Front street above Arch. He did not return his blank.

James McCulloch, 1816.—Was a merchant at 93 Callowhill street in 1816. His will, dated August 6, 1829, and proved August 23, 1830, mentions the daughters of Nancy, his sister, and of Joseph Gilmore, Belfast, Ireland; Mrs. Sleath, his niece, near Market Hill, County Armagh, Ireland; John Boyd, Pittsburgh; Joseph Gilmore, nephew, Mifflin co.; children of Samuel McCulloch, his brother; William McCulloch, his brother, Mifflin co.; Judge Thomas M. Baird, husband of his niece, Nancy McCulla; Thomas H. Baird, Washington, Pa.; and George McCulloch, nephew, Lewistown, Pa. William Wilson, merchant (1814), and Thomas Stewart (1819) were the executors. Mr. McCulloch was a member of the Acting Committee of the Society, 1818-1819 and 1824-1827.

James A. McCullough, 1890.—Was in business at 71 North Front street when elected.

John McCullough, 1882.—Was born May 17, 1841, in Philadelphia. He was the son of William and Mary McCullough, natives of Ireland. During the war of the rebellion he enlisted in the 183d Pennsylvania Volunteer Regiment, and rose to the rank of Captain. He was wounded at Deep Bottom, Va., upon August 16, 1864. He was a member of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives, 1873-1874, and of Select Council from Tenth Ward, 1875-1883, and was one of the City Mercantile Appraisers. He was a member of the Masonic Order and of the Volunteer Firemen's Funeral Relief Association. He died November 8, 1885.

Thomas McCullough, 1873.—Was born in Philadelphia, January 9, 1823. His parents, James and Ann McCullough, were born in County Louth, Ireland, and settled in Philadelphia in 1818. He was elected Commissioner of Highways by City Council, July, 1856, for two years; appointed Mail Agent by the Postmaster-General for the term which expired in 1861, and was elected Register of Wills of

Philadelphia in 1861 for three years. He was a member of the National Artillery, Captain John K. Murphy, in 1844; of the Washington Hose Company in 1841, and was President of the organization twelve or fourteen years, until the Paid Fire Department was organized. He is at present Treasurer of the Volunteer Fire Association of Philadelphia. He was a member of City Council for West Philadelphia, 1851-1852; appointed by Judge Woodward Guardian of the Poor in 1864, for three years; and was School Director, Twenty-fourth Ward, for three years. He is engaged in the building business. At the age of 22 he was elected to and was made President of the School Board of the Third Section, a position he held for three years. He is a member of the Masonic organization and of the Americus Club. [See "Men of America, City Government," Phila., 1883.]

George Henry McCully, 1883.—Born in Philadelphia, November 18, 1847. He is a brother of William F. McCully (1884). He is a printer by trade. He was a member of Common Council for several years. He is connected with the Masonic organization and is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, Knights of Birmingham and Order of Sparta. Also of the Americus Club and Andrew Jackson Club. Mr. McCully was also Assistant Cashier in the Philadelphia Post-Office. [See "Men of America, City Government," Phila., 1883.]

William Freeland McCully, 1884.—Born December 8, 1839, in Philadelphia. He is the son of James and Jane Freeland McCully, also natives of Philadelphia. His great-grandfather on his father's side was a native of Ireland. He was Treasurer and President of the Hibernia Fire Company, No. 1, of the Old Volunteer Fire Department, and one of the Fire Commissioners in the New Department, 1870-75, and again from May, 1881, to the present time. He has also been a School Director. He is one of the publishers of the *Evening Bulletin* of this city. When 16 years of age he went to learn the trade of pressman, and when he had mastered the craft he was

placed in charge of the press-room of the *Sunday Dispatch* and remained as foreman until 1859, when he accepted a similar position on the *Evening Bulletin*, advancing from pressman to business manager and part owner of that paper in 1873. He is a well-known and popular citizen of Philadelphia.

Richard Patrick McCunney, 1851.

—Was born March 17, 1812, at Ballybo-fay, County Donegal, Ireland. He arrived in Philadelphia in the summer of 1832, and was engaged by Father Hughes, then pastor of St. John's Roman Catholic Church, afterwards Archbishop of New York, to teach mathematics in a school he was then starting, called the Western Academy. He was afterward engaged in the real estate business, was Secretary of the Cathedral Building Committee, and a Director of the Beneficial Saving Fund. He died January 19, 1859, and was buried in Old Cathedral cemetery. He was married, September 12, 1835, to Bridget Kearney, niece of Colonel Anthony Gale, who was a cousin of Sharp Delany (1790). Thomas H. Dooner (1882) married one of his daughters, and Dr. Michael O'Hara (1886) married another.

James McCutcheon, 1864.—Was born at Newton Erds, near Belfast, Ireland, about 1822, and came to America about 1835 and settled in Pittsburgh. He removed to Philadelphia about 1840 and was engaged for many years in the wholesale produce business. He was in partnership with William Collins (1851) in the firm of McCutcheon & Collins. They did business on Front street above Race, where they built a large warehouse. During the rebellion they did a large contract business with the government. He died January 8, 1867, and was buried in Laurel Hill cemetery.

John McCutcheon, 1862.—Was a dealer in oil cloths at 731 N. Second street in 1860.

Joseph McCutcheon, 1866.—We have no definite information concerning him. He was proposed as a member by James McCutcheon (1864).

Edward McDermott, 1803.—Was a merchant and resided at 7 Lodge street in

1805. Letters of adminis-
estate were granted Novem-
Ann McDermott. The
Philip Smith, grocer, and A
merchant. A deed, Jan-
records a grant to him
wharf, etc., on east side V
tween High and Mulberr
served on the Acting Co-
Society, 1812, 1818, 1821 at

Martin McDermott,
the grocery business at 165
Letters of administration
were granted September 5,
McDermott and David Ca
George Meade (1790) was
ties.

Patrick McDermott
have no definite informati
him.

John McDevitt, 1838
chant at 260 N. Water stre

John J. McDevitt, 18
in Philadelphia, August
parents, Cornelius and M
came from County Tyrone
was Deputy Sheriff from
member of Select Council
Ward from 1883 to 1886
States Weigher of Custc
to 1888, and also Deput
Customs. He is a memb
olic Philopatrian Liter
Americus Club and of th
Democratic Association.
in business as a wholesale a
and flour dealer, and ma
retail shoe dealer.

John MacDonald, 18
in Philadelphia, Novembe
father was a native of Sc
mother was a native of Pe
Irish descent. He is a
Philadelphia Bar. He is
Philates Lodge, No. 52
thian Chapter, No. 250, an
Commandery, No. 54, F. J

Charles McDonoug
sided at 530 South street
member.

Ignatius McDonoug
from County Donegal, Ir
chiefly engaged in comm

etc., with the New Orleans trade, and was largely engaged in transactions with Beirne & Burnside, then one of the leading Southern dry-goods houses.

John Joseph McElhone, 1864.—Born in Kensington, Philadelphia, in 1832, of Irish parents. He graduated from the Central High School, was appointed one of the official reporters of the United States Senate from 1849 to 1851, then official reporter of the House of Representatives, having been for many years chief of the corps of official reporters, which position he retained until his death. In 1849 he was also a reporter for the Congressional Globe. The utterances of such men as Clay and Webster have been handed down to posterity through the rapidity and exactness of his pen and pencil. The College of Georgetown, D. C., conferred on him the degree of Master of Arts. He was the original Washington correspondent of the *Philadelphia Press*, and assisted the late Colonel Forney to establish that journal. He had a remarkable fund of recollections of the great men of the country, with whom, from his position, he was brought much in contact. The discussions of Congress were at his fingers' ends, and he had a wonderful recollection of faces. He was much esteemed by the members of Congress, and although often differing in politics from the majority, he was never threatened with removal. As a stenographer he was said to have no equal in reporting the debates in Congress. Suffering from nervous prostration, he was removed from Washington to Atlantic City, New Jersey, in a special car provided by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and died there of paralysis, June 17, 1890, at 109 South Delaware avenue. Senator McAleer announced his death that evening to the Hibernian Society, and a telegram and note of condolence were at once sent to his family. The funeral services were held at St. Nicholas' Church, Atlantic City, June 20, and his remains were brought to Philadelphia, and interred in Old Cathedral Cemetery. The honorary pall-bearers were ex-Governor Proctor Knott, of Kentucky, ex-Secretary of State Thomas

F. Bayard, of Delaware, John Russell Young, ex-Minister to China, Dennis F. Murphy, chief stenographer of the United States Senate, Mayor S. D. Hoffman, Atlantic City, and others. He left a widow and several children.

Ferguson McElwain, 1790.—Was a merchant at 77 Lombard street in 1791.

John McElwee, 1790.—Was a "painter and color-man" at 55 South Front street, in 1791. He served on the Acting Committee of the Society in 1793.

Charles McFadden, Jr., 1888.—Is a member of the firm of McFadden & Co., Market street above Tenth. He did not return his blank.

John P. McFadden, 1860.—Was Prothonotary of the District Court of Philadelphia, 1857-1860. He did not return his blank. He was active in politics for many years.

Bernard Francis McFillin.—Was born September 15, 1841, near Parkesburg, Chester co., Pa. His father was a native of County Derry, Ireland, came to this country in 1822, and settled the same year in Chester county, Pa. The son settled in this city in 1863. He is a cattle broker, and is a Director of the Third National Bank and of the Mechanics' Insurance Company.

Abraham Joseph McGarry, 1885.—Was born December 25, 1826, in the parish of Lisburn, County Antrim, Ireland, and came to Philadelphia, July 4, 1839. He is a pawnbroker at 437 Vine street.

James Vincent McGarvey, 1886.—Son of James McGarvey, a native of County Tyrone, Ireland, was born in the city of Puebla, Mexico, August 9, 1834, and came to Philadelphia in 1836. He is a builder and contractor. Ulrich A. McGarvey (1890) is his son.

Ulrich A. McGarvey, 1890.—Son of James V. McGarvey (1886).

James McGeogh, 1882.—Was born in Tullylish, County Antrim, Ireland, March 27, 1847, and came to Philadelphia in July, 1854. He was a conveyancer and real estate dealer, and was Treasurer of Father Burke and Very Rev. Edward McMahon Beneficial Societies for many years. He died October 26, 1884.

Michael McGeoy, 1859.—Was a hotel-keeper. Died in April, 1867, leaving a widow, Ellen McGeoy, surviving him.

James McGinnis, 1884.—Was born in County Armagh, Ireland, May, 1835, and came to Philadelphia April 2, 1852. He is a member of the Catholic Philopatrian and Catholic Philomathean Literary Institute, and of several beneficial societies. He is an undertaker.

Charles McGlade, 1886.—Is a hotel-keeper in Atlantic City, N. J., and has the largest hotel (Mansion House) on the island.

John McGlensey, 1835.—Son of William McGlensey (1826). He was married but left no children. He had a sister, Mrs. H. W. Spencer, who resided in Paris, France.

William McGlensey, 1826.—Was a dry-goods merchant. His will, dated January 27, 1836, and proved January 22, 1838, mentions his wife, Rebecca; his son, John, and his daughter, Catharine A. McGlensey. He was of the firm of McGlensey & Wolfe, 89 High street. Erasmus D. Wolfe was one of the witnesses to his will; Morgan Carr (1825) was the other. Mr. McGlensey served on the Acting Committee of the Society, 1834-1835. John McGlensey (1835) was his son.

Cornelius J. McGlinchey, 1874.—Was born in Philadelphia, October 22, 1837. His father, John McGlinchey, was a native of County Tyrone, Ireland. He is in the grocery business in Manayunk. He is a Director of the Manayunk Bank and President of the Manayunk Bridge Company, and Treasurer and Director of the Manayunk and Roxborough Inclined Plane and Railway Company.

Edward McGlinn, 1866.—Was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, June 2, 1832. He landed at St. John's, New Brunswick, in August, 1842, and settled in Philadelphia, July 6, 1850. He is in the wholesale liquor business at 1823 Market street.

Michael McGlone, 1884.—Is in the hat business. He did not return his blank.

John McGovern, 1882.—Is a resident of Towanda, Pa.

Bernard J. McGrann, 1882.—Born June 24, 1837, in Manheim township, Lancaster co., Pa.; is the youngest son

of Richard McGrann, de known railroad contractor Ireland, who emigrated 1819. He was educated Mary's College, Emmetsburg on the completion of his himself to agricultural pursuits. After his father's death he succeeded the firm of Reed, McGrann & Co. in Lancaster. He is a grower in Lancaster county. He has been largely engaged in the promotion of public works in Pennsylvania and other States. He is one of the Catawissa extension port; and constructed a part of the Brook Railroad, from Jersey line, including the Delaware, and the Lake Erie Railroad, from Youngstown. He resides in Pa. He married, January 1850, a widow of William F. Keen, daughter of Philip Dougherty, a well-known railroad banker of Harrisburg, Pa.

John P. McGrath, 18 in County Longford, Ireland, to Philadelphia about 1850. He was in the machinist trade at Ninth and Eleventh streets, where he remained about 1850. He was a master mechanic (overseer) of the Philadelphia and Camden turnpike. He returned to Philadelphia, where he was engaged for some time in tanning cotton and woollen goods. He was a member of the Philadelphia Mechanics' Insurance Company, and was a Director of the Finance Company, 1884-1886.

Robert McGrath, M.D. a dentist at 98 Mulberry street. He died in February, 1880. McGrath (1875) is his son.

Robert Hunter McGrath, Son of Robert McGrath, a member of the Philadelphia Society, 1884-1886.

William V. McGrath, of William McGrath, a heda, County Louth, Ireland, Philadelphia, December 1880. He was educated in the public schools.

ated from the Central High School. Upon leaving school he became a clerk in a mercantile house. In 1853 he was appointed Assistant Appraiser of the Port, and filled that position until the expiration of President Pierce's term in March, 1857. He was City Treasurer, 1857-1859; a member of the Board of Guardians of the Poor, 1860-1863, and State Treasurer, 1863. This was his last public office, but for many years, in fact until the time of his death, he was a prominent figure in Democratic politics, city, State and national, and was a Delegate to the Democratic National Conventions of 1868 and 1876. An uncompromising party man he was noted for the probity of his character and the consistent, fearless advocacy of his principles. He was a staunch friend, and his word once given was never broken. As a consequence his influence in politics was very great. He was one of the projectors of the Union Passenger Railway Company, and was its President from its incorporation until its purchase by the syndicate which now owns it. He retired wealthy, and lived to enjoy his wealth until April 14, 1885, when he died at Cape May, N. J., where he had gone for his health. He left a widow and children surviving him.

James McGraw, 1889.—Was born in Downingtown, Chester co., Pa., Nov. 19, 1859. His parents were natives of County Tyrone, Ireland. Is a railroad contractor.

James McGuckin, 1882.—Is in the plumbing business. He did not return his blank.

Owen McGurk, 1882.—Was born in Charnon Rock, County Tyrone, Ireland, and came to Philadelphia in May, 1867. He was in the liquor business. He died December 7, 1883, and was buried in New Cathedral cemetery.

Alexander Robinson McHenry, 1841.—Was the son of James McHenry, M. D. (1836), and brother of George McHenry (1848). He was a dry-goods importer and later in the general export business, and was at one time President of the West Chester and Philadelphia Railroad Company. He died April 11, 1874, and was buried in the South Laurel Hill Cemetery.

George McHenry, 1848.—Born in Philadelphia, Nov. 5, 1854, was the son of Dr. James McHenry (1836), and brother of Alexander McHenry (1841), members of the Society. He was also a brother of James McHenry, the great English financier and railroad man. Before the war in 1861 he built the handsome residence near Darby, Delaware co., Pa., afterwards the property and dwelling-place of Colonel Thomas A. Scott, and still owned by his widow. He was engaged in the shipping and general export business. He was an able writer and wrote many political articles. He was an influential Democrat. Shortly after the war began he went to England, where he was supposed to have acted as an agent of the Confederate government. He died Nov. 8, 1880, at Darby, Pa., and was buried in Kingsessing Churchyard, Old Darby Road.

James McHenry, M. D., 1836.—Was born in Larne, County Antrim, Ireland, December 20, 1785, and came to America (Baltimore, Md.) in November, 1816. In 1824 he settled in Philadelphia, where he was a physician, and was also a dry-goods merchant. He was a contributor to the American *Quarterly Review* from 1827 to 1837, and author of "The Wilderness," a novel; "O'Halloran, the Insurgent Chief;" "Hearts of Steel;" "The Pleasures of Friendship," a poem, and "The Antediluvian," a poem. At the dinner given in May, 1829, by the citizens of Philadelphia, to celebrate the passage of Catholic Emancipation in Ireland, a poem, written by Dr. McHenry, was read as part of the exercises. He was United States Consul to Londonderry at the time of his death, which occurred at Larne, Ireland, July 21, 1845. Alexander R. McHenry (1841) and George McHenry (1848) were his sons.

James McIlhenny, 1813.—Was a distiller at 56 South Tenth street in 1814.

Francis McIlvaine, 1864.—Was an iron manufacturer.

William McIlvaine, 1808.—Was a merchant at 112 Chestnut street in 1809.

William McIlwain, 1890.—Is a manufacturer of upholstery goods at 2044 North Seventh street.

Patrick McIntee, 1869.—We have nothing definite concerning him.

Joseph Borden McKean, 1802.—Son of Chief-Justice Thomas McKean (1790), was born July 28, 1764. He graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1782, studied law and was admitted to practice in Philadelphia, September 10, 1785. He was elected member of the First City Troop in 1794. He took an active part in politics, and was appointed by his father, who was then Governor, to be Register of Wills, but only served in this position from April 21, 1800, to May 19, 1800. He had been appointed Attorney-General of the State on May 10, 1800, and he accepted that position and continued in office until July 22, 1808. Upon October 1, 1818, he was commissioned a Judge of the District Court of Philadelphia, and still occupied that position at the time of his death, which took place September 3, 1826, in Philadelphia. He was elected a member of the American Philosophical Society, Jan. 16, 1824. Commodore Wm. B. McKean, U. S. N., was a son of Joseph Borden McKean. [See "Scharf & Westcott," Vol. 2, p. 1539.]

Thomas McKean, 1790, the first President of the Hibernian Society, was born March 19, 1734, in New London, Chester co., Pa. He was the son of William McKean and Laetitia Finney, both natives of Ireland. He studied law in the office of his kinsman, David Finney, of New Castle, Del., and not long after commencing his studies he was engaged as Clerk to the Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas for the County of New Castle, Del. Two years later he was made Deputy Prothonotary and Register for the probate of wills. Before he was twenty-one years of age he was admitted to practice in the several county courts in the contiguous counties of Pennsylvania. In 1756 he was appointed Deputy Attorney-General to prosecute the pleas in the county of Sussex, Del., which duties he performed for two years, when he resigned. In 1758 he was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, and in the same year was elected

Clerk of the Assembly, and the following year. In 1759 he was appointed by the Assembly with Caesar Rodney, to collect the laws of the State passed in 1752. In the October election he was chosen a Representative in the General Assembly from the County of New Castle, and was re-elected in successive years. For the remainder of this period he resided in New Castle. In 1779, at the general election, he addressed his constituents and declined a re-election. He was appointed by an act of the Assembly one of the trustees of the office for the county of New Castle for the term of four years. His term was renewed in 1783. In 1786 the Colonial Congress of Philadelphia, known as the Stamp-Act Congress, was a member from Delaware. He assisted on behalf of his constituents in each State should have been, but his influence prevailed. At the beginning of the struggle between the large and small States, when a compromise in the convention for a Constitution for the United States, in which the small States should have equal voice in the Senate, and the large States in the House. The nerve and ability shown by him in the Congress of 1787, for him the warm approbation of his constituents and a unanimous vote from the Assembly. It was a rapid rise in public preference. In 1775, he was appointed the sole Notary and Tabellion for the lower counties of Delaware. In the same year he was commissioned of the Peace and of the Criminal Sessions for the County of New Castle. He was upon the bench, and issued an order for all officers to proceed in their usual business *unstamped paper*. This has been the first court in the colonies which issued such a paper. In 1769 the Assembly appointed him agent, to proceed to New York for copies of all documents and titles to real-estate in the

early settlements had been made under the dominion of a government and courts sitting in New York. These copies were by law made of equal validity with the original records. In 1771 he was appointed His Majesty's Commissioner of Customs and Collector of the Port of New Castle, but this office was of limited duration. He was selected to represent Delaware in the First Continental Congress in 1774. At this time he was residing in Philadelphia, but his old constituents still claimed him as their own, and he accepted their choice, and throughout the whole period of the Revolution and until after the signing of the treaty of peace, a space of eight and a half years, he continued to represent Delaware in the Continental Congress, though residing in Pennsylvania. With the exception of one year he served continuously throughout the Revolution. During this period he devoted himself to the American cause. He was particularly useful in conducting the negotiations of the secret committee charged with procuring arms and ammunition from abroad, and in managing the monetary affairs of the new nation. He was of the committee which drew the Articles of Confederation. The Declaration of Independence found no more active advocate or firm supporter than Mr. McKean, and he was among the signers of that immortal document. When the preliminary vote was taken upon July 2, 1776, all the States declared in favor of it except Pennsylvania and Delaware. The latter State had three members. Mr. McKean voted for it, Mr. Read voted against it, and Mr. Rodney was absent. Seeing that the vote of his State was likely to be lost, McKean sent a messenger at his own expense, post-haste, to summon the absent member, who arrived in time to vote for the measure, thus carrying the State in its favor, and some of the opposing members of the Pennsylvania delegation absenting themselves, the vote was finally made unanimous. In a convention of deputies from the several counties of Pennsylvania, assembled in Carpenter's Hall, Philadelphia, in June, 1776, he was chairman, and

was a prime mover in securing the passage of resolutions favorable to, and urging the adoption of, a Declaration. The regiment of Associators, of which he was Colonel, passed a similar resolution. He was also Chairman of the Committee of Inspection and Observation of Pennsylvania, and of the Committee of Inspection for the City of Philadelphia. Upon July 5, 1776, it was agreed between a Committee of Congress and a Committee of Safety of Pennsylvania, that the associated militia who could be furnished with arms should proceed without delay to New Jersey, there to remain until a flying camp of ten thousand men could be formed to relieve them. McKean was Colonel of one of these regiments, and promptly marched at its head to Perth Amboy, to the support of Washington. As had been previously arranged, as soon as the flying camp was recruited, it took the place of the Associators, and they returned home; McKean resuming his seat in Congress, and affixing his name to the parchment copy of the Declaration which had been generally signed on August 2, during his absence in camp. Upon his return home he found that he had been elected a member of the Convention for forming a Constitution for the State of Delaware. He accordingly departed for Newcastle on the second day after arriving home. Immediately upon his arrival, after a fatiguing ride, he was waited upon by a committee of gentlemen who requested him to prepare a Constitution. To this he consented. He retired to his room in the tavern, sat up all night, and having prepared it without a book or any assistance whatever, presented it at ten o'clock the next morning to the Convention, when it was unanimously adopted. This manifestation of ability to perform herculean labors brought him an endless variety of public employments, and these not confined to one State. Upon July 28, 1777, he was tendered the office of Chief-Justice of Pennsylvania, and was prevailed upon to accept it. He continued to fulfil the duties of this office for the long period of twenty-two years. It was during this period that he was elected President of the Hibernian Society upon

its formation in 1790. During 1777 he acted as President of the State of Delaware, so that, in addition to being a member of Congress and Chief-Justice of Pennsylvania, he was at the same time the Chief Magistrate of Delaware. The British army was now occupying Philadelphia, and to escape their pursuit he was obliged to move his family five times in a few months, and at last fixed them in a little log-house on the banks of the Susquehanna. He was obliged to remove them, even then, on account of the incursions of the Indians. Upon December 25, 1780, he wrote to the Legislature of Delaware asking to be excused from further attendance upon Congress on account of his inability to perform so many duties to his satisfaction, but they refused to accede to his request, and upon July 10, 1781, he was elected President of Congress. He served in this position until November 1, when he was relieved at his own request. The period during which he was Chief-Justice of Pennsylvania was one of the most important in the history of the State. The country was in the midst of revolution when he came to the bench, laws were unsettled, and new interpretations of law had to be made. Among other important matters he had to consider the forfeiture of the Proprietary possessions. Mr. McKean was noted for the great prudence and wisdom of his rulings, and as being fully equal to the great task. In 1787 the Constitution of the United States was submitted to the several States for ratification or rejection. Mr. McKean was a member of the Pennsylvania Convention, and took a leading part in its adoption. In 1789 he was a leading member of the convention to frame a new Constitution for Pennsylvania. Among other things he introduced and advocated the clause providing for the establishment of common schools. In 1799 he was elected Governor of Pennsylvania, laying aside the judicial robes after a service of twenty-two years. In politics he belonged to the school of which Thomas Jefferson was the chief exponent. He created much excitement and many political enemies by his removal of political opponents from

offices, which he filled with his own party, and warm principle involved, although no election required he did not hesitate for office those who were him in political views. He was elected Governor. During his last term party feeling ran so high that many political enemies of impeachment were prepared to impeach him, chiefly allegations of immorality, but they were never tried. Upon the expiration of his term, December 20, 1808, he retired from public employment. He died June 24, 1817, aged 66 years, and was buried in the Presbyterian church in Philadelphia. Of Mr. McKean none knew better than his contemporaries. Thomas Jefferson said: "He was among the soundest and most zealous of the republicans. It has been my fortune to act with him and John Adams, in writing the history of the Revolution. Mr. McKean's son, said: "Your father and Caesar Rodney were among the most zealous of the republicans, the Henrys, the Christophers, the Thomas Jeffersons, the Sams, the Roger Shermans—the firmest pillars of the Revolution. The course of his life Mr. McKean was a member of many learned societies. In 1781 the degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon him by the College of New Jersey, and in 1784 by the University of Pennsylvania. He married twice. In July, 1774, he married Mary, the eldest daughter of John Borden, of Bordentown, N. J., who died in 1773, in the twenty-ninth year of her age, leaving two sons and five daughters. Upon September 3, 1774, he married Elizabeth Armitage, of New Castle. His children were the offspring of his first marriage. His will, dated August 1, 1817, proved June 27, 1817, mentions his wife Sarah; his sons, Joseph B. (1802) and Thomas McKean (1802); his granddaughter, Mary McKean, of his deceased son, Robert McKean; and his son-in-law, Andrew Pettit, husband of

daughter, Elizabeth; his daughter, Laetitia Buchanan, widow of Dr. George Buchanan, of Baltimore, Md.; Susanna, Mary, Thomas McKean and Ann Buchanan, four children of his daughter, Ann Buchanan, deceased; his daughter, Sarah Maria Theresa, Marchioness de Casa Yrugo; his daughter, Sophia Dorothea, and his grandsons, Samuel Miles McKean, Thomas McKean Pettit, McKean Buchanan, Thomas McKean Buchanan, Charles Ferdinand Yrugo and Henry Pratt McKean. Roberdeau Buchanan, of Washington, D. C., is at present engaged in collecting materials for a memoir of Chief-Justice McKean. [See "Penna. Archives," Second Series, Vol. 4, p. 4; *Armor's "Lives of Governors of Pennsylvania,"* Norwich, Conn., 1874; "Biographical Encyclopædia of Pennsylvania," p. 190; etc.]

Thomas McKean, Jr., 1803.—Son of Thomas McKean (1790), was born November 20, 1779. He resided in Philadelphia and followed no profession, but was private secretary for his father while the latter was Governor of Pennsylvania. He was appointed Adjutant-General of the State militia, July 23, 1808, and held that office three years. He died May 6, 1852. He married, September 14, 1809, Sarah Clementina Pratt, daughter of Henry Pratt, a shipping merchant of Philadelphia. They left four children, Henry Pratt McKean, Sarah Ann McKean (Mrs. Trott); Elizabeth Dundas McKean (Mrs. A. E. Borie); and Clementina Sophia McKean (Mrs. Charles L. Borie). [See "Record of the McKean Family."]

Thomas McKee, 1840.—Thomas and William McKee (1845) were importers and dry-goods merchants. The will of Thomas McKee, made November 5, 1856, and proved April 9, 1857, mentions his wife, Caroline, and his daughter, Caroline Celia McKee.

William McKee, 1845.—Was associated with Thomas McKee (1840) in the firm of William McKee & Co., dry-goods importers, 19 Church alley.

Henry McKeen, 1822.—The son of James McKeen, a native of County An-

trim, and Sarah Boyd, a native of Killybeg, County Down, was born in Ireland, August 19, 1794, and came to America in October, 1816, landing in New York, and went direct to Easton, Pa., where his uncle, Thomas McKeen (1803), who came to America about 1783, was Cashier of the Easton Bank. The following April he came to Philadelphia, and carried on the watchmaking business for forty-three years at 416 Market street. In 1842 he started in cotton manufacturing at Easton, organizing the Lehigh Mills Company, and was its President until his death. He was a Trustee from 1827 and an Elder from 1828 of the Scots Presbyterian church until his death, which occurred at his residence, No. 265 N. Sixth street, August 24, 1889, at the age of ninety-five years. He had two sons, who were gallant soldiers in the late war. One of them, Henry, Colonel of the Eighty-first Pennsylvania Regiment, was killed at the battle of Cold Harbor, and his son, William, was desperately wounded at Shepherdstown, from the effects of which he subsequently died. At the time of Mr. McKeen's death he was the oldest member of the Hibernian Society. He took a lively interest in its affairs, and furnished to the writer of this volume much valuable information concerning the members, even calling at the writer's office, in response to letters of inquiry, although at the time upwards of ninety years of age.

Thomas McKeen, 1803.—Was born in the North of Ireland, near Ballymena, June 27, 1763. In the twentieth year of his age he emigrated to America, and settled near Hartsville, Bucks co., Pa., where he engaged in teaching, having received a finished English and mathematical education at home. In a short time he removed to Durham, near Easton, and became a clerk, and afterwards manager of the Durham Iron Works. He revisited Ireland in 1788, and shortly after his return married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Long, an Associate Judge of Bucks county, and started in business for himself in Durham. In 1794 he was commissioned Captain by Governor Mifflin during the Whiskey Insurrection. In 1798 he removed

to the Irish or Craig's settlement in Northampton county. During his residence there as a farmer and store-keeper he was elected Colonel, and commissioned Justice of the Peace by Governor McKean. In 1815 he was elected Cashier of the Easton Bank, and was afterwards its President until 1851, when he declined a re-election. He was President to 1827 and Treasurer from 1827 to 1858 of the Easton Bridge Company, Treasurer of the Easton Water Company, the First Presbyterian church, of which he was a Ruling Elder for thirty-five consecutive years, and of Lafayette College, to which institution he was a large contributor of money. In 1830 his wife died, and April 11, 1832, he married Harriet, daughter of the late General Andrew Porter (1792), who survived him. James Montgomery, the British poet, was his second cousin and intimate friend. He was noted for his probity and determination of character, indomitable energy and charitable disposition. He died in Easton, November 25, 1858. Henry McKeen (1822) was his nephew. [See Sermon by Rev. John Gray, D. D., Pastor First Presbyterian Church, of Easton, on decease of Col. Thomas McKean, Phila., 1859.]

Richard McKenzie, 1816.—Was in the saddlery business at 39 South Third street.

Charles McKeone, 1880.—Was born March 24, 1823, at Killashandra, County Cavan, Ireland. He emigrated to America when twenty-five years of age, landing at New York, June 4, 1848, and settled in Philadelphia the 17th of the same month. For the past thirty years he has been an extensive manufacturer of oil, soaps and candles. Mr. McKeone is now a resident of Villanova, Pa.

James McKeown, 1882.—Was born February 2, 1834, in the Parish of Tynan, Townland of Rathcumber, County Armagh, Ireland. He emigrated to America when thirty years of age, landing at Philadelphia in July, 1864. He is a liquor dealer at 1752 N. Ninth street. He is a member of the Irish National League of America and Treasurer of St. Edward's Beneficial Society.

David McKibben, 1827.—Was a grocer at 62 High street in 1827. He served on the Acting Committee of the Society, 1835-1838.

Jeremiah McKibbin, 1858.—Kept the Merchants' Hotel on Fourth street for many years. It was the resort of the leading Democrats who visited Philadelphia.

William McKibbon, 1811.—Was a sea captain in the merchant service.

Charles McKieran, 1790.—We have no information concerning him.

John Stewart McKinlay, 1884.—Was born April 17, 1850, in Airdrie, Scotland. Two years after he was born his parents emigrated to America, and settled in Brown co., Ohio, where he was educated in the public schools. He graduated from the high school at Ripley, Ohio, in 1865, and became a country school-teacher. In 1869 he came to Philadelphia, and studied law at the University of Pennsylvania, and was admitted to the Philadelphia Bar, November 26, 1870, and has been in active practice since that time. He is prominent in local Republican politics, and in 1888 was a Presidential Elector. He is a member of Masonic Order, Independent Order of Red Men, Caledonian Club and St. Andrew's Society. [See "Biogr. Album of Prominent Pennsylvanians," second series, p. 227.]

Archibald McKinley, 1884.—Was born April 21, 1829, at Balley Castle, County Antrim, Ireland. He landed in New York in May, 1850, and settled in June in Philadelphia. He is engaged in the grocery business, in which he first started as a retailer, but has been in the wholesale line for the last twenty years. He is a member of the Wholesale Grocers' and Importers' Exchange, and of the Citizens' Municipal Association.

John McKnight, 1827.—We have no definite information concerning him.

Robert John McKnight, 1882.—Was born August 2, 1849. He is a son of Robert McKnight, a native of Newtown-Limavaddy, County Derry, Ireland, and of Margaret McKnight, a native of Belfast, Ireland. He is a flour and grain

merchant at 2106 and 2108 Market street. He is a member of the First Regiment of Pennsylvania National Guard, and also of the Masonic Order, Ancient Order of United Workmen and Union Republican Club. He is also a School Director in the Tenth Ward.

Frank McLaughlin, 1864.—Was in the printing business with his brother, John McLaughlin, and for many years he has been chief proprietor of the *Philadelphia Times*.

Jeremiah McLaughlin, 1865.—Was born December, 1833, in the parish of Urney, County Donegal, Ireland, and came to Philadelphia in November, 1853. He is in the wholesale liquor business at 1213 Market street. He is a member of the Celtic Society.

Thomas Notley McLaughlin, M. D., 1886.—Was born in Washington, D. C., August 10, 1860. His father was a native of York, Pa. He settled in Philadelphia, September, 1882, and is engaged in the practice of medicine. He was lecturer on dermatology at the National University, medical department, and physician in charge of the Washington Dispensary for Skin Diseases. He is a member of the Washington Medical Society, Washington Medical Association, of the Alumni Association, Columbian University and of the Alumni Association of Blockley, and is now Physician-in-Chief of the Philadelphia Hospital.

C. J. MacLellan, 1885.—Was the proprietor of the United States Hotel on Chestnut street between Fourth and Fifth.

Constantine McLoughlin, 1866.—Resided at No. 1131 South Twenty-sixth street when elected a member.

James E. McLoughlin, 1864.—Born December, 1850, at Ballymoney, County Antrim, Ireland. He came to America when but 15 years of age, landing at New York upon January 20, 1866, and settling in Philadelphia upon January 27, one week afterward. He has been in the employ of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad for more than twenty years, being dispatcher at the company's freight station, Front and Noble streets. He was elected to Common Council in February, 1890,

and re-elected for a second term at the last municipal election, February, 1892. He is President or Treasurer of several beneficial and benevolent societies, and an active member of St. Michael's T. A. B. Society, and of the Irish Catholic Benevolent Union.

John McLoughlin, 1790.—Was a merchant. He died November 23, 1793. Letters of administration on his estate were granted, November 27, 1793, to John Taggart (1790). He was a member of the Acting Committee of the Society in 1793.

John McLoughlin, 1814.—Was married in Christ Church, May 18, 1799, to Ann Pennock. He was probably an inn keeper who kept the City Hotel, 187 South Second street.

John McLoughlin, 1867.—Was born February 26, 1826, in the parish of Magilligan, County Derry, Ireland, and came to Philadelphia May 12, 1831, when but 5 years of age. On leaving school he was employed with J. C. Grubb & Co., wholesale dealers in guns and hardware, 712 Market street, and in a few years became a member of the firm, and upon the death of Mr. Grubb became the head of the house. He was Quartermaster-Sergeant of Battery L, Gray Reserves, during its campaigns of 1862-1863, and was afterward Lieutenant. He has been for many years prominently identified as a private citizen with municipal affairs, being a member of the "Committee of One Hundred;" Chairman of the Campaign Committee of the Reform Club, and President of the "Independent Republicans" of the Fifteenth Ward. He is also a member of the Union League, Executive Council of the Board of Trade, Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Academy of Natural Sciences, Fairmount Park Art Association and other bodies. In 1882 he published a "Memoir of General Hector Tyndale."

Pierse McLoughlin, 1865.—Was born about 1819 in Thurles, County Tipperary, Ireland, and came to Philadelphia in 1853. For about twelve years he kept a millinery and white goods store on Eighth street, and was afterwards a wholesale dealer in furnishing goods on North Third street and in the jobbing cloth trade

in Strawberry street. For the last few years he has been a broker.

Henry McMahon, 1824.—Was a storekeeper at 118 S. Eighth street in 1824. George W. McMahon (1838) is his son. He was a member of the Acting Committee of the Society, 1835-1839 and 1853-1854.

George W. McMahon, 1838.—We have no definite information concerning him, except that he was for many years active in municipal politics. He is a son of Henry McMahon (1824).

Hugh McMahon, 1833.—Was a merchant. We know nothing further concerning him.

Charles Ambrose McManus, 1871.—Son of Francis McManus (1857), was born in Philadelphia, October 6, 1849. He was educated at St. Mary's College, Wilmington, Del., and Roth's Academy, Philadelphia. In 1872 he associated himself with Robert Laughlin (1873) in the firm of Laughlin & McManus, bankers and brokers, which firm is still in active business. The only public office held by Mr. McManus was that of Fire Commissioner. He is a member of the Americus Club and Columbia Club, and was Secretary of the Hibernian Society, September 17, 1877-March 17, 1879.

Francis McManus, 1857.—Was born July 3, 1820, in Carlisle, Cumberland co., Pa. His parents were from County Fermanagh, Ireland. He removed to Philadelphia in 1839, was a carpenter, builder and contractor for public works, and built in 1856 the first passenger railway in Philadelphia—the Frankford branch of the Fifth and Sixth streets line. He was one of the contractors in building the North Pennsylvania Railroad and was also interested in building the first bridge over the Schuylkill at Girard avenue. He was District Commissioner before consolidation, School Director, member of the Board of School Control, member of Common Council, 1857-1858, and member of the State Legislature, 1862-1864, also Director, Treasurer and President of several building societies for some thirty years, Director of the Kensington National Bank, and a Director of the Beneficial

Saving Fund, Twelfth and was one of the organizers afterwards President, until of his death, of the Mechanical Insurance Company. He died, 1419 N. Eighteenth street, December 19, 1889. Charles A. McManus and Francis McManus, Jr. sons.

Francis McManus, 1857.—Born December, 1865, leaving McManus, and a son, Francis McManus.

Francis McManus, Jr.—Born of Francis McManus (1857), June 12, 1854, in Philadelphia, printer and stationer and manufacturer of blank books at No. 29 N. Second street. Mr. McManus is an active member of the Society and has rendered valuable service on the Anniversary Dinners.

Patricius McManus, born in Pottsville, Pa., November 1854. His father was a native of Fermanagh, Ireland. He is a general contractor and is a member of the Catholic Club.

Patrick McManus, 1857.—Born at Eleventh and Race streets, member.

Roderick A. McManus, born in County Cavan, Ireland, 25, 1854. He arrived in New York, 1867, and settled in Philadelphia, March 28, 1868. He is in the produce business, Twelfth and Chestnut streets.

David McMenamin, born October 31, 1830, in the parish of Donaghadee, County Donegal, Ireland. He came to Philadelphia, July 14, 1852. For a time he was engaged in mining in California. Upon his return to Philadelphia he engaged in the grocery business and is now a merchant in canned goods and 2 S. Front street. He is the Philadelphia City Institute Grocers' and Importers' Exchange has been a correspondent of the *World* since 1887 and of the *Grocer* since 1879. Mr. McMenamin is an active member of the Society and has been an efficient member



MORTON McMICHAEL.



Committee since March 17, 1888. Patrick Devine (1870) is his second cousin.

John Francis Aloysius McMennamin, 1891.—Was born in Philadelphia, September 19, 1845. His father was a native of Strabane, County Tyrone, Ireland, and his mother of Ballybofey, County Donegal, Ireland. He is the Treasurer of the Beneficial Saving Fund, Twelfth and Chestnut streets. He has been a School Director for five years and is a member of the Catholic Philopatrian Literary Institute, Catholic Club, Carrollton Club and Young Men's Democratic Association.

Morton McMichael, 1841.—Was born October 2, 1807, in Burlington co., N. J. His ancestors came to America from the North of Ireland some time in the eighteenth century. James McMichael and William McMichael were officers in the revolutionary army. John McMichael, father of Morton McMichael, was a soldier of the war of 1812, and married Hannah, a daughter of Charles Bamsley Masters, of Londonderry, Ireland. The early education of Morton McMichael was acquired in the school of his native village. When quite young his family removed to Philadelphia and he finished his studies at the University of Pennsylvania. He read law with David Paul Brown (1819) and was admitted to the Bar, April 3, 1827. In 1826 he became editor of the *Saturday Evening Post*, an outgrowth of Benjamin Franklin's *Pennsylvania Gazette*, and in 1831 editor-in-chief of the *Saturday Courier*, and in 1836, in connection with Louis A. Godey and Joseph C. Neal, began the publication of the *Saturday News*. He was engaged in active journalism for over fifty years, and numbered among his friends Webster, Clay, Clayton, Seward, Chase and Blaine. While a young man he was elected an Alderman of the city; was High Sheriff of Philadelphia County from 1843 to 1846; was Mayor of the city from 1866 to 1869, and in 1867 was chosen President of the Park Commission, which position he held until his death, and in 1873 was Delegate at Large to the Fourth Constitutional Convention of Pennsylvania. He was unsurpassed as a public orator,

and his speech at the Chinese Museum during the Irish famine, his address on July 4, 1873, as President of the Park Commission, making a formal transfer of ground to the United States Centennial Commission, and his polished oration on the presentation of the John Welsh endowment to his Alma Mater, the University of Pennsylvania, are literary productions of the highest order.

The estimate in which he is held is epitomized in the inscription upon his monument erected by his fellow-citizens in Fairmount Park: "An honored and beloved citizen of Philadelphia." A public meeting, presided over by the Mayor of the city, was held January 8, 1879, to express the sense of the public loss by his death. He died January 6, 1879. Mr. McMichael became associated with George R. Graham, January 1, 1847, in the publication of the *North American*, and July 1, 1847, they purchased the *United States Gazette* from Joseph R. Chandler, thus consolidating both papers, the present *North American and United States Gazette*. Mr. McMichael became the sole proprietor of the paper, July, 1854. Clayton McMichael succeeded his father as editor until appointed United States Marshal for District of Columbia in 1882, and Walter McMichael became general business manager. [See "Scharf & Westcott," Vol. 3, page 1971.]

Nicholas Patrick McNab, 1886.—Was born in New York city, September 26, 1848. His father was a native of Ballyclender, County Down, Ireland, and his mother of Coot Hill, County Cavan, Ireland. He came to Philadelphia, November 1, 1868, where he has since been a merchant in upholstery goods.

James McNally, 1884.—Was born May 9, 1843, in Dublin, Ireland, and came to Philadelphia in 1850. He is in the liquor business.

John McNeil, 1825.—Was a spectacle and whip maker at 23 N. Third street in 1825.

Thomas Augustine McRean, M. D., 1862.—Was born near Omagh, County Tyrone, Ireland, June 14, 1830. He came to Philadelphia when but 10

years old, May, 1840. He was a practicing physician at 625 North Seventh street and a member of the Philadelphia County Medical Society. He died a few years since.

Michael McShain, 1884.—Was born March 1, 1837, at Aughil, County Derry, Ireland, and came to America, August 25, 1867. He is a carpenter, doing business at 226 North Fifteenth street, and is a member of the Conference of St. Vincent de Paul.

Barnabas McShane, 1790.—Was an inn keeper at 311 North Front street in 1791. Letters of administration on his estate were granted, December 17, 1803, to Francis McShane. Ezekiel McShane (1809) and John McShane, merchants, were the sureties.

Ezekiel McShane, 1809.—Was a merchant at 190 High street in 1809 and probably a son of Barnabas McShane (1790). Letters of administration on his estate were granted, September 20, 1831, to Thomas Lynch. James Hunt and Paul Durney were the sureties.

Wayne MacVeagh, 1889.—Was born April 19, 1833, in Pikeland township, near East Vincent, Chester co., Pa. His ancestors for several generations were born in America. He graduated at Yale College in his twentieth year, studied law under Joseph J. Lewis, Esq., was admitted to the Chester county Bar, April 26, 1856, and was elected District Attorney of Chester co. in 1859. He organized a company of cavalry in the rebellion, was soon promoted to the rank of Major, and served on the staff of Major-General Couch. He was mustered out of the army in 1863, and was chosen the same year Chairman of the Republican State Committee of Pennsylvania. President Grant appointed him Minister to Turkey in 1870. After two years absence he returned home, resumed his profession, and acted as counsel for the Pennsylvania Railroad for some years. In 1873 he was a member of the Pennsylvania State Constitutional Convention, and also a member of the famous Louisiana Commission in 1877. On March 5, 1881, President Garfield appointed him Attorney-General

of the United States, and prosecution of the "Star Ro" attracted universal notice. from the Attorney-General resumed the practice of his Philadelphia, and has been years one of the leaders of phia Bar. He was nominated 17, 1891, without opposition Counsellors of the Hiber Mr. MacVeagh married a Hon. Simon Cameron.

Robert Malachi McW Was born December 25, 18 County Antrim, Ireland. He iga on a visit in 1864 and land, but came again (New Since his arrival he has been paper business as reporter a was for a time correspondent *cago Tribune*, then became afterwards City Editor of *Th* adelphia. He then ventured lication of the Sunday and *er*, but it lived but a short close of the Centennial year came a reporter on the *Publ* since 1881 has been City paper. He took an active Irish Famine Relief move and was Secretary of the (mittee during that period. member of the Citizens' (the relief of the sufferers b doah fire, the great floods o Mississippi rivers and the Plymouth, Pa., and is now of the Citizens' Committee o for the relief of cities and overtaken by disaster. active in the Irish National ment in Philadelphia and of the Municipal Council 1884-1885. In 1886 he was the Citizens' Committee of the Irish Parliamentary F he was President of the (Relief Association. He is t historical novel, entitled "B Legends," also of "The Gre gle" and "The Uncrowned I published "Translations of I and is the author of numero



WAYNE MACVEAGH.



pamphlets called forth by political or patriotic discussions. He also started the Delaware County *Citizen*, at Wayne, Pa. He is a member of the Five O'clock Club and other associations. Mr. McWade is a man of striking personality, a vigorous writer, and his successful editorship of the city department of the *Ledger* has made him widely known and respected among his fellow-citizens.

William J. Nead, 1870.—Was born in Philadelphia. He is a son of James Nead, a native of County Westmeath, Ireland, who came to America in 1830. His mother was a native of County Longford, Ireland. He began business as a clerk in a carpet store and was afterwards in the jobbing dry-goods trade. For a time he was also an importer of dry-goods in New York city. Returning to Philadelphia, he became a railroad contractor, and amassed a fortune. He was a member of Common Council from the Twenty-eighth Ward, and for several years a member of the Board of Guardians of the Poor. He is a Director of the Union Trust Company and of the Mechanics' Insurance Company. He was Vice-President of the Society from March 17, 1882, to March 17, 1884, and President from March 17, 1884, to March 17, 1886. During the last year of his office he was married to Susanna Amer, and shortly afterwards started with his wife on a tour around the world, from which he has not yet returned. (See page 240.)

J. Engle Negus, 1846.—Resided on Mulberry street near Schuylkill Sixth. In his will, dated January 7, 1882, and proved at Somerville, Camden co., New Jersey, September 5, 1884, he states that he has lived for more than twenty years in Franklin township, Somerset co., New Jersey. He bequeathed \$1,000 to the Presbyterian Board of Domestic Missions. In the will he mentions Isabella, his wife; Marie Von Soden, Charlotte Von Cidman (formerly Von Soden), Susan Engle Patterson (cousin), Philadelphia; Isabella N. Talmage, wife of John M. Talmage; Susan Engle Negus, his daughter; and Edward Thomas, brother-in-law, Milford, Huntingdon co., New Jersey.

George Neiles, 1843.—Was a tavern keeper at 20 South Wharves in 1843.

Lewis Neill, 1802.—Was a merchant at 223 High street in 1802. He was married, April 9, 1801, to Ann, daughter of George Bickham, of whose will he and Alexander Henry (1790) were executors and trustees.

James Nelson, 1872.—Was born in County Armagh, Ireland, January 5, 1815, and came to Philadelphia in April, 1843. From 1844 to 1846 he was engaged in the manufacture of carpets, after which he kept a hotel until 1872, when he retired. He is now a resident of Flourtown, Montgomery co., Pa. Mr. Nelson is a member of the Masonic Order and of the Odd Fellows' organization, and is also a member of St. Andrew's Society.

John Bailey Nelson, 1865.—Was born near Strabane, Parish of Ardstraw, County Tyrone, Ireland, February 5, 1837. He emigrated to America when 15 years of age, landing at Philadelphia in 1852. He was a manufacturer of woollen and cotton goods. At the outbreak of the rebellion in 1861 he was a member of the "Washington Blues," of Philadelphia, and when the first call for troops was made he was mustered into service in Company A, Twenty-seventh Regiment United States Volunteers. After the expiration of the three months' term of his enlistment Mr. Nelson resumed business. In 1875 he was one of the organizers of the company of militia known as the Black Hussars, and was with the company in Pittsburgh during the railroad riots of 1879. He was also a member of the Burns Association of Philadelphia. He died July 29, 1890, and was buried in Mt. Moriah cemetery.

Alexander Nesbitt, 1790.—Was a member of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick (see page 126).

John Maxwell Nesbitt, 1790.—Was a member of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick (see page 126).

James J. Neville, 1835.—Was born in Wexford, County Wexford, Ireland. He landed in Philadelphia in 1867, but followed the sea until 1873, when he settled here, and was engaged in the rigging bus-

iness. He was an active member of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America. He died July 16, 1891.

William Newell, 1824.—Was engaged in the wholesale grocery business with his brother, Samuel, at 3 South Water street, under the firm-name of William and Samuel Newell. On July 24, 1816, we find a deed to Silas E. Weir (1809), Thomas Dobbins (1816), and William Newell (1824). [See "Biographical Encyclopædia of Pennsylvania," p. 93.]

Hugh Newman, 1832.—Was an accountant at 30 North Sixth street in 1832.

Thomas Newman, 1804.—Was a broker at 38 Walnut street in 1804. He was married in Christ Church, December 1, 1795, to Margaret Affleck. Letters of administration on his estate were granted, October 24, 1838, to Andrew M. Prevost.

John Niblo, 1832.—We have no certain information concerning him. A Margaret M. Niblo, widow, died in November, 1888.

Francis Nichols, 1790.—Was a member of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick (see page 127).

Henry K. Nichols, 1867.—Was born August 24, 1830, in Pottsville, Schuylkill co., Pa. He is the son of Francis B. Nichols and Anna M. Nichols, natives of Pottstown, Montgomery co., Pa. Both his paternal and maternal grandfathers were born at Creve Hill, near Enniskillen, Ireland, the latter emigrating to America (Philadelphia) about 1769. Colonel Francis Nichols (1790) was his grandfather. He was the principal Assistant United States Engineer in 1857 on the United States Surveys from Fort Kearney to Henry Lake, Cal., and for some years past he has been Chief Road Master of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company. He is a member of the Masonic Order.

Jeremiah Nichols, 1863.—Was a member of the Pennsylvania Senate, 1861-1866.

William Nichols, 1790.—Was a merchant, dealing in cloths, wines, etc., on the north side of Market street, opposite the "Indian King," in December, 1780. In April, 1795, he was appointed

to succeed David Lenox as Marshal for the District of and held that position for He was a brother of C. Nichols (1790).

John Nicholson, 1790 troller-General of Penns 1782 to 1794, and resided at corner of Sassafras and N. in 1791. He was married in July 22, 1786, to Mary F. Proctor in his journal, Mar to a road near the Susque Buttermilk Falls, lately cleared) by John Nicholson troller-General of the Sta vania, who appears to have tensive sugar manufactory ment called Hawbottom. prison for debt, and insane [See Simpson's "Eminent ans," p. 743.]

James Nixon, 1816. chant at 93 S. Wharves an in 1816. His will, dated and proved May 23, 1832 mention of wife or children tors were John Adams, Pre ton Bank, New York, John merchant, and David Par chant. It mentions his Nixon, residing in Chester Mary Galbraith, wife of braith, and Margaret Thor John Thompson.

James Nolan, 1884.—V uary 9, 1844, in Clonaslee Ireland, and came to Am He is a stone-cutter and c resides in Reading, Pa. H of the Ancient Order of H a Director of the Farmers' of Reading, and of the Rea Insurance Company. W (1883) is his brother.

John Joseph Nolan, born June, 1845, in Atley, Co Ireland, and came to Ph November, 1870. He was while in Philadelphia.

William Nolan, 188 March 17, 1840, in Clonaslee Ireland, and came to Americ

in 1849. He is a railroad contractor, and resides in Reading, Pa. He was a Commissioner for the location and building of the State Reformatory, at Huntingdon, Pa., under successive appointments by Governors Hartranft, Hoyt, Pattison and Beaver. James Nolan (1884) is his brother.

Edmund Nugent, 1790.—Was a shopkeeper at 29 S. Second street in 1791. His will, dated September 3, 1806, and proved September 8, 1806, mentions his wife, Mary Nugent, and her sister, Bridget Fowler, and his niece, Catharine Nugent. The executors were Michael Doran and George Nugent.

John Oakman, 1835.—Was born in or near Belfast, Ireland, between 1810 and 1815. His father, a linen manufacturer, died while his son was still attending school. On attaining his majority he came to America and travelled in the United States, returned to Ireland, settled his affairs there and came to Philadelphia and established himself in business, dealing largely in Irish linens. In 1856 he bought the Hope Mills in Paterson, N. J., of which he had been commission agent, and was engaged in cotton spinning until within a few years of his death. He died at Paterson, N. J., in June, 1876, and was buried in Laurel Hill cemetery, Philadelphia. He married in 1841 Harriet Sykes Campbell, daughter of Thomas Campbell. She was a niece of John Gill, Jr. (1818), and a sister of Archibald Campbell (1834). One of his sons, T. C. Oakman, is connected with the Marietta and North Georgia Railway Company.

James O'Brien, 1867.—Was in the coal business for many years on Washington avenue. He died a few years since.

James A. O'Brien, 1887.—Of 112 Walnut street; did not return his blank.

John O'Brien, 1870.—Resided at Ann and Larch streets, Twenty-fifth ward.

John Thomas O'Brien, 1889.—Was born in Philadelphia, June 21, 1831. His father, Cornelius O'Brien, was a native of Strabane, County Tyrone, Ireland, and his mother, Margery (Harkins) O'Brien, of Letterkenny, County Donegal, Ireland. He is a plasterer, and patentee of the O'Brien Safety Scaffolds. He enlisted as

a private in Company H, Seventeenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, April 18, 1861, for the three months' service; was mustered out August 2, 1861; re-enlisted in Company K, Eighty-second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, August 24, 1861; promoted First Sergeant, September 4, 1861; First Lieutenant of Company F, November 21, 1861; Captain of Company C, November 22, 1861; honorably mustered out of service, September 16, 1864, and brevetted Major and Lieutenant-Colonel of Volunteers, June 17, 1868.

Michael E. O'Brien, 1884.—Was a bottler at 728 S. Nineteenth street when elected a member.

Michael Morgan O'Brien, 1790.—Was a member of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick (see p. 129).

William H. O'Brien, 1866.—Was born at Dysart, County Clare, Ireland, and came to Philadelphia in September, 1868. He is a member of the Philadelphia Bar, admitted to practice October 9, 1871, and is also a member of the Catholic Club.

Patrick O'Brien, 1790.—We have no information concerning him.

John Duross O'Bryan, 1880.—Was a member of the Philadelphia Bar, admitted to practice Oct. 8, 1864. Some years since he removed to Las Vegas, New Mexico, where he practiced law. He has since removed to Denver, Col.

Christopher O'Connor, 1809.—Was a sea captain. His will, dated February 29, 1820, and proved May 8, 1820, mentions his wife, Anna Maria; his daughters, Maria O'Connor and Sarah Ann, and his sons, James, Arthur and Nicholas M.

James O'Connor, 1836.—Was a mathematical teacher at 78 S. Eleventh street in 1836.

Hugh O'Donnell, 1838.—Was born in County Donegal, Ireland, October 20, 1803. He was a grocer and distiller. He was a School Director of the District of Southwark for many years, and Treasurer of the Board of Commissioners of that district. He was also a Director of the Southwark National Bank and a Manager and Treasurer for twenty-five years of St. Joseph's Catholic Orphan Asylum, to

which institution he contributed largely. He died May 29, 1866, and was buried in St. Mary's cemetery.

Patrick F. O'Donnell, 1882.—Was born March 20, 1848, in Ballynt Hall, near Kilrush, Ireland. He was brought up in Lancashire, England, and came to America (Quebec) in 1870, and settled in Philadelphia in September, 1873. He is a wholesale liquor dealer at north-east corner of Fourth street and Susquehanna avenue. He is a member of the Sons of Progress and of the Odd Fellows' Order, and Vice-President of the State Liquor League.

Peter Paul O'Donnell, 1845.—Was a member of the Philadelphia Bar, admitted to practice, June 24, 1843.

Richard Gardiner Oellers, 1888.—Was born in Philadelphia, August 5, 1843. He is the well-known and popular Business Manager of the Philadelphia *Record*. He was a Manager of the House of Correction from June, 1875, to April 1, 1887, and is a Director of the Nautical School-Ship, appointed by Mayor Fitler in April, 1889. He also served for a short time as City Treasurer. He is a member of Crescent Lodge, No. 493, F. & A. M.; Temple Chapter, No. 248; St. Alban Commandery, No. 47, M. K. T. [See "Philadelphia and Popular Philadelphians," p. 20.]

Robert Curtis Ogden, 1889.—Was born in Philadelphia, June 20, 1836. His maternal grandfather was Robert Murphey (1820), a native of the North of Ireland. He left Philadelphia in 1854 and resided in New York, where he was a member of the firm of Devlin & Co., but in 1879 he returned to Philadelphia and has been for some years a partner of Hon. John Wanamaker (1886). Mr. Ogden is Superintendent of the Sunday-school of Holland Presbyterian church, President of the Board of Ministerial Relief, and has been a member of the Presbyterian Board of Publication. He is also a member of the Union League, Art Club, Manufacturers' Club, Hamilton Club of Brooklyn, N. Y., and of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Thomas Ogle, 1822.—Was a coach-maker at 9 South Sixth street in 1822. Letters of administration on his estate

were granted February 22, 1830, to Joseph B. Lapsley (1821).

Michael O'Hara, M. D., 1886.—Was born in Philadelphia, January 2, 1833. His father, Thomas O'Hara, was born in Strabane, County Tyrone, Ireland, married at Limavaddy, County Derry, Ireland, Mary Louisa Miller, and came to America about 1819. The son, Michael, graduated from the Central High School, Philadelphia, studied medicine and graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, 1852, and began at once the practice of medicine. During the War of the Rebellion he entered the service as Assistant Surgeon U. S. Navy, and was afterwards Surgeon of the 150th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers. At the close of the war he resumed practice and soon became prominent in the southern section of the city. He is an active member of the County Medical Society, of which he has been Librarian and Vice-President; the Pathological Society, the Obstetrical Society, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the American Medical Association and a permanent member of the Medical Society of Pennsylvania. He was a Delegate to the International Medical Congress at Philadelphia in 1876. He has been for many years Attending Physician at St. Mary's Hospital and the House of the Good Shepherd. He is the author of several papers contributed to the medical journals. In 1873 he became identified with the Catholic Total Abstinence movement as Vice-President of the Cathedral T. A. B. Society, and has been an active member since. He offered in Convention the original resolution for the erection of the magnificent Catholic Total Abstinence Fountain in Fairmount Park, erected by the C. T. A. Union of America, mainly through the exertions of John H. Campbell (1880), President of the Philadelphia Branch of that organization. His brother, Rt. Rev. Wm. O'Hara, D. D., is the Catholic Bishop of Scranton, Pa. Dr. O'Hara married Frances, daughter of Richard McCunney (1851), and has several children, one of whom is now a physician. Dr. O'Hara has been one of the Physicians of the Society since March 17,

1887. [See sketch in "Physicians and Surgeons of the United States."]

Andrew O'Kane, 1833.—We have no definite information concerning him.

Rev. Thadeus J. O'Meally, 1825.—Was born in Limerick, Ireland, March 24, 1797, and came to Philadelphia, October 4, 1823, upon the invitation of the Trustees of St. Mary's Catholic Church, notwithstanding Bishop Conwell's admonition. He was excommunicated by the Bishop and appealed to Rome, but afterwards submitted and retired to a monastery. Prior to his arrival in America he had been pastor of a Catholic church at Falmouth, England. He returned to pastoral duties in later years, and was Chaplain at the Metropolitan Church, Dublin, Ireland, and editor of *The Christian Social Economist* of Dublin, November 22, 1851. Prior to that date he had been in Malta and in England, and then returned to Ireland. Mr. Martin I. J. Griffin, from whom we have obtained the foregoing information, has not been able to trace him after 1851.

Charles O'Neill, 1886.—Resided at 1216 South Broad street when elected a member.

Charles Marron O'Neill, 1887.—Was born at Toome Bridge, County Antrim, Ireland, January 19, 1861, and came to Philadelphia in 1864. He is of the firm of Charles O'Neill & Son, 57 North Front street, dealers in cotton and woollen stock. He is a member of the Carrollton Club and of the Young Men's Democratic Association.

John O'Neill, 1829.—Was a carpenter and builder, associated in business with Robert O'Neill (1832). They built the Merchants' Exchange, Third and Walnut streets, and the United States Bank, now the Custom House, Chestnut street below Fifth.

Patrick O'Neill, 1884.—Was born February 11, 1851, in Castlebar, County Mayo, Ireland, and came to America, November 16, 1871, and two days afterwards settled in Philadelphia. He is a rag merchant at 408 S. Sixth street. He is a prominent member of the Irish National League of America, organized the

first branch of the Irish Land League in Philadelphia, December 4, 1880, and was the efficient Treasurer of the Municipal Council of Philadelphia, Irish National League. He is also a member of the Ancient Order of Hibernians and of the Catholic Knights of America. He was a member of the Citizens' Committee of Fifty in Aid of the Irish Parliamentary Fund (1886), and it was through his hands that the amount raised, \$35,000, was remitted to the Treasurer of the Irish National League in London. During his entire term as Treasurer of the League in Philadelphia he was noted for the scrupulous exactness of his accounts and the thorough honesty with which he conducted the money matters of that organization. He is one of the leading spirits in the Ancient Order of Hibernians.

Thomas O'Neill, 1860.—Was born December 31, 1830, in Enniskillen, Ireland, and came to Philadelphia, April 14, 1847. He is in the flour and grain business at 105 S. Fourth street and is a member of the Masonic Order. He was a member of the Acting Committee of the Society, 1866-1869.

Robert O'Neill, 1832.—Was a master carpenter and inspector for several fire insurance companies. He was associated in business with John O'Neill (1829).

William C. O'Neill, 1890.—Was born in Ireland and came to Philadelphia, June 3, 1867. He is a fire insurance agent at 136 and 138 S. Fourth street, and is a member of the Columbia Club and of the Masonic Order.

James O'Reilly, 1883.—Was born in 1835 in Belturbet, County Cavan, Ireland, and came to America in 1847. Upon the breaking out of the rebellion he entered the United States service as Captain of Company C, Twenty-fourth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, May 1, 1861. He served with that company until August 9, 1861, when its term of enlistment expired. He then, upon September 11, 1861, became Captain of Company C, Second Regiment of Baker's Brigade, afterwards known as the famous Sixty-ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served until the end of the war, being

mustered out upon July 9, 1865. He was twice severely wounded—at the battle of Antietam, September 17, 1862, and at Ream's Station, Va., Aug. 25, 1864. He was twice promoted on the field for meritorious services, first from Captain to Major, and second from Major to Lieutenant-Colonel, with which latter rank he marched homeward at the head of the veteran remnant of the regiment. This regiment not only carried the stars and stripes but also the green flag of Ireland, through the war, and was highly complimented upon various occasions for its gallantry in battle, by Generals McClellan, Sumner, Sedgwick, Howard and others. Colonel O'Reilly had two brothers, John and Philip, who also served in the war, and both of whom, like himself, received honorable wounds in battle. At the close of the war he returned to Philadelphia, and during the Fenian excitement of 1866 he raised a regiment (Twenty-sixth Regiment Irish Republican Brotherhood) and accompanied it upon the occasion of the Fenian invasion of Canada. An ardent lover of liberty, and burning with the wrongs of his native land, he threw himself into that unsuccessful movement, impoverishing himself for the cause in which he believed. In 1867 he was appointed United States Inspector of Internal Revenue for the Second District of Pennsylvania. Upon January 8, 1868, he was Marshal of the demonstration in memory of Allen, Larkin and O'Brien, the Manchester Fenians. June 2, 1869, he was commissioned, by Governor John W. Geary, Colonel of the Veteran Corps, Sixty-ninth Regiment Uniformed Militia of Pennsylvania. In 1878 we find him instrumental in starting the *Sunday Leader*, a paper devoted to the "interests of the Irish race in Ireland and America." Its publication was discontinued in 1879. Colonel O'Reilly removed to Atlantic City in 1878, where he engaged in the real estate business and soon became a prominent citizen of that thriving watering place. He was for some years connected with the Mansion House at that place, and still resides there, universally esteemed by his fellow-citizens.

Francis Charles O'Reilly
Was born in Montreal, Canada, 4, 1845. His father, Michael, and his mother, Bridget (Reilly), were natives of County Cork. He arrived in Orange, N. J., in 1860, and now resides there. He is Paymaster of the Third Brigade of the Orange Branch of the Land Guard of New Jersey. He is a member of the Board of Education, and rector and Governor in the clubs of Orange. He is a tractor and a partner of T. of Reading, Pa., and is a nephew of Rehill, deceased (1883).

James Henry Orne, a prominent member of the League of Volunteers during the rebellion and active in the League Regiments of Volunteers. He was the son of Sarah Flagg Orne, and was born in Delaware county, Pa., August 1, 1845. He was for many years in the city as first as partner with his father in the firm of J. and B. Orne afterwards as senior partner of James H. Orne & Co. Philadelphia, November 30, 1881, buried in South Laurel Hill.

Michael O'Rourke, 1881, in the townland of Longfield, on-Shannon, County Leitrim, 1836, and came to Philadelphia in 1865. He was a member of the Council from the Twenty-first three months in 1881, and of the Council from 1882-1885. He is a builder and a member of the Knights of America. [See America, City Government, 1883.]

Thomas O'Rourke, 1881, a grocer at 929 S. Ninth street.

Henry Orth, 1809.—Was a spector of flour, 16 Filbert street. In a deed, September 29, 1810, subscribed as a merchant.

Jacob Schweighauser—Was born January 17, 1771, N. J., now Swedesborough, G. N. J. His parents were G.

was engaged in mercantile and commercial pursuits in Philadelphia, and was appointed Resident Agent of the Holland Company at Batavia, N. Y., in 1821, and removed there and continued in that position until his death upon May 2, 1827. He is interred there. He married a sister of William H. Tod, a member of Philadelphia Bar, who married Mary Campbell, daughter of George Campbell (1771) and sister of George Campbell (1843). Dr. John C. Otto, of Buffalo, N. Y., is his son.

Bernard Owens, 1867.—Was born in Townland of Cole, parish of Clogher, County Tyrone, Ireland, May 4, 1809, and came to Philadelphia in September, 1835. He was a salesman and coal agent for a number of years, but is now retired from business.

Thomas Owens, 1866.—Born in Muff Glen, County Derry, Ireland, May 10, 1810, and came to Philadelphia in July, 1832, where he remained until 1835 and then removed to Cincinnati. He returned to Philadelphia in June, 1850, and was in the wholesale liquor business at 1530 Market street. He died January 20, 1889, and was buried in Old Cathedral cemetery. He was a member of the Acting Committee of the Society, 1869-1881.

William Henry Pancoast, M. D., 1889.—Is the son of Dr. Joseph Pancoast, surgeon, of Philadelphia, and was born October 16, 1835, in Philadelphia. He graduated from Jefferson Medical College in 1856, studied for three years in London, Paris and Vienna, and on his return established himself in practice in Philadelphia, where he has acquired a high reputation as a surgeon. During the civil war he was a surgeon in the army. In 1874 he succeeded his father as Professor in Jefferson Medical College, and in 1886 he became Professor in the Philadelphia Medico-Chirurgical College. [See Appleton's "Cyclop. of American Biography," Vol. 4, p. 642; "Philadelphia and Popular Philadelphians," p. 259.]

David Park, 1831.—Was a resident of Nashville, Tenn. We know nothing further concerning him.

Edward Parker, 1802.—We have no definite information concerning him.

Isaac Brown Parker, 1839.—Was a nephew of John Brown (1779), a member of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick. He removed from Philadelphia to Carlisle, Pa., and afterwards to Burlington, N. J., where he died.

William Parker, 1807.—Was probably a grocer at 153 N. Water street in 1810.

Thomas Passmore, 1816.—Was an auctioneer at 36 S. Front street in 1816. The *Philadelphia Gazette*, of March 8, 1803, contains a memorial of Thomas Passmore to the Pennsylvania House of Representatives concerning decisions of the judges of the Supreme Court of the State. Letters of administration on the estate of Thomas Passmore were granted, April 4, 1848, to John K. Knorr.

Christopher Stuart Patterson, 1826.—Was born March 2, 1803, in Philadelphia. His father, John Patterson, was born near Belfast, Ireland, 1768, and came to this country in 1797. He was a lawyer. He died at Philadelphia, December 12, 1826, unmarried, and was buried in the Presbyterian church-yard at Norriton, Pa. He graduated at Princeton College in 1820. Christopher Stuart (1790) was his grandfather.

Henry S. Patterson, M. D., 1840.—Honorary member, was Editor of *The Pennsylvanian*, and brother of Joseph Patterson (1834). He was one of the Physicians of the Society, 1841-1854.

John Patterson, 1882.—Was born March 28, 1816, in the parish of Ardstraw, County Tyrone, Ireland. He came to America, July 4, 1847, and settled in Philadelphia in 1851. He was engaged in the ornamental house-painting and frescoing business at 26 S. Seventeenth street. He was an active member of the Presbyterian church, and was one of the originators of the United States Christian Commission. He died December 17, 1887.

John Patterson, 1814.—His death was announced at the meeting of the Society, September 17, 1850. He was a member of the Finance Committee of the Society, 1833-1834, and of the Acting Committee, 1814-1817, 1823-1826, 1828-1833, 1835 and 1840-1842.

Joseph Patterson, 1834.—The *Public Ledger* of September 26, 1887, contains the following obituary notice: "Joseph Patterson, President Western National Bank and of the Philadelphia Clearing House Association, died at his home on Prospect avenue, Chestnut Hill, at 7.40 A. M. yesterday (Sunday, September 25, 1887). Mr. Patterson was about 84 years old, and was born in Norriton township, four miles above Norristown. His father, John Patterson, was a native of Ireland and came to America in 1798. His mother was Elizabeth Stuart, only daughter of Colonel Christopher Stuart, a revolutionary officer, who was second in command at the storming of Stony Point. When very young Mr. Patterson came to Philadelphia and went to school. He had a lifelong friendship with John Welsh. At 16 years he entered the dry-goods house of Thayer, Bryan & McKee, on Market street near Sixth, and afterwards engaged in the same business himself. In 1842 he gave up mercantile pursuits to become President of the institution which is now the Western National Bank, although he afterwards engaged as dealer and shipper of anthracite coal and owned large collieries in Schuylkill co. When he became President of the bank the country was just recovering from the panic of 1837. In 1864, when it became a National Bank, it declared a dividend of 100 per cent. August 15, 1861, he participated in conference with Secretary Chase and representatives of banking interests of Philadelphia, New York and Boston, held in New York. The Secretary asked for fifty millions in gold. The bankers hesitated, but Mr. Patterson appealed to and convinced them that they should furnish the money, and the fifty millions were loaned; and later in same year one hundred millions more. From that time the Secretary and his successors were accustomed to consult with Mr. Patterson about financial matters.

"In 1869 he became President of the Philadelphia Clearing House Association, and remained so until his death. He was also an active member of its Executive Committee. He declined twice to become

Controller of the Currency States, first under Secretary the National Banking Act and again under a later act. He also declined the position of United States Treasurer for Pennsylvania. During the war he was Treasurer of the National Union Loan Commission. In 1876 he was a member of the Centennial Board. The same year he was appointed President of the Commission for the erection of the National Hospital for Insane. He was President of the Commission for the erection of the National Hospital for Insane. He was an active member of the Presbyterian Church. For many years a Manager of the National Union Loan Commission, Director and Vice-President of the Pennsylvania Institute for the Deaf and Dumb, Vice-President of the American Sunday-School Union, and of Jefferson Medical College.

"The memorial to the late Mr. Patterson's services was a large degree. He was Chairman of the Executive Committee of the National Union Loan Commission and made the address on the occasion when the memorial was presented to the Park Commission.

"Mr. Patterson married Miss Mary Dr. Cornelius C. City. She died many years ago. His surviving children are C. Strickland of the Philadelphia Bar, and Mrs. John C. Sims."

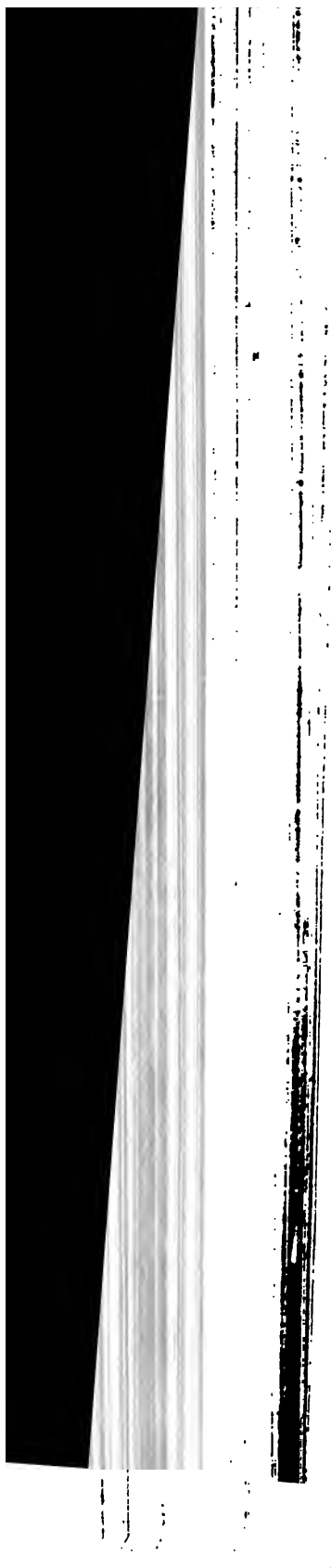
Richard Patterson, 1850. October 4, 1850, in London, and came to the United States and settled in Philadelphia. He was Secretary, Treasurer and General Agent of the Fairmount Steamboat Company. He has been a member of the House of Representatives many years. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., American Protection, Ancient Order United Workmen, Order of Sparta, Irish National League of America, Solomon Lodge & A. M., Oriental R. A. Philadelphia Commandery of the Knights Templar and Irish-American Club.

Robert Patterson, 1793. May 30, 1743, in Hillsboro Down, Ireland. He came to the United States, October, 1768; lived



ROBERT PATTERSON, LL. D.

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Pa., and afterwards successively in Philadelphia, Bridgeton, N. J., Wilmington, Del., and finally permanently settled in Philadelphia. He was principal of the Academy at Wilmington, Del., in 1774. He was Brigade-Major in the Revolutionary war, and towards its close settled in Philadelphia. He was a Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in the University of Pennsylvania, 1779-1814, and some time Vice-Provost. In 1805 he was made Director of the United States Mint by President Jefferson, and from 1819 until his death was President of the American Philosophical Society, to whose transactions he was a frequent contributor. He died July 22, 1824, at Philadelphia. He was for nearly fifty years an Elder in the Scots Presbyterian church, Spruce street above Third, where he was buried; was reinterred in Laurel Hill. He married Amy, daughter of Maskell Ewing. She died May 23, 1844, in her 94th year. He published "The Newtonian System," 1808; "Treatise on Arithmetic," 1819, and edited Ferguson's "Mechanics," 1806, and other publications. Robert M. Patterson, M. D. (1836), was his son. On his tombstone at the Scots Presbyterian church, Spruce street above Third, is the following inscription: "Robert Patterson, L.L. D., Late President of the American Philosophical Society, Vice-Provost of the University of Pennsylvania, Director of the Mint of the United States, and for nearly fifty years an Elder of this church. Distinguished among Philosophers for his profound Science, beloved among Christians for his liberal spirit and sincere piety; a patriot of the Revolution and constant to its principles, a Friend to the humble and oppressed; in social intercourse cheerful, condescending, and instructive. He held for more than half a century an Elevated Place in the esteem of the Wise and good, and closed a life of usefulness and honour by a Death full of Hope, on the 22nd day of July, A. D. 1824, in the 82d year of his age. [See "Record of Family," privately printed; Scharf & Westcott's "History of Philadelphia," Vol. 2, p. 1170.]

Robert Patterson, 1824.—President of the Society, 1856-1881, was born January 12, 1792, in Strabane, County Tyrone, Ireland. His father, Francis Patterson, a farmer, was engaged in the Rebellion of 1798, was forced to emigrate to America, and settled in Delaware co., Pa. In early life he was placed in the counting-house of Edward Thompson, a leading merchant of Philadelphia. At the commencement of the War of 1812, when but 19 years of age, he was commissioned a Lieutenant of Infantry in the regular army and was subsequently promoted to be Captain. When peace was declared in 1815 he returned to mercantile pursuits. He continued, however, to take a lively interest in military affairs, and took an active part in the organization of the effective militia organization which Philadelphia for many years possessed. Passing through the subordinate grades, he became Major-General of the First Division, Pennsylvania Militia, in 1828, which position he held for forty years. In 1838, during the political troubles at Harrisburg, he took his division to that place and helped in great part to allay the excitement which existed there. In 1844, during the anti-Catholic riots in Philadelphia, he rendered important military service in suppressing them. When the Mexican War broke out he was appointed, in 1846, Major-General of United States Volunteers, and was second in command to General Scott. He took command of the expedition against Tampico, marching to that place via Santander, Sota La Morena and Victoria. His division was in the siege and capture of Vera Cruz, and was also at Cerro Gordo. To assume his command at the latter battle he was obliged to be lifted from a sick-bed into the saddle, and for his conduct upon that occasion he received the commendation of General Scott. By a subsequent reduction of the army he was relieved of his command and made a brief visit home, returning, however, to Mexico in time to take part in the closing scenes of the war. When General Scott was relieved of command he took his place as Commander-in-Chief of the army, his headquarters being in the City of Mexico.

When peace was declared he withdrew the troops from Mexico, and on his return to the United States once more resumed his business. Still retaining his command as Major-General of First Division of Pennsylvania Militia, when the rebellion broke out, he was called again into active service. On April 15, 1861, President Lincoln issued a requisition for 75,000 men for three months, and Pennsylvania's quota was sixteen regiments. Upon April 16 the Governor of Pennsylvania assigned him to the command of the Pennsylvania troops, and he immediately began the work of organization. While thus employed, by order of the Secretary of War, he was placed in command of the "Department of Washington," embracing the States of Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland and the District of Columbia, his headquarters being at Philadelphia. Here he organized an army, and, regarding the route via Annapolis as the only tenable one through which to communicate with the seat of government, he caused that place to be seized and held by our troops and afterwards succeeded in reopening communication with the capital. He ordered the First Regiment of Pennsylvania Artillery with Sherman's Battery, all under the command of his son, General Frank E. Patterson, to open the route through Baltimore, which had been closed since the attack upon the Massachusetts regiment, April 19, 1861. At this most perilous juncture he comprehended the wants of the Government and took the responsibility, April 25, 1861, of making a requisition on Governor of Pennsylvania, Andrew G. Curtin, to direct the organization, in that State, of twenty-five additional regiments of volunteers. The Governor promptly responded, but the Secretary of War declined to receive any more regiments. Governor Curtin, however, subsequently induced the Legislature to organize the twenty-five regiments. This was the origin of that fine body of soldiers, known as the "Pennsylvania Reserves," who were gladly accepted by the Secretary of War after the disastrous battle of Bull Run, and who, hastening to Washington, were mainly instrumental in

preventing the capital from the hands of the rebels. son personally took command in 1861, at Chambersburg, Pa. were mainly composed of Irish. Here he organized his force as his first measure and attacked at Maryland Heights, Ferry, Md. This recommendation was at first by General Patterson, but was countermanded by the officers to await reinforcements as permitted, General Patterson with less than 11,000 men. General Johnston, by a feint to evacuate Harper's Ferry, suddenly encountering the "Stonewall" Jackson just at "Ferry Waters," routed them in conflict and drove them back. Subsequent operations of the war on a grander scale, have been a brilliant little affair, in which sixty killed and a large number wounded, to be forgotten, however, being the first war that any number of the soldiers had been under fire, their valor was a matter of very great gratulation and pride. General Patterson's subsequent campaign in the Shenandoah Valley was the subject of unjust criticism. Smartly defeated at Bull Run, many considered General Patterson's conduct in the campaign, but time has full power to judge of his judgment and services. General Patterson declared that he did not regret that he was satisfied with his conduct. General Patterson replied to his critic in the "Narrative of the Campaign in the Shenandoah Valley," published by J. B. Lippincott, bookseller, in Philadelphia. In 1862, of his term of service he was honorably discharged and retired to his home life, where he engaged in the raising of cotton and woolen goods on a large scale. General Patterson was President of the Hibernian Society in 1863, Vice-President, March 17, 1864, until March 17, 1866, when he was elected President, which position he held until his death, August 7,



SAMUEL D. PATTERSON.

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buried in Laurel Hill cemetery. His name is indissolubly connected with the Society, and for many years no one spoke of the Society without mentioning the name of its President. His son, General Robert Emmet Patterson (1860), is a member of the Society at the present time, as is also his nephew, William C. Patterson, Jr. (1867), son of William C. Patterson (1845), a brother of the General. General Patterson was the first President of the Aztec Club, formed among officers of the American army in 1847, President of the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society, President of the Board of Visitors to United States Military Academy, a member of the Society of the Cincinnati, and of the Loyal Legion of the United States and many others. Prior to his election as President he served on the Committee on Finance of the Hibernian Society, 1836-1848, and was Vice-President, 1850-1856. [See "Biographical Encyclopædia of Pennsylvania," Philadelphia, 1874, p. 42.]

Robert Emmet Patterson, 1860.—Was born in Philadelphia, September 8, 1830. He is the son of General Robert Patterson (1824), and a cousin of William C. Patterson, Jr. (1867). He was graduated from the United States Military Academy at West Point, July 1, 1851, and served in the regular army, going through all the gradations from Lieutenant to Colonel, and finally Brigadier-General, commanding the Third Brigade, Hooker's Division, Heintzelman's Corps of the Army of the Potomac during the rebellion. Since the war he has been a merchant and manufacturer. General Patterson is a member of the Association of Graduates of the United States Military Academy, of the Aztec Club, and of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States.

Robert Maskell Patterson, M. D., 1836.—Was born at Philadelphia, March 23, 1787. He was the son of Robert Patterson (1790) and of Amy H. Ewing, born in New Jersey, 1751. He was educated in Philadelphia, Paris and London to the profession of medicine, but never practiced. He was elected in 1814 Professor of Natural Philosophy and Mathematics in the University of Pennsylvania,

and in 1828 Professor of Natural Philosophy in the University of Virginia. He was appointed Director of the United States Mint at Philadelphia, in 1835, by President Jackson, and continued to hold this office until his resignation in 1850. He was President of the American Philosophical Society, and of the Musical Fund Society, of the Pennsylvania Institution of the Blind, and of the Pennsylvania Company for Insurance, and Treasurer of the Presbyterian Corporation for Relief. He was also an active member of the Franklin Institute, and Trustee of the Second Presbyterian church. He was the author of sundry addresses and lectures, mostly of a scientific character. He died in Philadelphia, September 8, 1854, and was buried at Laurel Hill. Robert Taylor (1802), Hon. John K. Kane (1828) and William J. Leiper (1831) were his brothers-in-law and his nephews by marriage. He married, April 20, 1814, Helen Hamilton, daughter of Thomas Leiper.

Robert Spaulding Patterson, 1882.—Was born April 5, 1844, in Aberdeen, Scotland, and came to Philadelphia in June, 1857. He is a drayman. He is a member of the Americus Club, and of the Young Men's Democratic Association, and was President of the Democratic City Executive Committee in 1887.

Samuel Dewees Patterson, 1838.—Was born in Montgomery co., Pa., in 1880. He was the son of Samuel Patterson, born in America 1769, and Mary Dewees, born in America 1764. He was educated as a printer and devoted most of his life to journalism, where he attained distinction as a writer of prose and poetry. He was associated with Willis, Poe, Irving and other of America's great writers. He gave the first aid to Bayard Taylor to enable him to make his journeys. The aid was duly acknowledged in "Europe with Knap-sack and Staff." His political writings were a power. His political satire in verse, "Salt River Rhymes," was widely circulated, 1848. He was State printer under Governor Wolf; Marshal for Eastern District of Pennsylvania, 1837-1841; Navy Agent, Philadelphia, 1845-1849. He was editor and publisher of

Norristown *Register* from about 1828 to 1837 and again in 1849; editor of the *Democratic Union*, Harrisburg, Pa., 1843-1845; editor and publisher of *Saturday Evening Post*, Philadelphia, 1843-1848; *The Pennsylvanian*, et al. Contributor to *Graham's Magazine*, *Family Messenger*, *National Gleaner*, *Godey*, and other periodicals, and in his last days to the *Philadelphia Press*. He was a member of Phoenix Lodge and Jerusalem Chapter of Masonic organization. He died at Evansburg, Lower Providence township, Montgomery co., Pa., February 9, 1860, and was buried in North Laurel Hill. He left surviving him one son and five grandchildren, and his widow, by a second marriage. Mrs. E. A. Weaver, 3215 Spencer Terrace, is one of his grandchildren. President Buchanan was his most intimate friend for many years; also other leading political leaders and statesmen. He was called "Colonel." Benjamin Wood Richards, ex-Mayor of Philadelphia, was a relative. [See *Democratic Review* for March, 1849, and Allibone's "Dictionary of Authors."]

William Patterson, 1816.—Was a grocer at the northeast corner of Water and Mulberry streets. He was a member of the Acting Committee of the Society, 1823-1827.

William Chamberlaine Patterson, 1845.—Was born February 2, 1813, in Tazewell, Claiborne co., Tenn. He was the son of Francis Patterson, a native of County Tyrone, Ireland, and a brother of General Robert Patterson (1824). At the age of sixteen he came to Philadelphia, and was engaged in his brother's cotton commission business until he attained his majority, when he entered into business for himself. He was one of the projectors of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, a member of the original Board of Directors in 1847, and from December 6, 1848, to February 2, 1852, he was President of the company. In later years he became prominently identified as a stockholder and director with a number of railway and canal companies, and was active in the development of the coal-lands in West Virginia. Shortly before his death he

helped to organize the Union Trust Company, and became its first President, serving in that capacity until compelled by illness to resign. In 1854 he was a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature, and was afterwards in Select Council, and served as President of that body. In 1854 he built the nine large warehouses on Front and Water streets above Lombard street, known as the Patterson Bonded Warehouses, which were destroyed by fire August 4, 1869, entailing a loss in buildings and contents of upwards of \$3,000,000. Shortly after the fire the death of his wife and a son affected him deeply, and he removed to the West, residing there until a short time before his death, when he returned to Philadelphia. He died June 20, 1883, and was buried in Laurel Hill cemetery. For many years he was connected with the city militia as Captain of the Washington Blues. He served in the United States army during the Mexican war, and in the "three months campaign" at the beginning of the rebellion he acted as a volunteer aid on the staff of his brother, the General. For over fifty years he was a member of the Tenth Presbyterian church, Twelfth and Walnut streets. His son, William C. Patterson, Jr. (1867), is a member of the Society. Colonel William C. Patterson served on the Finance Committee of the Society, 1849-1869.

William Chamberlaine Patterson, Jr., 1867.—Born in Philadelphia, July 15, 1842. He is the son of William Chamberlaine Patterson (1845). He was a warehouseman at Front and Lombard until 1869, after that a clerk; was a member of Lodge 51, F. & A. M. He is now a resident of Greenville, S. C.

George Patton, 1846.—We have no definite information concerning him.

James Patton, Jr., 1817.—Was an importer of naval stores.

John Patton, 1790.—Colonel John Patton was a member of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick (see page 129).

John C. Patton, 1821.—Was a merchant at 117 S. Ninth street in 1821.

Michael Patton, 1865.—Was a real estate agent at 29 S. Eighteenth street. He died some years since.

Robert Patton, 1790.—Was Postmaster of Philadelphia from October 2, 1789, until his death in 1814. He was an original member of the Society of the Cincinnati, and was elected (designated as Major Robert Patton) Treasurer of that body, July 6, 1804.

Robert Patton, 1839.—Was probably in the carpet business on High street.

Samuel A. Patton, 1852.—Letters of administration on his estate were granted, May 29, 1876, to Mary Patton, Roxborough. The sureties were Robert M. Carlisle and Samuel A. Patton, both of Roxborough.

Thomas R. Patton, 1862.—Is a nephew of David Rankin (1824).

John E. Payne, 1882.—Manager, 234 S. Fourth street, did not return his blank.

Thomas Penn-Gaskell, 1835.—Son of Peter Penn-Gaskell, of England, and Elizabeth Edwards, of Montgomery co., Pa., was born about 1797 at Ashwood, Delaware co., Pa. (near Villanova). He inherited large estates in Ireland, as a descendant of William Penn. He was buried, October 20, 1846, in his vault at St. John's Catholic church, Thirteenth above Chestnut street, and his wife, Mary Penn-Gaskell, was also buried there, December 24, 1867. She was a granddaughter of Blair McClenachan (1790). Major Peter Penn-Gaskell Hall, of Philadelphia, is his nephew.

Edward Lang Perkins, 1884.—Was born in Philadelphia, May 28, 1843. He is a member of the Philadelphia Bar, admitted to practice, May 26, 1866. In 1869 he was Secretary of the Territory of New Mexico. He is prominently identified with the Masonic Order, American Legion of Honor, and sundry financial and charitable organizations, and has occupied high official positions in several of them.

Owen W. Pettid, 1865.—A native of Ireland, was in the liquor business. Letters of administration on his estate were granted, June 12, 1873, to Michael Filiu, 140 S. Fourth street.

John Philbin, 1861.—Was in the plumbing business.

Charles Phillips, 1885.—Was President of the Columbian Bank at the time

of its failure. He afterwards removed to Paris, France.

William Phillips, 1819.—Was a sea captain.

William Morgan Phillips, 1884.—Was born in Philadelphia, April 19, 1847. He is not of Irish descent. He is a civil engineer by profession and is at present Superintendent of the Lewistown Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad and resides at Lewistown, Pa.

Alexander Philson, 1812.—Lived at 11 N. Eighth street in 1811. He was one of the Managing and Subscription Committee of Philadelphia Manufacturing Society established in 1808. His will, dated October 16, 1817, and proved November 19, 1817, mentions his wife, Jane; his daughter, Frances E. Patton, now "Mrs. Breeder;" and his sons, Matthew, Thomas, Robert and Alexander Philson.

Jeremiah Piersol, 1807.—We have nothing definite concerning him.

Joseph North Piersol, 1869.—Was City Treasurer, 1867–1869. He died March 15, 1879, leaving a widow and children. His sons, William H. Piersol and Joseph N. Piersol, Jr., were the executors.

William Piersol, 1807.—Was an ironmonger at 56 N. Third street and 66 Race street in 1807.

John Pinkerton, 1790.—Was of the firm of John Pinkerton & Co., ironmongers, at 132 S. Water and 133 S. Front streets in 1790. A marriage license was issued February 27, 1762, for him and Lydia Potts. William Pinkerton, his son, who died August 23, 1797, aged 21 years, was buried in Third Presbyterian cemetery, Pine street below Fifth. Letters of administration on his estate were granted, April 9, 1804, to Lydia Pinkerton. One of the sureties was Andrew Kennedy (1790).

James Pleasants, 1805.—Was a merchant at 335 High street in 1805. Letters of administration on his estate were granted, March 29, 1824, to Mary T. Pleasants. Charles Pleasants was one of the sureties.

Robert Poalk, 1802.—Was probably an auctioneer. We have nothing definite concerning him.

Joseph Pogue, 1835.—Was a broker at 43 S. Third street in 1835.

James Pollock, 1882.—Was born August 28, 1846, in Portlanone, County Derry, Ireland, and came to Philadelphia, June 1, 1851. He is a carpet manufacturer at 625 East Dauphin street. He was for nine years a member of the Board of Education, beginning January 1, 1879. He was Chairman of the Trades' Display of the Bi-Centennial Celebration of the city of Philadelphia in October, 1882. He is a member of the Union League, Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Albion Society, and is one of the Directors of the Textile Association of Philadelphia. He was also for ten years correspondent of the *Carpet Trade*, newspaper, New York city. He is a Director of the Ninth National Bank, Industrial Trust, Title and Savings Company, and Manufacturers' Club, and is President of the Board of Trustees of the Beacon Presbyterian church.

John Pollock, 1865.—Was in the retail dry-goods business.

Oliver Pollock, 1792.—Was a member of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick (see page 130).

Robert Pollock, 1840.—Was a merchant at 5 South Second street in 1840. His will, proved December 17, 1866, mentions Mary Ann Pollock, Andrew Pollock, Belle F. Hoppin, wife of Lloyd B. Hoppin (1316 Vine); John Pollock, son of his nephew, John Pollock; Mrs. Mary Clement, wife of Richard Clement; William Murtha; William A. Porter, Esq.; J. R. Pollock, deceased, his brother. He gave \$5,000 to Christ Church Episcopal Hospital; \$10,000 to Pennsylvania Hospital; \$3,000 to St. Joseph's Hospital; \$3,000 to St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum; \$500 to the Episcopal church at Kitterbandera, County Cavan, Ireland; \$500 to the oldest Roman Catholic church in same town. The executors were Charles R. Durborow (John B. Myers & Co.) and his nephew, John Pollock.

William John Pollock, 1862.—Was born in Philadelphia, February 13, 1833. He is the son of Edward Pollock, a native of County Tyrone, Ireland. He is

a graduate of the Central is a manufacturer. He is the Masonic Order, of the and of the Union Republic is connected with the Nir church. He was a member Council from the Twen 1865-1868; United States Internal Revenue, 1870- of Pennsylvania House tives, 1878-1882, and again Collector of Internal Revenue. He has also been a member of Education since 187 Centennial Exhibition is Chief Examiner of F [See "Men of America ment," Philadelphia, 1883

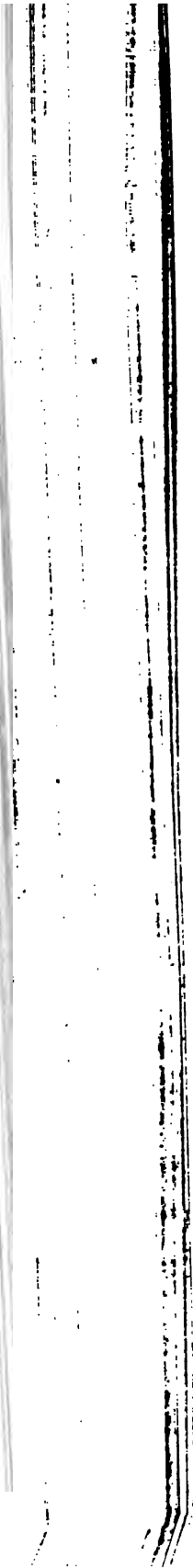
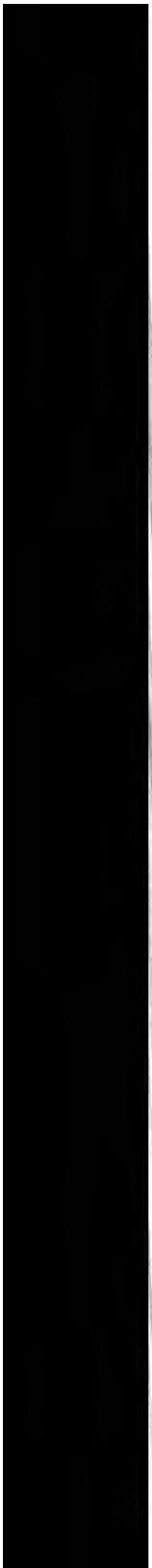
Ralph W. Pomeroy, the book business.

Andrew Porter, 171 tember 24, 1743, in Worcester co., Pa., was the son of who emigrated to America derry, Ireland, in 1720, and tled in New Hampshire, in Montgomery co., Pa. . opened an English and School in Philadelphia, taught until June 19, 1776 appointed a Captain of ordered to the frigate "Es was soon transferred to tl vice. He was Captain u 1782, and then became Major Colonel and Colonel of the sylvania Artillery, which p the disbanding of the a engaged in the battles of No ton, Brandywine and Germ was personally commended ton for his conduct on the at his request was sent to prepare material for the town. In April, 1779, he John Sullivan's expedition Indians. In 1783 he retired and declined the chair of the University of Pennsylvania -1787 he was a commissary boundary lines of Pennsylvania he was made Brigadier-General sylvania militia, was subse



GEN. ANDREW PORTER.





General, and in 1809 was appointed Surveyor-General of the State, which position he held until his death, which occurred in Harrisburg, November 16, 1813. David Rittenhouse Porter, Governor of Pennsylvania; George Bryan Porter, Governor of Michigan; James Madison Porter (1818), Secretary of War under President Tyler; and Robert Porter (1790) were his sons. General Robert P. Dechert (1884) is his great-grandson. [See Appleton's "Encyclopædia of American Biography," Vol. 5, p. 71; "Biogr. Encyc. of Pennsylvania," p. 40; Buck's "Hist. Montgomery County."]

James Madison Porter, 1818.—Born in 1792 in Montgomery co., Pa., was the son of General Andrew Porter (1792), and the brother of David Rittenhouse Porter, Governor of Pennsylvania. He was admitted to the Philadelphia Bar, April 24, 1813, practiced law here for a short time, and removed to Easton, Northampton co., Pa. He served in the war of 1812, was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1837-1838, and was President-Judge of the Twelfth Judicial District, and afterwards of the Twenty-second District. He was appointed Secretary of War in 1843 by President Tyler, and retired in 1845. He was one of the founders of Lafayette College, Easton, and was President of the Board of Trustees for more than twenty-five years. He was a prominent member of the Masonic Order. He took so much interest in the Hibernian Society that he frequently came by stage from Easton to attend its yearly meetings. He died November 11, 1862, having resided in Easton more than half a century. Hon. William A. Porter (1842) was his nephew. [See "Biographical Encyclopædia of Pennsylvania," p. 503.]

Charles A. Porter, 1890.—Was born May 15, 1839, in Philadelphia, and was educated in the public schools. He is a contractor, and in 1862 was appointed Supervisor of Streets of city of Philadelphia, which position he held for four years, and in 1869 was elected a member of the City Republican Campaign Committee. He was elected to the Legislature, 1872-1873-1874, and was a delegate to the Na-

tional Convention which nominated Harrison in 1888. In 1889 he was chosen Chairman of the Republican City Campaign Committee, and in 1890 was elected to the State Senate. He is one of the leading figures in Republican politics. [See "Philadelphia and Popular Philadelphians," p. 28.]

James M. Porter, 1814.—Was probably an iron merchant.

Robert Porter, 1790.—Son of General Andrew Porter (1792), was Lieutenant of artillery during the revolutionary war, and afterwards President-Judge of the circuit composed of Berks, Lehigh and Northampton for thirty years. Major Robert Porter was elected Secretary of the Society of the Cincinnati, July 6, 1804.

Samuel Porter, 1829.—We have no definite information concerning him.

William Porter, 1826.—Was a merchant.

William A. Porter, 1842.—Grandson of General Andrew Porter (1792), was born in 1821 in Huntingdon co., Pa. He was a son of Governor David Rittenhouse Porter. He graduated from Lafayette College, Easton, and on reaching his majority in 1842 was admitted to the Philadelphia Bar, April 26, 1842. About the close of 1842, on the death of Henry Morris, then Sheriff of Philadelphia, Governor Porter appointed his son, William A., to fill the vacancy. Early in his term the weavers' riot in Kensington occurred, and Sheriff Porter, with a small force, went to the market on American street to quell the disturbance, but was beaten back by the rioters. The next day the military were ordered out, and the preparations of the troops sufficed to quell the riot. Judge Porter was elected City Solicitor in 1855, by the Democrats, in the campaign that made Richard Vaux Mayor of the city, and two years after he was appointed a Judge of the Supreme Court. At the expiration of his term he resumed his law practice in this city. He was engaged in many prominent cases in the practice of his profession, and between 1845 and 1855 he delivered a number of addresses before the Law Academy, and wrote numerous essays on law.

When but twenty-one years of age he was offered the Presidency of Lafayette College, but declined the honor. He was a member of the Commission appointed by the President to distribute the Alabama award, and during the earlier proceedings of the city's equity suit against the Gas Trust he was one of the special counsel summoned to the aid of City Solicitor West. Whilst walking with his niece near Wissahickon Station near Chestnut Hill, and as he was remarking to her the beauty of the sunset, he fell lifeless at her feet, on June 28, 1886. George W. Biddle announced the death of Judge Porter in the United States Circuit Court, and Judge Butler paid a high eulogy to the legal attainments of the deceased, and adjourned the Court as a token of respect to his memory. Judge Porter was a prominent Presbyterian. He commanded the respect and admiration of all who knew him, and was distinguished for uniform kindness and courtesy to all who came into contact with him.

William G. Porter, 1859.—Was a commission merchant at 105 South Water street in 1859.

Richard C. Potter, 1802.—In the Directory of 1804 is described as having a "wholesale store, 103 North Third street."

Rev. George Charles Potts, 1811.—Emigrated from Ireland towards the close of the last century. He had been a licentiate of the Presbytery of New Castle, Del., for some months, when he was ordained and installed as the first pastor of the Fourth Presbyterian church of Philadelphia, May 22, 1800. This church had been founded by a score of Irishmen in June, 1799. Rev. Mr. Potts was an active member of the Hibernian Society, and was one of its "Chaplains." His death was announced at the Society meeting, December 17, 1838. (See page 191.)

Philip Powell, 1855.—Treasurer of the Society from March 17, 1870, until his death, was born June 16, 1820, in the town of Brookborough, County Fermanagh, Ireland, and came to Philadelphia, June 20, 1838. He was a merchant, and he was President of the Southwark Soup Soci-

ety for thirteen years. He was a member of the Odd Fellows' Orders. He died October 18, 1890. His long and faithful services of the Society were the subject of special resolutions of condolence at a meeting held December 23, 1890, and taken action upon his death (see page 238.)

Tyrone Power, 1837.—Born in 1837, in County Waterford, was an actor by profession. He was a widow, removed, during his childhood, to Glamorganshire, South Wales, where he made his debut as "Romeo" at Cardiff. In 1818 he reappeared in London. His first decided success was in the metropolis, in the part of "O'Halloran," and thenceforward he rivalled in the delineation of the character of the actor. He was prepossessing in personal appearance, to which he added a vivacious air, a genuine and a rich brogue, and a taste for singing. He visited the United States in 1833, and again sailed for Europe, March 11, 1834, on the steamship "President," which he had heard of. He published "The American," 2 vols., 8vo., 1835, and "The King's Secret," a novel, 1836, etc. [See "American Literature," New York, 1870.]

Thomas J. Powers, born January 10, 1845, in Clontarf, Tipperary, Ireland, and came to Philadelphia with his parents when he was five years of age. He was educated in the common schools, and was first employed by Zell, book publishers. He was scarcely seventeen years of age when he was listed in the Forty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers. He was after Dana Troop, and in the 112th Pennsylvania Volunteers. He participated in several battles, including Second Sudley Spring Road, and Bolivar, Tennessee, he had under him, and was wounded in the cavalry charge. He was discharged in September, 1862, and joined the Second Regiment

nia National Guards, and remained an active member of that organization until 1872. In 1877 he was appointed clerk in the City Treasurer's office, and in the following year was made chief clerk in the Recorder's office. In 1879 he was promoted to be Deputy Recorder. In 1880 he was appointed Coroner of Philadelphia, to fill the unexpired term of Dr. W. K. Gilbert, deceased. Upon the election of Coroner Janney in 1881 he was appointed Deputy Coroner, and was elected Coroner in 1884. In 1880 he was a delegate to the Republican National Convention at Chicago, and was one of the "306" who voted for General Grant. In 1886 he took an active part in the movement in aid of Irish Home Rule, and was one of the Citizens' Committee of Fifty which raised in two months \$35,000 for the Irish Parliamentary Fund. On November 22, 1889, President Harrison appointed him Naval Officer for the port of Philadelphia and he still occupies that position. Mr. Powers is a member of the Masonic and Odd Fellows' organizations, Knights of Pythias, Ancient Order of United Workmen, and Grand Army of the Republic. He is very popular and liked by every one who knows him. [See "Men of America, City Government of Philadelphia," Philadelphia, 1883; "Philadelphia and Popular Philadelphians," p. 23.]

William Powers, 1790.—Was a "teacher in the University" in 1791.

Walter Preston, 1829.—Honorary Member, was a resident of Winchester, Ky. He was the executor of the estate of Colonel Robinson, Kentucky, who left a legacy of two hundred dollars to the Society, and on account of services rendered in that connection was elected an Honorary Member of the Society.

John Pringle, 1790.—Was a merchant and native of Ireland. He died May 8, 1792. He married, October 26, 1780, Elizabeth, daughter of Alexander and Elizabeth Huston. Judge John Pringle Jones, of Reading, Pa., was their grandson.

Thomas Proctor, 1790.—Was born in Ireland in 1739. He emigrated to Philadelphia with his father, Francis Proctor,

and was by trade a carpenter. On October 27, 1775, he applied to the Committee of Safety to be commissioned as Captain of Artillery, and received his commission. On June 27, 1776, he applied for the "Command of the Fortifications erecting at Billingsport." In August, 1776, his command was raised to a battalion, of which he was made Major. February 7, 1777, he was commissioned Colonel with instructions to raise a regiment of artillery. On February 18, 1777, he was notified of his appointment and directed to ask General Washington "for leave to return" to the city, he then being at Morristown with the army. On June 10, 1777, the Pennsylvania Board of War directed "Colonel Thomas Proctor to send artillery to Corryell's Ferry." Part of his regiment was captured at Bound Brook. On April 12, 1777, the State Navy Board ordered "all the officers of the fleet to let Col. Proctor have as many men as they can conveniently spare to work on Fort Island." He was under Wayne at Brandywine, and engaged in the artillery duel with Knyphausen at Chadd's Ford, and he lost his guns and cannon when Sullivan was routed. Part of his command was in the battle of Germantown. The remnants of his regiment wintered at Valley Forge. In September, 1778, his regiment became a part of the Continental Army, and he received his commission as Colonel of artillery, May 18, 1779. His batteries did good service in the battle of Newtown. He was in Wayne's Bergen Neck expedition, and was satirized by André in the "Cow Chase"—

" Sons of distant Delaware,
And still remoter Shannon,
And Major Lee with honor rare,
And Proctor with his cannon."

He resigned in 1781 on account of differences with Joseph Reed, President of the Pennsylvania Council, and in 1783 was chosen High Sheriff of Philadelphia, which office he held three years. In 1790 he was made "Lieutenant of the City and Liberties of Philadelphia." In the spring of 1791 Col. Thomas Proctor was commissioned (under date of March 10, 1791)

to visit several Indian nations, inhabiting the waters near Lake Erie, the Miamies and the Wabash, "the same being intended to the establishment of peace and friendly intercourse between the said nations and the United States of America." Col. Proctor kept a journal of his mission, which was transmitted to Major-General H. Knox, Secretary of War. A copy of the journal was sent to Governor Mifflin, of Pennsylvania, and is printed in the "Pennsylvania Archives" (Second Series, Vol. 4, page 553-622). Col. Proctor left Philadelphia, March 12, 1791, accompanied by Capt. Houdin; reached Reading, March 14; crossed the east branch of the Susquehanna, March 17; at Wilkesbarre, March 19, and at Tioga, March 25. Col. Proctor remarking that until they arrived at Tioga, to save their horses, they travelled on foot more than half of the way from the town of Reading. From a point called the Painted Post, or Coshockton, the party followed an Indian trail ninety-nine miles to the Genesee. April 1 had a conference at the "Iquawkey settlement" on the high-lands above the Genesee river. At Fort Franklin, April 9, a council with certain chiefs of the Senecas was held; one with the Delawares, April 12. At Cattaraugus, about two and a half miles from Lake Erie, Col. Proctor says "they (the Indians) were preparing to bury the daughter of a great chief, and in the house that I was placed, there was a number of the mourners, who appeared under the greatest distress by their cries; during which time all their heads were covered with their shrouds, but when they had uncovered themselves, I did not discover that they had shed one tear. This brought to my recollection the manner of attending wakes in the old country, with the native Irish, where the rich hire old women to lament the loss of the deceased, and to recount all the valuable actions of their past life." The party reached Buffalo, April 27, when a council was held, or a series of councils, covering a period of two weeks or more. He found the Indians very much under British influence, a fact which made his position a very difficult and trying one. After repeated delays an

affirmative answer was given to Proctor's peace proposals, that the chiefs would accept the hostile Miamies and invite them to a treaty with Clair on the Ohio. The discharge of the garrison at Erie, however, refused the use of a vessel needed, and this and other circumstances prevented any further progress. Proctor left Buffalo, May 21, and reached Philadelphia by way of Pittsburg, June 7. In his journal (1791) Col. Proctor says: (a point thirteen miles from Buffalo on the water of Buttermilk Creek) "the opportunity of examining the expedition of General Sullivan against the Iroquois, in the year 1779, at which time a command of 214 vessels on the river was taking with me the provision of 6,000 men. We saw the cataract in the afternoon and I landed and passed to the mountain to review so general etc. In 1793 he became a general of the Pennsylvania militia, marched against the "Wagons." His brigade, numbered the troops from the county of Philadelphia, and Chester and Delaware counties, afterwards became Major-General of the Pennsylvania militia. He was one of the founders of the St. Tammany Artillery, of which he was a part. Col. Proctor's military has maintained its organization to the present time as the Second Artillery. He died in Philadelphia, 1806, in the 68th year of his age. Next to General Knox, he was the most distinguished artillery officer of the Revolution." [Appleton's Cyclopædia, "Scharf & Westcott's History," p. 330.]

Joseph B. Purdon, brother of John Purdon, Purdon's "Digest of the

sylvania," and son of John Purdon, who died November, 1816.

Francis Thomas Quinlan, 1862.—Was born August 15, 1837, in the parish of Killavilling, County Cork, Ireland, and came to Philadelphia, July 4, 1849. He is in the dry-goods business. He enlisted as a private in the One Hundred and Sixteenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers during the rebellion, and was promoted to be First Lieutenant and afterwards Captain.

John Quinn, 1882.—Was born October, 1822, in the parish of Lissen, County Derry, Ireland, and came to America (Philadelphia), June, 1845. He is in the milk business at 230 Spruce street.

Alexander Quinton, 1833.—We have no definite information concerning him.

Patrick Quinn, 1886.—Was born at Fairy Walter, near Omagh, County Tyrone, Ireland, January 25, 1814, and came to America when but sixteen years of age. He was engaged in the mercantile business with his uncle in Baltimore, and afterwards in Lynchburg, Va., and removed to Philadelphia in 1844, where he died January 28, 1891. From 1857 until his death he was Treasurer of the Beneficial Saving Fund. He left a large estate, the greater part of which he bequeathed to Catholic institutions, the residue going to the Catholic University at Washington, D. C. Mr. Quinn married in 1841, but his wife died many years before his death. No children survived them.

Bernard Rafferty, 1866.—Was born October 30, 1812, in the city of New York. His parents were natives of Ireland. He came to Philadelphia at the age of sixteen, and served as an apprentice with Samuel Lloyd, sheet-iron works, with whom he afterwards carried on business, under the firm-name of Lloyd & Rafferty. He finally became sole proprietor of the business. He was one of the originators of the Mechanics' Insurance Company in April, 1854, was elected its first Secretary, and served in that capacity until 1870, when he was elected President. Mr. Rafferty was best known in connection

with building associations, and originated and managed some thirty-five of those popular saving societies. He generally acted as Secretary of them, and at the time of his death held that position in sixteen of them. The names of the building associations organized by him were as follows: Franklin, December 23, 1847; Mathew Carey, September 19, 1849; Francis Cooper, August 29, 1850; Carroll, July 24, 1851; Cadwalader, June 16, 1853; Robert Flanagan, July 24, 1865; City, September 12, 1855; Benjamin Franklin, February 3, 1858; Francis Cooper, May 24, 1860; Carroll, December 12, 1862; Cadwalader, October 22, 1863; Perseverance, September 29, 1864; Flanagan, February 16, 1865; Francis Cooper, October 23, 1865; Franklin, May 22, 1866; Carroll, January 24, 1867; Hibernia, May 15, 1867; Shamrock, January 28, 1868; Emerald, November 19, 1868; Francis Cooper, January 27, 1870; Daniel O'Connell, May 26, 1870; Erin, January 31, 1871; Carroll, No. 4, November 24, 1871; Flanagan, No. 3, May 29, 1872; Carroll, No. 5, January 31, 1873; Cadwalader, No. 3, November 21, 1873; St. Patrick, August 21, 1874; Edward McGovern, April 29, 1875; James Martin, November 22, 1875; Carroll, No. 6, August 30, 1876; Carroll, No. 7, March 2, 1877; Hibernia, June 29, 1877; Cardinal, May 28, 1878; Emerald, No. 2, January 24, 1879; Francis Cooper, August 29, 1879, and Multum in Parvo, March 12, 1880. The largest of these was the St. Patrick, with a stock-valuation of \$800,000, the total capital of all these associations reaching \$15,000,000. Mr. Rafferty managed them with a firm hand, and no such thing as failure ever occurred under his management. Such was the confidence of the shareholders in him that he practically controlled all these corporations himself. Brought into contact with the numerous shareholders during a long course of years he became widely known in the city. He was of a positive temperament, and his individuality was strongly impressed upon the associations with which he was connected. Mr. Rafferty died December 4, 1880. He was a pew-holder in St. Augustine's church, Fourth

above Race street, for forty years. He was also a member of the Catholic Philopatrian Literary Institute. [See Obituary Notice in *Catholic Standard*, December 11, 1880.]

George Jerome Rafferty, 1881.—Born October 21, 1839, in Philadelphia. His father was a native of Dublin and his mother a native of County Meath, Ireland. He has been in the jobbing boot and shoes and carpet trades.

Robert Rainey, 1790.—Was a member of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick (see p. 131).

Walter Raleigh, 1887.—Was born in Philadelphia, January 19, 1849. His father, Maurice Raleigh, was a native of County Limerick, Ireland, and his mother, E. McGrath, of County Tipperary, Ireland. He was formerly a manufacturer and a Justice of the Peace in New Jersey, and is now in the fire insurance business at 313½ Walnut street.

Robert Ralston, 1871.—Was born on November 30, 1821, in Castlegay, County Donegal, Ireland, and came to Philadelphia, July 20, 1845. He is in the grocery business with his son. He is a member of the Masonic Order.

Evan Randolph, 1854.—Was born in Philadelphia, October 20, 1822. He was of the firm of Randolph & Jenks, for many years a leading cotton house in Philadelphia. He was at one time Councilman from the Ninth Ward. He died December 3, 1887, and was buried at South Laurel Hill cemetery. Mr. Randolph was not of Irish descent.

David Rankin, 1824.—Was of the firm of Rankin & Adams, tea importers. He inherited a large amount of money from a brother, who died in St. Louis, Mo. He served on the Acting Committee of the Society, 1837-1849, and was Treasurer in 1850. Hugh Rankin (1859) was his son.

Hugh Rankin, 1859.—Was the son of David Rankin (1824). He was in the tea business with his father and is said to have gone West and died there.

Robert Rankin, 1827.—Was probably a brother of David Rankin (1824). He is said to have gone to St. Louis and

made a fortune in real estate. He been the brother from Rankin inherited money.

Thomas C. Rea, 1845.—of John Rea, an upholsterer of the United States Hotel on between Fourth and Fifth site the United States Bank tom House. It was opened 1826. Thomas C. Rea was in 1845. Letters of administration were granted, Marc Louisa A. Rea.

Collinson Read, 1803.—of James and Susannah Read law at the Temple, London practice in Philadelphia. identical elector when W. first elected President. 1813. [See "Keith's Provocers," p. 191.]

George Campbell F Honorary Member (see p. 1) born in Ireland in 1787, United States at an early pointed a Midshipman in States navy on April 2, vanced to the rank of Lieutenant 25, 1810. He was Third the "Constitution" when frigate "Guerrière" was Captain Isaac Hull assigned of receiving the surrender James R. Dacres, the British. He was actively engaged during war of 1812, and near its close the brig "Chippewa" of the Iron, under command of Oliver H. Perry. He was promoted, April 27, 1816; Captain 1825; took charge of the squadron in 1840, and of the coast of Africa in 1846, manding the Mediterranean for some time was placed on list, September 13, 1855. he was appointed Governor Asylum at Philadelphia, position until his death. 1862, by virtue of a recent of Congress, was made a on the retired list. He died phia, August 22, 1862, at

with military honors in the grounds of the Naval Asylum. Commander William Rouckendorf, United States Navy, married his niece. [See "Appleton's Cyclop. Amer. Biography," Vol. 5, p. 197.]

John Meredith Read, 1832.—Son of John Read and grandson of George Read, signer of the Declaration of Independence, and grandnephew of Captain Thomas Read (1782), was born in Philadelphia, July 21, 1797, graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1812, and was admitted to the Bar in 1818. He was a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature, 1822-1823; City Collector and member of Select Council, United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, 1837-1844; Solicitor-General of the United States, Attorney-General of Pennsylvania and Chief-Justice of that State from 1860 until his death. He was one of the founders of the free soil wing of the Democratic party. This produced opposition to his confirmation by the United States Senate when nominated in 1845 as a Judge of the United States Supreme Court, and caused him to withdraw his name. He was a strong advocate of the annexation of Texas, of the building of railroads to the Pacific, and was a powerful supporter of President Jackson in his war against the United States Bank. He entered the Republican party on its formation, and in 1856 delivered a speech on the "Power of Congress over Slavery in the Territories," which was used extensively in the canvass of that year. In 1858 the Republicans elected him Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania by 30,000 majority. He was a prominent Presidential candidate in 1860, although he used all his personal influence in favor of Mr. Lincoln. The opinions of Judge Read run through forty-one volumes of reports. His "Views on the Suspension of the *Habeas Corpus*" (Philadelphia, 1863) were adopted as the basis of the Act of March 3, 1863, which authorized the President of the United States to suspend that Act. Brown University gave him the degree of LL. D. in 1860. He was the author of many published addresses and legal opinions; among which are:

"Plan for the Administration of the Girard Estate" (Philadelphia, 1833); "The Law of Evidence" (1864), and "Jefferson Davis and his Complicity in the Assassination of Abraham Lincoln" (1866). He died in Philadelphia, November 29, 1874. Hon. John Meredith Read, Jr., late United States Minister to Greece, is his son. [See "Appleton's Cyclop. Am. Biogr.," Vol. 5, p. 199.]

William Franklin Read, 1889.—Was born in Philadelphia, October 17, 1833. His Irish ancestors, named Carty, settled in New Jersey early in the eighteenth century. He is an importer and manufacturer. He is a Director of the National Bank of Commerce, Delaware Mutual Safety Insurance Company and Trust Company of North America.

Patrick Reaney, 1882.—Was born March 17, 1828, in County Roscommon, Ireland; came to America (New York), October 30, 1847, and settled in Philadelphia the same year. He was in the grocery business for twenty-five years, and a real estate agent after 1870, and President of the Passyunk Avenue Market Company. He died January 26, 1887.

Thomas Reath, 1825.—Was born at Bushmills, County Antrim, Ireland, August 1, 1792. He was the son of Adam Reath. He came to America in 1816 and settled in Philadelphia, where he entered into partnership with William Adams, the firm being Adams & Reath, wholesale grocers. Upon the dissolution of the firm Mr. Reath continued the business alone until 1847, when he entered the firm of Reath & Martin (Thomas Reath and James S. Martin), flour and grain commission merchants, on Broad street above Cherry. He finally retired from business in 1850, though he continued for several years a Director of the Western National Bank. He died in Philadelphia on February 17, 1877, and was buried in Laurel Hill cemetery. Mr. Reath was a member of the Acting Committee of the Society, 1833-1837, and was for many years a regular attendant at the quarterly meetings. His grandson, Thomas Reath, is now a practicing member of the Philadelphia Bar.

John E. Rees, 1887.—Was born in Swansea, Wales, September 23, 1824, and came to Philadelphia in 1850. He was Master Rigger at the Navy Yard, Philadelphia, and is engaged in the rigging and liquor business.

John Redmond, 1851.—We have no definite information concerning him.

Joseph Reed, 1811.—Was the son of General Joseph Reed of the Revolution, and father of William B. Reed (1837). He was commissioned Recorder of the City of Philadelphia, October, 1810, and was one of the Committee of Defence in 1814-1815. He died in 1846, aged 74 years.

John Reed, 1793.—Was a member of the Acting Committee of the Society in 1793.

Robert Reed, 1843.—Was probably a grocer. He was from the North of Ireland.

Samuel Reed, 1803.—Was a grocer. His will, dated July 7, 1834, and proved August 30, 1834, mentions his son, John Alexander Reed; his wife, Sarah; and his daughters, Mary Ann and Elmira Jane. Samuel F. Reed (1846) was one of the witnesses, and Hugh Catherwood (1824) one of the executors.

Samuel F. Reed, 1846.—Was a member of the Philadelphia Bar, admitted to practice March 14, 1834. He died October 23, 1847, aged 35 years.

William Bradford Reed, 1837.—Was born in Philadelphia, June 30, 1806. He was the grandson of General Joseph Reed of the Revolution, and a son of Joseph Reed (1811). He graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1822, was Attorney-General of Pennsylvania in 1838, and was appointed by President Buchanan Envoy-extraordinary and Minister to China, where he negotiated the treaty ratified January 26, 1860. He returned from China, May 11, 1859, and was accorded a public reception by the citizens of Philadelphia at the Board of Trade rooms, a formal welcome being given him by Mayor Henry. He was the author of "Life and Correspondence of Joseph Reed," "Life of Esther Reed," "Vindication of Joseph Reed," in reply to Bancroft's "History," in several pamphlets.

He edited the posthumous works of his brother Henry, and published a large number of historical addresses and political pamphlets. He contributed to the *American Quarterly* and *North American Review*, and at the time of his death was one of the editors of the *New York World*. Mr. Reed was elected a member of the American Philosophical Society, January 18, 1856. [See "Scharf & Westcott's Hist. Phila."]

Patrick Rehill, 1883.—Was born in Annaglough, County Cavan, Ireland, March 16, 1819, and came to America in 1839, landing in New York city upon May 3 of that year. In 1858 he removed to Philadelphia for a time, but his business took him away from the city, to which, however, he returned in 1881, and resided at the Falls of Schuylkill until his death, early in 1887. Mr. Rehill was a railroad contractor.

John Reid, 1808.—We have nothing definite concerning him.

Bernard Reilly, 1882.—Was born February 14, 1814, in County Cavan, Ireland, came to America (Quebec) in 1822, and settled in Philadelphia in 1827. He removed subsequently to Schuylkill co., Pa., and resided there for many years, but afterwards returned to Philadelphia. He was a member of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives from Schuylkill co., 1851-52, and of the Senate, 1861-64, and Associate Judge of Schuylkill co., 1856-61. He was Colonel of militia and Aide-de-Camp to Governor Shunk in 1846, and in 1864 was a Commissioner to take the votes of the soldiers in the United States army. His son, Thomas Alexander Reilly (1883), is a member of the Society. [See "Hist. Schuylkill Co., Pa.," 1881, p. 311.]

Dennis Reilly, 1884.—Was born December, 1835, or 1836, in County Cavan, Ireland, and came to America (New York) January 1, 1849. He was a railroad contractor and iron manufacturer, and resided in Easton, Pa., at the time of his death, July 2, 1889.

James Reilly, 1866.—He did not return his blank.

James B. Reilly, 1884.—Was born in West Brunswick township, Schuylkill

co., Pa., August 12, 1845. He is the son of Bernard Reilly, a native of County Westmeath, Ireland, and of Margaret Tuite, a native of County Cavan, Ireland. He was admitted to the Schuylkill county Bar and has been a practicing attorney in Schuylkill county since. He has been District Attorney of Schuylkill county, and was a member of the United States House of Representatives, Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth Congress, and also of the Fifty-first Congress.

John A. Reilly, 1883.—Was born in Newark, N. J., May 8, 1844. His parents were natives of County Cavan, Ireland. He was Recorder of Deeds for Schuylkill co., Pa., from 1879 to 1881, and is engaged in the wholesale liquor business at Shenandoah, Pa. Charles D. Kaier (1887) is his brother-in-law.

John B. Reilly, 1863.—Is a resident of Williamsport, Pa. He did not return his blank.

Philip Reilly, 1836.—Was a wholesale grocer at No. 5 N. Water street. He was a native of Ireland and died October 15, 1885. Robert L. Reilly (1859) is his son.

Robert L. Reilly, 1859.—Son of Philip Reilly (1838), was formerly in business with his father and subsequently removed to New Baltimore, Fauquier co., Va.

Thomas Reilly, 1803.—We have been unable to obtain definite information concerning him.

Thomas Alexander Reilly, 1863.—Born in Philadelphia, November 29, 1838. He is the son of Bernard Reilly (1882), and is a resident of Pottsville, Pa. He was a civil engineer from 1859 to 1861, and has been a railroad contractor since. He has been a member of the Borough Council of Pottsville since 1876, and its President, 1879-1889; a Director of the Pennsylvania National Bank since 1867, and Treasurer of the Pottsville Gas Company since 1880. He is a member of the Philadelphia Engineers' Club, President of the People's Railway Company and of the Union Hall Association, and a Director of the Pottsville Water Company and Pottsville Electric Light Company.

T. Wallace Reilly, 1884.—Is a resident of Lancaster, Pa.

Richard Renshaw, 1802.—Was a member of the Philadelphia Bar, admitted to practice, January 30, 1813, and a Justice of the Peace. He died November 27, 1835, aged 63 years, and was buried in St. Paul's churchyard, Third and Walnut streets. Letters of administration on his estate were granted to Richard Renshaw, probably his son. He was married in Christ church, September 24, 1801, to Mary Johnston. Tilghman Johnston, attorney-at-law, Wilmington, Del., is a grandnephew; Richard Renshaw Neill, a grandson; and Mrs. Beauveau Borie, a granddaughter of Richard Renshaw.

William Renshaw, 1814.—Rented the Bingham Mansion after Mrs. Bingham's death in 1806, as a public house for merchants and business men.

James Joseph Reville, 1863.—Was born in Philadelphia, October 20, 1838. He was the son of William P. Reville and of Annie E. Reville, a native of County Wexford, Ireland. He was a telegraph operator and member of the Board of Education from the Sixth Section. He died December 3, 1871, and was buried in Old Cathedral cemetery. He was very active during the rebellion in raising troops. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Flanagan (1860).

James Reynolds, M. D., 1796.—Was one of the Physicians of the Society in 1797, 1801, 1807-1808. We have no definite information concerning him.

John Reynolds, 1835.—Was born in Ballamoney, Ireland, in 1802, and came to Philadelphia in 1823. He was in the bottling business and was a member of the Masonic Order. He died March 1, 1859, and was buried in Ronaldson's cemetery. Stillwell S. Bishop (1848), his friend, was executor of his will. He was a member of the Acting Committee of the Society, 1842-1856.

Henry Rice, 1790.—Was of the firm of Henry and Patrick Rice, booksellers and stationers, at 50 High street in 1793. His will, dated October 1, 1804, was proved October 3, 1804. Mathew Carey (1790) was one of the witnesses.

Robert Rice, 1826.—Was a distiller at Schuylkill Eighth and High streets in 1825.

Benjamin W. Richards, 1829.—Was born at Batso Iron Works, Burlington co., N. J., in 1797. His father, William Richards, was the proprietor of the extensive furnace and forges at that place. In 1819 he entered into mercantile business in Philadelphia, and in 1822 he became a partner in the firm of J. & W. Lippincott, auctioneers and commission merchants, in which business he continued until his death in 1852, the firm being for sixteen years previous Richards & Bisham. He was elected to the State Senate about 1825, and to the State House of Representatives in 1827. He was subsequently elected a member of the Select Council of Philadelphia, and in 1829, upon the resignation of George M. Dallas, he was elected Mayor. He was succeeded during the next year by William Milnor, but in the two following years he was again elected. He was appointed by President Jackson a Government Director of the United States Bank. He was also a Director of the Banks of North America. Upon the expiration of his last term as Mayor he visited Europe, and so struck was he with the cemetery of Père La Chaise at Paris that, on his return, he with some of his friends founded Laurel Hill cemetery. He was a Manager of the Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb and was one of the first Managers of the Asylum for the Blind. He was a member of the American Philosophical Society, a Trustee of the University of Pennsylvania, and one of the founders and first President of the Girard Trust Company. He was also one of the first Directors of Girard College, elected by City Councils, was the first President of the City Gas Works, one of the earliest Managers of the Penitentiary at Philadelphia, and for many years was one of the Controllers of the Public Schools. [See "Penna. Encyc. of Biography," p. 88.]

Joseph Richards, 1825.—Was in the grocery business in Philadelphia, but removed to Pittsburg and went into the glass business there. He was a member

of the Acting Committee of the Society, 1840-1852.

Mark Richards, 1809.—Was probably an iron merchant. Letters of administration on his estate were granted, July 13, 1843, to Frances H. Richards. George W. Richards and Henry Eckford were the sureties.

William Richardson, 1790.—Was probably a mathematical and optical instrument maker at 75 S. Second street. He probably died March 5, 1816, aged 60 years, and was buried in St. Peter's churchyard, Third and Pine streets.

James Riddle, 1851.—Was born at Parkmount, near Belfast, Ireland, and came to Philadelphia, June, 1826. He was a cotton manufacturer for many years, in Delaware co., Pa., and afterwards, about 1844, built a factory on the Brandywine, above Wilmington, Del., where he died. He was buried at Mount Salem, near Wilmington, Del. He was for a time a local Methodist preacher. At one time he was a candidate on the Republican ticket for Governor of Delaware, but was defeated. Samuel Riddle (1849) was his brother. William M. Field, brother of John Field (1882), married his only daughter.

John S. Riddle, 1832.—Was of the iron firm of Jackson & Riddle. He was previously in the sugar business. He was a partner of Washington Jackson (1820). His will, dated March 18, 1855, and proved April 14, 1855, mentions his sons, John W. and James, Jr.; his brother, Robert M. Riddle; his sister, Mary Ann Shaler, wife of Charles Shaler, Esq., of Pittsburg, Pa.; his deceased wife, Mary Binney Wallace; and his deceased daughter, Susan. He expressed a wish to be buried in St. Peter's churchyard.

Robert Riddle, 1835.—We have no definite information concerning him.

Samuel Riddle, 1849.—Born October 5, 1799, at Parkmount, near Belfast, County Antrim, Ireland. He came to Philadelphia, August 5, 1823. The same year he went to New Jersey, where he spent three years, returning in 1826, when he located himself in Delaware co., Pa., and in 1827 started a small cotton factory

at Springfield. In 1830 he removed to Parkmount, which he named after his native place, and continued in the cotton manufacturing business. In 1842 he bought 200 acres of land at Glen Riddle, Delaware co., where he erected extensive mills and where he continued to reside until his death. He was the oldest manufacturer in Delaware co., Pa., where he built several cotton factories, and where he was United States Postmaster for forty-six years. He was a Director of the West Chester and Philadelphia Railroad Company and President of Board of Trustees of Middletown Presbyterian Church. He also built a Presbyterian Church at Glen Riddle. Mr. Riddle took an active part in favor of a high tariff, and presided over all the tariff meetings in Delaware county since the commencement of the agitation upon the subject. He died January 19, 1888, at Glen Riddle. He was a regular attendant at the Society meetings, and served on the Committee on Finance, 1866-1869.

Charles Risk, 1790.—Was a merchant at 40 South Water street and 39 South Front street in 1791. A marriage license was issued April 30, 1772, for Charles Risk and Rebecca Boggs.

George Ritchie, 1866.—Was in the wholesale liquor business. He was a native of Ireland. Letters of administration on his estate were granted, April 26, 1876, to Rebecca A. Ritchie. The sureties were Bernard Corr (1866) and Henry S. Hannis (1867).

Robert Ritchie, 1803.—Was a merchant at 232 South Front street in 1803. He was President of Select Council in 1814.

William Francis Roantree, 1884. Was born in 1833, in Leixlip, near Maynooth, Ireland, and was proprietor of a wine store in Dublin in 1863. In 1853 he came to America, and returned again to Ireland in 1860. He shortly afterwards became a member of the Irish Revolutionary Brotherhood, in connection with James Stephens, John O'Mahony and others. In 1863 his license was refused on account of his advanced political opinions, and on the night of September 15, 1865, he

was arrested and thrown into prison. He was tried some four months afterwards before Judge Keogh, convicted, and sentenced to ten years' penal servitude, being first confined in Pentonville prison and afterwards in Portland. Late in January, 1871, after five years and five months' imprisonment, he was released and his passage paid to America, on condition that he should not enter the British dominions for five years. Accompanied by his wife and two children he landed in New York, and for a time was lionized there by his Fenian associates and in Brooklyn, Baltimore and Washington. He then came to Philadelphia for medical treatment, and on his recovery became engaged in a wholesale liquor house here as bookkeeper and salesman. He is now in the liquor business.

Thomas Robins, 1847.—Honorary member. Was born January 1, 1797, at South Point, Worcester co., Md. He came to Philadelphia in 1816, and entered into business with James Fassitt & Co., Second and Market streets. He was in the dry-goods business. He was a Director of Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Company, Philadelphia Saving Fund and Philadelphia Trust Company, and was President of the Philadelphia National Bank for twenty-seven years, from 1852 to 1879. He was also a member of Select Council from 1842 to 1850, and during its early days, when H. D. Gilpin was President, a Director of Girard College. He died, April 13, 1882, aged 85 years, and was buried in Laurel Hill cemetery. Wm. B. Robins, a member of the Philadelphia Bar, is his son. Mr. Robins was Treasurer of the Irish Relief Fund during the famine of 1847, and was very active in forwarding provisions and supplies to Ireland during that period, and it was in recognition of his services that he was elected an honorary member of the Society.

John Robinson, 1826.—Was a native of County Donegal, Ireland. He was a member of the Acting Committee of the Society in the year 1834, and from 1838 to 1868. We have no further information concerning him.

John Robinson, 1865.—Resided at 1112 South Tenth street at the time of his election.

P. Edmund Robinson, 1867.—Was a partner of Mark Devine (1838). He was born March 31, 1822; died February 18, 1878, and was buried in Old Cathedral cemetery. He was a member of the Acting Committee of the Society, 1870-1874.

William Robinson, 1790.—Was a merchant on South Front street.

Thomas Joseph Roche, 1882.—Was born July, 1844, in Ummon, parish of Donagh-Patrick, County Galway, Ireland, and came to America (New York) May 27, 1866, and settled in Philadelphia two days afterwards. He is a salesman in a wholesale dry-goods house, and he is Treasurer of St. Philip's Literary Institute.

Charles Rogers, 1867.—Born July 17, 1816, in Philadelphia. His father, John Rogers, a native of Chester co., Pa., settled in Philadelphia about 1800, where he engaged in the hardware business, and was President of the Mechanics' Bank for some years. His great-grandfather, Joseph Rogers, came from Ireland about the latter part of William Penn's time. He was an Irish Quaker. Mr. Rogers was in the hardware business at 52 Market street, from 1834 to 1844, when he removed to St. Louis, Mo., and opened a wholesale hardware house, and continued in that business until 1858. He remained there until 1861, when he returned to Philadelphia, and has since resided here. He was one of the organizers of the Mercantile Beneficial Association, and is a member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia Society for alleviating the miseries of public prisons, Philadelphia Fountain Society and Fairmount Art Association. During his residence in St. Louis Mr. Rogers claims to have originated the idea of the National Banking System, which was discussed in mercantile and financial circles, and afterwards taken up by Congress. He married Eliza, daughter of Thomas Mellon (1833).

James Rogers, 1808.—Was a merchant at 195 High street in 1808. He was a member of the Acting Committee

of the Society, 1813 and tary, 1818-1827.

John Ignatius Rogers born in Philadelphia, is the son of Matthew R. dawn, County Derry, Catharine Rogers (*née* I hera, in the same court law in office of Charles the University of Pennsylvania admitted to the Bar upon the election of George Pattison he was appointed-General of the New Pennsylvania, and took having adopted the New governing that organization was a member of the Pennsylvania of Representatives. He the First City Troop, Cavalry Club, Art Club, Clover Club known in base ball circle and Counsel of the Base He is a nephew of Francis [See "Biogr. Album of sylvanians," Second Series]

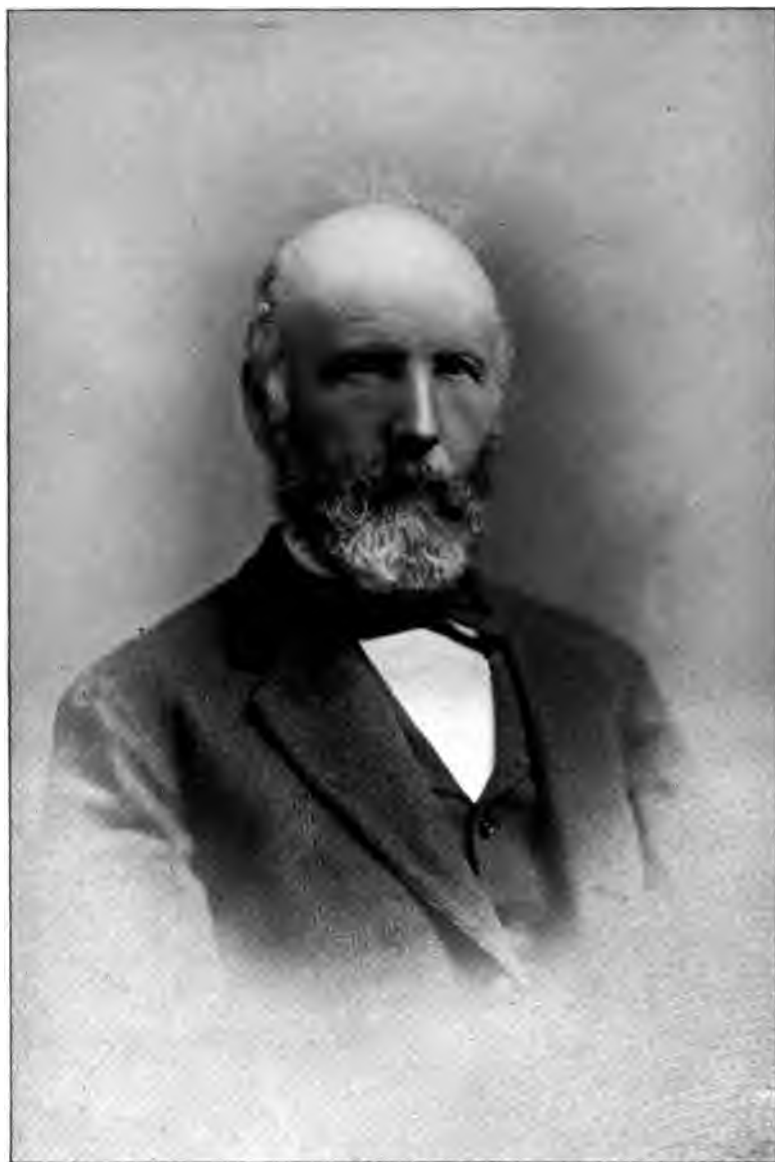
John William Rogers a member of the Acting Society in 1812.

Maurice Rogers, 1811 chant at 67 Pine street in

William Rogers, 1811 ably in the grocery business member of the Acting Society, 1814-1818.

William Rolston, administration on his election November 7, 1793, to Le Joseph Brown (1790). John Morrell and Henry

George Roney, 1861 Philadelphia, October 3; Superintendent of Block and held the offices of Fire Commissioner, and Select Council. He in the Army of the Republic, Knights of Birmingham and Masonic organization wounded at Fair Oak He enlisted when but fifteen months of age, and held



EDWARD ROTH.

Second Lieutenant before he was eighteen years old.

Thomas Roney, 1824.—Was in the leather business on Second street. He was a member of the Acting Committee of the Society in 1832.

James Rooney, 1863.—Was born in Portadown, County Armagh, Ireland, May 9, 1829, and came to Philadelphia in August, 1847. He is a painter. He was a member of the Acting Committee of the Society, 1878-1881.

George Ross, 1889.—Was born in Doylestown, Bucks co., Pa., August 24, 1841, and is now a resident of that place. His great-grandfather, Thomas Ross, was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, in 1708. He is engaged in the profession of the law; was a member of the Constitutional Convention of Pennsylvania, 1873; and is at present a member of the State Senate. He is prominent in Democratic politics and has been three times a Delegate to Democratic National Conventions, and has been the nominee of the Democratic party for Congress in his district. He is a Trustee of the State Hospital for the Insane at Norristown, Pa., and a Director of the Bucks County Trust Company.

John Rossiter, 1811.—Was a sea captain.

Edward Roth, 1867.—Was born February 6, 1826, in Kilkenny City, Ireland. Came to America (New York), September, 1847, but in the course of a few weeks settled in Wilmington, Del. He was a teacher in St. Mary's College, Wilmington, Del., for fifteen years, and then Vice-President for ten years until 1862, when he removed to Philadelphia. In 1860-1861 he spent eighteen months in Europe, travelling mostly on foot. In 1863 he started the Broad Street Academy, of which he has been the Principal ever since. Professor Roth is one of the best known instructors of boys in Philadelphia, and his academy has had since its commencement large numbers of the children of prominent Catholics and others. Some few years ago he relinquished charge of the school and retired from active business. He has written a number of magazines and newspaper stories, a life of Napoleon

III. (1858), *Christus Judex* (1863), and has made an Index for Littell's "Living Age." He is also the author of several school books: *Short Geography*, *Geography*, *Latin Grammar*, *Arithmetic*, etc. He has also translated from the French, "*Château Morville*," "*Rouge et Noir*," Legouve's "*Art of Reading*," and Jules Verne's "*Astronomical Stories*."

George M. Roth, 1883.—Was born in Philadelphia, October 24, 1842, of German parentage. He was School Director of the Fifteenth Ward, also Manager of the Odd Fellows' Home, Pennsylvania, a member of Masonic Lodge, Royal Arch Chapter, Knights Templar, United Workmen, Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias and Royal Arcanum organizations. He is engaged in the provision business.

William Rush, M. D., 1833.—Was the son of Dr. Benjamin Rush, signer of the Declaration of Independence. He was a physician. In 1833 he delivered the Introductory Lecture at the Philadelphia School of Medicine, and in 1840 the Valedictory Address at the Pennsylvania College. He died about 1855. He married, July 10, 1827, Elizabeth Fox Roberts. Dr. Rush was the family physician of Hugh Holmes (1790), President of the Hibernian Society, 1800-1818.

James Ryan, 1790.—We have no definite information concerning him.

Matthew A. Ryan, 1886.—Was born in Port Carbon, Schuylkill co., Pa., September 7, 1857. His father, Daniel Ryan, of Irish parentage, was born in Philadelphia, and his mother, Bridget Ryan, in County Tipperary, Ireland. He resided in Berks co. twenty-four years before settling in Philadelphia, June 4, 1884. He has been engaged in the retail coal trade from 1879 to the present time. He is a member of the American Catholic Historical Society, Catholic Philopatrian Literary Institute and the Coal Exchange of Philadelphia and vicinity. James M. Healy, Esq. (1884), is his cousin.

Michael J. Ryan, 1886.—Was born June 13, 1862, in Philadelphia. His father, James Ryan, was a native of County Carlow, Ireland, and his mother, Margaret Howden Ryan, of County Donegal,

Ireland. He is a member of the Philadelphia Bar. Mr. Ryan has been for some years past widely known in connection with Irish National and Home Rule movements in America, and was Secretary of the Committee of Citizens of the Irish Parliamentary Fund in 1886. A fine orator, he is in great demand for public meetings and demonstrations, and has the faculty of arousing his audience by his eloquence to a great pitch of enthusiasm. He is also active in Democratic politics and has been the candidate of his party for Congress in his district. [See "Philadelphia and Popular Philadelphians," p. 58.]

Patrick Ryan, 1833.—Was associated with his son as importer of china and Liverpool ware in 1833.

Patrick T. Ryan, 1864.—Was born in Tipperary, Ireland, and came to America in 1865, landing at New York in September and settling the same year in Philadelphia. He was a teamster and is a member of the Americus Club. He died December 13, 1890.

John Theodore Sandman, 1891.—Was born in Baltimore, Md. His parents were Germans. He is in the jewelry business and is President of the Conference of St. Vincent de Paul of St. Mary's church, Fourth street above Spruce.

John Savage, 1836.—Lived at 188 S. Eleventh street in 1836.

William Henry Sayen, 1888.—Was born in Philadelphia, March 14, 1846. His father was born near Coblenz, Prussia, and his mother in America. He is a Vestryman, of St. Mary's Protestant Episcopal church and Trustee of Wayne Presbyterian church. He is Past Master, Masonic Order, Philadelphia, No. 444, and Councilman of Lincoln Institute. He edited "American Chess Congress, 1876," published by Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger. He is President of the Mercer Rubber Company, Hamilton Square, New Jersey, and is engaged in the manufacture of rubber goods for mechanical purposes.

Michael Luke Scanlan, 1871.—Was born June 18, 1833, in Limerick, Ireland. Before coming to America he was Professor of Mathematics and English Liter-

ature at St. Colman's, College, Waterford, an Institute of Dublin. years one of the Irish until compelled by bro them in 1860. In 18 America, landing at N 1st of that year. He r phia in May, 1871, wh lery agent at 128 Wal retired from business. time a member of the F Society. Mr. Scanlan of books and engraving of "The Story of J which appeared in the *Review*, March, 1866, and of "Here and ' peared in *The Catho zine*, 1884-1885.

David Scannel, 11 London, England, Nov came to Philadelphia. He is descended from of Cork, Ireland. He artist.

Charles Schaffer, 1 refiner at 82 N. Third

William Schlatter of the twelve organiz salem church in Phila 25, 1815, under the titl Society for Dissemina of the New Jerusalem Vice-President of the was a very successful supposed to possess was established in busi 129 High street near 1 about 1815, the fine lar on south side of Ches teenth street. He lost died January 10, 1827. tisements in Poulson's *Advertiser*, September follows:

"A Card. William S to inform his friends a he intends embarking mission business, at street, three doors a Where he now has ar have a supply of the be



THOMAS A. SCOTT.

and Cassimeres, Direct from the Manufacturers in the West of England, calculated for the city as well as the country trade, and particularly invites persons who are in want of those articles to call and see him—being confident he can make it an object to them, by selling at reduced prices for cash or acceptances." [See "Scharf & Westcott," Vol. 2, p. 1433.]

Ernst F. Schumann, 1814.—We have no definite information concerning him.

David Scott, 1849.—Was a manufacturer on Fourth street above Master. He was a member of the Acting Committee of the Society, 1852-1855.

Edward Scott, 1790.—Was probably a tailor at 68 S. Second street in 1791.

Hugh Scott, 1831.—Probably died in February, 1850.

Marshall Scott, 1867.—Was born November 17, 1815, in the township of Belladounally, County Antrim, Ireland, and came to Philadelphia, September 8, 1831. He was a cotton and woollen manufacturer, a member of the firm of Clement McCune & Co., northeast corner of Twenty-third and Hamilton streets. The firm gave up business in 1872, since which time he has not been actively engaged in any particular pursuit. He resides at 704 N. Nineteenth street.

Thomas Scott, 1813.—Was a merchant at 30 N. Third street in 1813.

Thomas Scott, 1891.—Was born at Gebes of Faughan Valley, County Derry, Ireland, in 1830, and came to America (Philadelphia), May 3, 1846. He was employed with Isaac Barton, grocer, from May 11, 1846, to June 14, 1851; then commenced business as a grocer on his own account on Race street below Second street. In 1861 he removed to 128 Market street, where he still continues the same business.

Thomas Alexander Scott, 1867.—Born in the township of London, Franklin co., Pa., December 28, 1824. He received his education in the village school. He lost his father when but ten years of age. He was employed at first in a country store, and afterwards in several positions until 1847, when he came to Phila-

delphia as Chief Clerk under A. Boyd Cummings, Collector of Tolls of Eastern end of Pennsylvania Public Works, and remained with him until 1850, when he entered the service of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Serving in various positions in that Company he was in 1859 elected its Vice-President. During the early days of the rebellion he greatly aided Governor Curtin in arranging for the transportation of troops and material for the Union armies. Such was the wonderful skill shown by him that he was appointed Assistant Secretary of War at Washington in charge of military transportation. With his advent came order and success. He had the office put in telegraphic communication with every camp, depot and railway station, and supplies were sent wherever needed at the right time and in proper quantities. For several months he labored day and night at his post until recalled in 1862 to Philadelphia to attend to his duties as Vice-President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Prior to his return he received the special thanks of Secretary Stanton for his great work. Again, when it became necessary after the battle of Gettysburg to transport two entire army corps from the seaboard to Tennessee, President Lincoln sent for him to superintend the great task and gave him plenary powers. In less than ten days 20,000 men, with all their trains, supplies and material, reinforced the army of the Cumberland, having passed over a route exceeding 1,000 miles in extent. Not only in the matter of transportation was he celebrated, but he effected remarkable changes in the financial condition of the railway companies with which he became connected. He brought order out of the affairs of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, of which he was elected President, and by extending the connections of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and inaugurating many reforms in its management, he made it one of the largest and most complete railway managements in the world. In 1874 he became President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and continued to direct the affairs of that

corporation until his death, which occurred May 21, 1881. [See "Penna. Encyc. of Biography," p. 120; "Scharf & Westcott," Vol. 3, p. 2193.]

William H. Scott, 1832.—Was in the dry-goods business at 203 High street in 1833. He was a member of the Acting Committee of the Society, 1834-1836 and 1838-1839.

Matthew Selfridge, 1837.—We have no information concerning him.

Henry Sergeant, 1811.—Brother of John Sergeant (1805) and Thomas Sergeant (1816), was born in Philadelphia, January 14, 1782, and died March 24, 1824. He was a merchant.

John Sergeant, 1806.—Son of Jonathan Dickinson Sergeant, was born in Philadelphia, December 5, 1779, graduated from Princeton in 1795, studied law and was admitted to the Philadelphia Bar July 17, 1799, and for over half a century was one of its great leaders. In 1801 he was appointed Commissioner in Bankruptcy by Thomas Jefferson, was a member of the Legislature, 1808-10, and of Congress, 1815-23, 1827-29 and 1837-42. He was one of the two Envoys to the Panama Congress in 1826, President of the Pennsylvania Constitutional Convention in 1837-38, and Whig candidate for the Vice-Presidency on the ticket with Henry Clay in 1832. He declined the mission to England in 1841, and was arbitrator selected to determine the title to Pea Patch island. This involved the question of boundary between Delaware and New Jersey, and the decision in favor of the United States incidentally decided the boundary dispute in favor of Delaware. He died in Philadelphia, November 25, 1852. His will, dated January 10, 1845, and proved December 4, 1852, mentions his wife Margaretta; his daughters, Margaret, Sarah (deceased), Anna, Ellen, Maria and Katharine; his sons, John, Spencer (deceased) and William. Mr. Sergeant was a nephew of Elizabeth Sergeant, who married Edward Fox (1790), Secretary and Vice-President of the Hibernian Society, and one of its most active members, and it is doubtless to this connection is due his membership in the Hibernian Society. He took a

lively interest in the Society, and served as one of its two Counsellors, 1807-1818, 1821, and 1823-1827. Thomas Sergeant (1816) and Henry Sergeant (1811) were his brothers. [See Appleton's "Cyc. Amer. Biography," Vol. 5, p. 462; Scharf & Westcott's "Hist. of Phila.," Vol. 2, p. 1534.]

Thomas Sergeant, 1816.—Son of Jonathan Dickinson Sergeant, was born in Philadelphia, January 14, 1782, graduated at Princeton in 1798, studied law under Jared Ingersoll, and was admitted to the Philadelphia Bar, June 8, 1802. He was in the Legislature, 1812-14, was Associate-Judge of the District Court in Philadelphia in 1814, and was Secretary of the Commonwealth, 1817-19, Attorney-General, 1819-20, Postmaster of Philadelphia, 1828-32, and in February, 1834, became Associate-Justice of the State Supreme Court, which position he resigned in 1846. His judicial decisions were esteemed for their brevity, clearness, and accuracy, and it is said he is the only judge who ever sat on the Pennsylvania bench not one of whose decisions was reversed. He returned to the Bar in 1847, was Provost of the Law Academy, 1844-55, and President of the Pennsylvania Historical Society, a member of the American Philosophical Society, and a Trustee of the University of Pennsylvania. Mr. Sergeant was an able writer and his publications include "Treatise upon the Law of Pennsylvania relative to the Proceedings by Foreign Attachment," Philadelphia, 1811; "Report of Cases adjudged in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania," with William Rawle, Jr., 17 vols., 1814-29; "Constitutional Law," 1822; "Sketch of the National Judiciary Powers exercised by the United States Prior to the Adoption of the Present Federal Constitution," 1824, and "View of the Land Laws of Pennsylvania," 1838. He died in Philadelphia, May 8, 1860. His will, dated May 29, 1858, and proved May 11, 1860, mentions his wife, Sarah; his daughter, Mrs. Fanny Perry; his son, Thomas Sergeant; his nephews, J. Dickinson Sergeant, E. Spencer Miller and Henry S. Lowber. Mr. Sergeant married, September 12, 1814,

Sarah Bache, a granddaughter of Benjamin Franklin. John Sergeant (1805) and Henry Sergeant (1811) were his brothers. [See Appleton's "Cyclop. Amer. Biography," Vol. 5, p. 463.]

John Service, 1790.—Was a shopkeeper at 85 North Second street in 1791.

Elwood Shannon, 1850.—Was born July 22, 1805, in Dublin, Ireland; came to America and settled in Philadelphia in 1837. He was first a clerk in the office of Register of Wills, then with the drug firm of Ellis & Charles Yarnall, and in 1843 established himself in the tea and coffee business at Eleventh and Chestnut streets, and afterwards at 244 Chestnut street. He was a Director of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Catawissa Railroad Company, Bank of America, and a member of the Horticultural Society, Merchants' Fund and of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. He died September 15, 1886, and was buried in South Laurel Hill cemetery.

John F. Sharkey, 1882.—Was born March 9, 1834, in Philadelphia. His father, Henry Sharkey, a native of Balbriggan, County Dublin, Ireland, came to America in 1828. His mother, Isabella McGuckin, was a native of Moneymore, County Derry, Ireland. He was a Deputy United States Marshal, 1856-1869, a Detective for the District Attorney's office, Philadelphia, 1869-1875, and 1877-1880, after which, with Charles Miller, he opened the private detective agency of Miller & Sharkey, Sansom street, in which business he was engaged until his death. He was an active and honorary member of the Old Volunteer Fire Department, a Trustee of the Washington Fire Engine Company, a life-member of the Catholic Philopatrian Literary Institute, a member of the American Club and of the Washington Brotherhood. Mr. Sharkey was of much assistance to us in tracing out the lives of the early members in the southeastern part of the city. He was a man of exemplary life, upright character and a good Christian. He died June 22, 1891.

Benjamin Sharpnack, 1818.—Was a merchant and resident of Germantown, Philadelphia. His will, dated March 10,

1832, and proved November 10, 1834, mentions his sisters, Mary and Sarah Sharpnack; his niece, Catharine Ann Stock, daughter of his late brother, John, and his brother-in-law, George Hergesheimer, husband of his sister, Elizabeth.

Isaac Shaw, 1891.—Was born September 27, 1842, in Kingston, Canada. His father was a native of County Wexford, Ireland, and his mother of County Cavan, Ireland. He came to Philadelphia, May 28, 1863; was in the real estate business and is now a baker and confectioner.

John Shea, 1790.—We are uncertain whether this was John Shea or General John Shee, but it is probably the former.

Joseph Sheehan, 1881.—Born May 3, 1834, in Kinvara, County Galway, Ireland, came to America (Boston) May 15, 1851, and settled in Philadelphia, June 25, 1861. He is a cloth merchant at the northeast corner Eighth and Market streets. He was an active member of the Fenian organization in Philadelphia, and of late years has been prominent in the Irish National League movement, being Treasurer of the Municipal Council of that body. His sympathies are warmly enlisted in support of Home Rule. He evidently inherits his sentiments from his father, who suffered imprisonment in Galway jail for six months as a "suspected rebel."

Alexander Sheppard, 1882.—Was born March, 1840, in County Tyrone, Ireland, and came to Philadelphia in August, 1867. He is in the grocery business at southeast corner of Eighth and Walnut streets.

Israel Francis Sheppard, 1880.—Was born July 20, 1841, in Tipperary, Ireland, came to America (New York), October 18, 1853, and settled in Philadelphia, February, 1854. He studied law for a few months, but abandoned it to go into the newspaper profession, becoming night editor of *The Age* in 1864, and remained in that position until 1866, when he became night editor of the *Public Ledger*, which position he still holds. He is a member of the Catholic Club. Mr. Sheppard is one of the well-known regular

staff of the *Ledger*, and as night editor occupies one of the most responsible positions on the paper. His summary of news on the first page has long been regarded as a model of its kind.

James Shields, 1886.—Son of Thomas and Ann Shields, natives of County Cavan, Ireland, was born at Nesquehoning, Pa., April 9, 1849, and came to Philadelphia, May 28, 1868, where he was engaged for several years in the grocery business. He has now charge of the safe deposit vaults of the City Trust Company. He has been for many years prominently identified with the Catholic Total Abstinence movement, and was one of the founders of the Cathedral T. A. B. Society, and a delegate from it to the Archdiocesan C. T. A. Union of Philadelphia. He was also the President of the Cathedral Cadet T. A. B. Society, which under his direction was one of the largest bodies of the kind in the country.

John Shields, 1790.—Honorary member. Was a merchant at 63 South Second street in 1791.

John J. Shields, 1887.—Is in the insurance business with the Franklin Fire Insurance Company, at 431 Walnut street. He did not return his blank.

Thomas Shipley, 1804.—Was a merchant at 216 Spruce street in 1806. He probably died in September, 1836.

Frank Siddall, 1886.—Was born in Philadelphia, January 18, 1836. His father, Joseph Hobford Siddall, was a native of Lancashire, England, and his mother, Mary Charles Siddall, of Lincolnshire, England. Mr. Siddall is the well-known manufacturer of Siddall's Soap. He is a member of St. George's Society, and in 1886 was a member of the Citizens' Committee to raise an Irish Parliamentary Fund.

Frank Siddall, Jr., 1887.—Son of Frank Siddall (1886) and of Camille Ross Siddall, was born in Philadelphia, May 19, 1864. He is a member of the firm of W. Curtis Taylor & Co., photographers.

John Simmons, 1887.—Was born near Kilmallock, County Limerick, Ireland, April 16, 1833, came to America (New York) July 9, 1851, and settled in

Philadelphia in 1856. He is an extensive dealer in paper, located since 1860 at northwest corner of Decatur and Jayne streets. He served in Common Council for two years, 1881-1883, and has been for some years past a Director of the Chestnut Street National Bank and of the Chestnut Street Trust and Saving Fund Company. In 1886 he was a member of the Committee of Citizens on the Irish Parliamentary Fund, and has been in various other ways identified with the interests of the city, as a useful and honorable citizen. For more than twenty years past he has been a member of Washington Lodge, No. 59, F. & A. M., and is a Manager of the Philadelphia Bible Society, Philadelphia Conference Tract Society, Bedford Street Mission, Philadelphia Sabbath Association, and Feester Printing Company; and Treasurer of the Simpson Grove Camp Meeting Association, and Eighteenth Street M. E. Church, and Superintendent of the Sabbath-school of that church. He is also Vice-President of the Federal Market Company, Treasurer of the Trevoise Land and Improvement Company, and Manager of the new Methodist Episcopal Hospital, South Broad street.

William Albright Simpson, 1887.—Is a banker and resident of Lock Haven, Pa. His mother's family is from County Antrim, Ireland, and came to America in the early part of the eighteenth century.

Robert Sims, 1818.—Was an East India merchant. Letters of administration on his estate were granted, April 13, 1837, to William Sims. The sureties were Hugh Sims, David White and Thomas Hogg.

William Miskey Singerly, 1882.—Was born December 27, 1832, in Philadelphia. He is the son of Joseph Singerly and Catharine (Smith Miskey) Singerly, natives of Philadelphia. He graduated from the Central High School of Philadelphia, in February, 1850, and immediately entered the commission and produce house of J. Palmer & Co., with whom he remained ten years. He then went to Chicago and engaged in the commission business, but was subsequently



WILLIAM M. SINGERLY.



recalled by his father to Philadelphia to assume the management of the Germantown Passenger Railway, and upon his father's death came into possession of its stock, valued at \$750,000, which he afterwards disposed of for that amount. On June 1, 1877, he secured control of the *Philadelphia Record*, and in 1881 and 1882 erected the *Record* building on Chestnut street above Ninth. His management of the *Record* has made it one of the most influential and widely circulated journals in the world. Besides his ownership of the *Record*, he has been engaged in numerous enterprises—building, farming, banking, etc.—which have made him one of the leading figures in Philadelphia. One of his building operations consisted of the erection of several hundred houses between Seventeenth street and Islington lane and Berks and York streets. Another enterprise was the establishment at Franklinville, near Gwynned Station, on the North Penn Road, of one of the most extensive and elaborate high-grade stock farms in the country. "The Record Farms" finally embraced 700 acres, representing, with the stock on them, an investment of a quarter of a million dollars. His thoroughbred cattle, sheep and horses became famous. Hosiery mills, gleaner and binder factories, paper mills, etc., have also occupied his attention. With a great paper like the *Record* under his absolute control, Mr. Singerly soon became a power in city, State and National politics, and no move in Democratic party councils is made without counting upon him as a factor. Governor Pattison undoubtedly owed his renomination to Mr. Singerly's support. Upon the establishment of the Chestnut Street National Bank he became Vice-President, and upon Governor Pattison's election succeeded him as President of that institution. He holds that position at present. With the management of the *Record*, and of the bank, and his connection with so many public enterprises, it is only his colossal energy which enables him to successfully conduct them all. He joined the Hibernian Society March 17, 1882, and evinces a friendly interest in its affairs, even find-

ing time among his multifarious occupations to serve on important committees when called upon, and he has many devoted friends and admirers among its members. [See "Biographical Album of Prominent Pennsylvanians," First Series, p. 370.]

Henry Sinnamon, 1888.—Was born in Pomeroy, County Tyrone, Ireland, June 29, 1855, and came to Philadelphia in May, 1873. He is in the wholesale woollen business with Edward T. Steel & Co. Mr. Sinnamon is a member of the Irish National Land League.

Joseph Francis Sinnott, 1880.—Was born February 14, 1837, at Killybegs, County Donegal, Ireland, and came to Philadelphia, August, 1854. In January, 1856, he became assistant book-keeper with the firm of John Gibson, Sons & Co., distillers, where he remained until 1861, when he enlisted as a private in the Washington Grays. After three months' service in Western Virginia, under General Robert Patterson, he returned to Philadelphia, and in August, 1861, he was sent to Boston by the Gibsons to establish an agency there. Being successful, he returned to Philadelphia in 1866, and became a partner in the firm, one of the largest in the country. He is a Manager of the Commercial Exchange, and a Director of the Beneficial Saving Fund, and of St. John's Orphan Asylum. [See "Biographical Encyclopædia of Pennsylvania," Philadelphia, 1874, page 38.]

James Slevin, 1851.—Was a native of Ireland, and was for many years engaged in the dry-goods business in Philadelphia, and in connection with his brothers John and Bernard established branch houses in Cincinnati, Louisville and St. Louis. They were at one time probably the largest buyers of dry-goods for the West. He was prominent in Catholic circles, and possessed a very valuable library. He resided at the northwest corner of Nineteenth and Rittenhouse Square. A few years before his death he removed to New York city, and in addition to his other business was largely engaged in real estate operations there. He died in New York.

John Slewin, 1861.—Was born, 1840, in Dromore, County Tyrone, Ireland. He came to America (New York) in July, 1858, and settled the same month in Philadelphia. He was in the liquor business at 522 South Thirteenth street, until his election as one of the Magistrates of the city.

John V. Sloan, 1832.—We have no certain information concerning him.

John Small, 1790.—We can find no trace of him.

Peter Small, 1833.—Resided at 1206 Spring Garden street when elected a member. He did not return his blank.

John McCulloch Smiley, 1867.—Was born May 20, 1832, in Larne, Ireland. Came to Philadelphia, October 22, 1847. He is a shipping and commission merchant.

William Smiley, 1814.—Was a merchant tailor at No. 98 Chestnut street in 1814. He died August 6, 1826, in the sixty-second year of his age, and was buried in the Third Presbyterian cemetery, Fourth and Pine streets. He was a member of the Acting Committee of the Society, 1814-1815.

Henry Augustine Smith, 1885.—Was born in the city of Armagh, Ireland, July 11, 1843, and came to Philadelphia in 1848. He is in the dry-goods business with Strawbridge & Clothier. He is a member of the Catholic Philopatrian Literary Institute.

Henry Shriver Smith, 1883.—Was born November 9, 1853, at Unionville, Chester co., Pa. His father was a native of Londonderry, Ireland. He was Secretary of the National Publishing Company, 728 Cherry street, and is now President of the Historical Publishing Company at 3941 Market street. Mr. Smith is a member of the Masonic Order.

James Smith, 1790.—Was a merchant. We have no definite information concerning him.

Rev. James Smith, 1826.—Was a Catholic Priest, who officiated as assistant at St. Augustine's church, Fourth street above Race, 1824-1827. Very little is known of him. In the Directory for 1828 his residence is given at 47 Crown

street. He is also said to have resided at St. Joseph's in 1827.

James E. Smith, 1813.—Was City Treasurer, 1813-1815.

John Smith, 1803.—We have no positive information concerning him.

John Smith, 1822.—We have a mass of information concerning persons of the same name, but we cannot definitely locate him.

John Smith, 1853.—Was proposed as a member by Hugh Catherwood (1824).

John Frederick Smith, 1881.—Was born in Philadelphia, January 20, 1815. He first entered the mercantile house of E. W. Seeley, where he remained four years, and then was employed at the foundry of Richard Ronaldson, and in 1845, on the retirement of his father from the firm of Johnson & Smith, he, his brother Richard and Thomas MacKellar were admitted to the firm, under the style of L. Johnson & Co. In 1860 Mr. Johnson died and Peter A. Jordan was admitted. The name of the firm was MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan, and in 1885 it was named MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan Company, of which Mr. Smith was chosen Treasurer, which position he held until his death. Mr. Smith in 1845 married Elizabeth W. Munroe. Her memory has been highly honored by her husband's beneficent charities. Shortly after her death he donated to each of the Philadelphia Hospitals \$5,000, for the establishment of free beds in memory of his deceased wife. On June 16, 1888, the "Elizabeth Munroe Smith," a new steamer, was given by him to the Sanitarium Association. This vessel, which cost \$27,500, had been launched but a few months before and was christened by his daughter. On June 26, 1889, he donated \$25,000 to the House of Refuge and afterwards increased the amount to \$35,000, with a provision that a chapel should be erected on the new grounds of the House of Refuge, in memory of his deceased wife. He also gave \$4,000 to the Evangelical Lutheran church at Twenty-fifth street and Montgomery avenue, which was then named the Elizabeth Munroe Memorial church, in memory of Mrs. Smith. It is said that since

1886 he has given \$150,000 in public charities.

He was a prominent and original member of the Union League, also of the Columbia Club, the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, the Sons of St. George, and served as Director of several banks. He died October 31, 1889, at his residence, 1250 N. Broad street.

John M. Smith, 1814.—He probably died in 1831.

Montraville H. Smith, 1891.—Was born in Albany, N. Y., March 30, 1852. He is in the real estate business, and is a member of the Masonic organization.

Patrick Smith, 1882.—Was born in Drunagarht, Parish of Dromore, County Tyrone, Ireland, about 1820, and came to America when a boy, landing at St. John's, N. B. In March, 1859, he settled in Philadelphia, where he engaged in the dry-goods business, starting the firm of Smith, Riley & Hughes, and continued in business until 1879, when he retired. Previous to his residence in Philadelphia he carried on the same business in Boston, Lowell, Mass., Hartford, Conn., and Petersburg, Va.

Patrick S. Smith, 1884.—Was born in County Cavan, Ireland, August 1, 1849. Came to Philadelphia, May 18, 1865. He is a member of the Catholic Philopatrian Literary Institute, and of the Irish National League of America, St. Michael's Young Men and several other beneficial societies. Mr. Smith is a member of the firm of Dorsey & Smith, manufacturers of and dealers in heaters and ranges at 111 North Seventh street.

Patrick W. Smith, 1883.—Was born in Breafo, near Calin, County Sligo, Ireland, May 5, 1827, and came to America in April, 1847. He is a landscape gardener and contractor at 3101 North Broad street. He is a member of the Irish National League of America.

Robert Smith, 1790.—Was a merchant at 26 South Front street in 1791. He was a member of the First City Troop in 1794.

Thomas Smith, 1846.—Was probably a commission merchant at 80 South Wharves.

William Burns Smith, 1883.—Was born in Glasgow, Scotland, November 11, 1844. His parents, William Wallace Smith and Annie Simpson, were Scotch, and settled in Philadelphia, May 1, 1852. He was educated in the public schools and apprenticed to the wood-carving trade. He has been a member of the Caledonian Club since 1863, and has enjoyed every office in the gift of that organization. The Presidency of the North American Caledonian Association was conferred upon him at the meeting in Toronto, in 1875, and he was re-elected in Philadelphia, in 1876. He is also a member of the St. Andrew's Society, and Scots' Thistle Society, of the Burns Association and a charter member and Treasurer of the Caledonian Lodge, No. 700, I. O. O. F. He is also a prominent Mason, being a member of various lodges and Eminent Commander of Mary Commandery, No. 36, Knights Templar. His name is enrolled as member in numerous other organizations, in many of which he has held honorable positions. His activity has also been shown in the numerous political clubs of which he is a member. He has been Secretary, President and Marshal of the Republican Invincibles, a member of the Young Republicans and of the Union League. In November, 1881, he was elected to Select Council from the Twenty-eighth Ward to fill a vacancy, and re-elected for a full term at the February election following. Upon the organization of Select Council in April, 1882, he was chosen President, which position he occupied until he was elected Mayor of the city. [See "Men of America, City Government, Philadelphia," 1883.]

William Moore Smith, 1790.—Was a member of the Philadelphia Bar, admitted to practice in March, 1781. He died March 12, 1821, aged 62 years. His will, dated January 7, 1819, and proved March 28, 1821, mentions his wife, and his two sons, Samuel Wemyss Smith and Richard Penn Smith.

William W. Smith, 1802.—Was a merchant at 159 High street in 1802.

George W. Smyth, 1886.—Was born in the city of Dublin, Ireland, February

28, 1858, and came when an infant to Philadelphia, November 2, 1859. He was a member of the Philadelphia Bar, admitted to practice, June 14, 1879. He died December 29, 1891.

James Smyth, 1859.—Was born near Armoy, County Antrim, Ireland, March 9, 1832. He arrived in New York, June 1, 1850, and came to Philadelphia, June 3, 1850. He was engaged in the brewing business from 1867 to 1874, and was an extensive manufacturer of cotton goods in this city from 1876 to 1886. He was a Commissioner for building the bridge at South street, and a Director in Seventh National Bank, 1868-1871. He is a member of the Masonic Order and of the American Protestant Association. Mr. Smyth was a member of the Acting Committee of the Society, 1860-1872.

Samuel Smyth, 1835.—Was a distiller on Mulberry street near Schuylkill Seventh in 1839.

Thomas Smyth, 1863.—Was born March 26, 1835, in County Donegal, Ireland, and came to Philadelphia, April 30, 1854. He was Collector of Delinquent Taxes and Deputy Sheriff and also a School Director. He is a member of the American Protestant Association, Odd Fellows, Red Men, Sons of Progress, Legion of Honor, Order of Tonti. He is a saloon keeper.

Thomas Smyth, 1886.—Was born January 20, 1856, in County Leitrim, Ireland. He arrived in New York, April 28, 1874, and settled in Philadelphia, May 1st, same year. He is engaged in the liquor business and is a Trustee of the Liquor Dealers' Association.

William Smyth, 1866.—Was born January 1, 1813, near Coleraine, County Antrim, Ireland. He arrived in Philadelphia, May 27, 1833. He engaged in building and afterwards for many years carried on the manufacture of cotton and woollen goods in this city. He is now employed in the Gas Works. He was Assessor of the Seventh Ward from 1848 to 1852, and is a member of the Masonic Order.

Frank Patterson Snowden, 1866.—Was born in Philadelphia, June 27, 1857. He is a son of James Ross Snow-

den, who was Director of the United States Mint in this city for many years, and a grandson of General Robert Patterson (1824), and is also a descendant of Isaac Snowden, who was the Treasurer of Philadelphia during the revolutionary war and was one of the founders of the "State-in-Schuylkill." He is a Director in the Pennsylvania Humane Society and is connected with various social and charitable organizations. He is engaged in the banking business with B. K. Jamison & Co., Fifth and Chestnut streets.

Joseph Jones Solomon, 1890.—Was born in Wilmington, Del., in 1834. He is the lessee of the Bingham House, Eleventh and Market streets, and is a member of the Masonic Order.

Robert Solts, 1841.—Was a distiller at northeast Second and Prime streets. Letters of administration on his estate were granted, October 29, 1845, to Catharine Solts.

William Spotswood, 1790.—Was a printer and publisher at 5 Letitia court.

Robert S. Stafford, M. D., 1809.—Was one of the Physicians of the Society from 1796 to 1822. We have not been able to get any definite information concerning him.

John Steel, 1814.—Was probably a merchant at 190 High street in 1814.

Joseph Steel, 1852.—We have nothing positive concerning him. He was probably a grocer.

Samuel Steel, 1818.—Was proposed by James C. Thompson (1815). We have no definite information concerning him.

John Steele, 1803.—Was Collector of Customs, 1809-1827, and very active in public affairs and politics. He was a native of Lancaster co., Pa. He died February 27, 1827, aged 68 years, 8 months and 22 days, and was buried in the Third Presbyterian cemetery, Pine street below Fifth, where there is a monumental stone erected over his grave by his children. General Steele was one of the executors of the will of Samuel Carswell (1819).

John L. Steen, 1836.—Was a native of County Fermanagh, Ireland. He was a carpenter and builder and died about 1845.

Robert Steen, 1827.—Was born June 13, 1787, near Ballymoney, County Antrim, Ireland, and came to America (Philadelphia) in May, 1814. He was a merchant. For many years he was a Director of the Mechanics' National Bank. He died February 22, 1866, and was buried in Laurel Hill cemetery. James Steen Martin (1859) is his nephew. All of his Irish business friends were members of the Society. He was a member of the Acting Committee, 1833 and 1835-1842, and of the Committee on Finance, 1843-1864.

William Shearer Stenger, 1890.—Was born in Loudon, Franklin co., Pa., February 13, 1840. He was educated at the public schools and at the Mercersburg Academy, and in the fall of 1854 entered Franklin and Marshall College at Lancaster, Pa., graduating from the last named institution in 1858. He then studied law and was admitted to practice in August, 1860, associating himself with his brother, George M. Stenger, and later with James A. McKnight. In the fall of 1862 he was elected District Attorney of Franklin co., to which office he was re-elected in 1865 and 1868, serving three full terms or nine years in all, 1863-1872. In 1869 he became one of the purchasers of the *Valley Spirit*, a well-known newspaper of Chambersburg, Pa., and continued as one of its proprietors and its editor until 1876. In November, 1874, he was elected to Congress and was re-elected in 1876, serving two terms, 1875-1879. Upon the inauguration of Governor Robert E. Pattison in January, 1883, Mr. Stenger was appointed Secretary of the Commonwealth and served until the expiration of the Governor's term of office, four years afterwards. He then resumed the active practice of his profession and removed to Philadelphia, where he has already made his mark as a member of the Bar. Mr. Stenger has been for many years active in the Democratic party of the State, has been a Delegate in numerous conventions of that party and is noted as a campaign speaker of much force and eloquence. [See "Biogr. Album of Prominent Pennsylvanians," Second Series, page 271.]

Thomas Stephens, 1796.—Was a member of the Acting Committee of the Society in 1796.

Henry Sterling, 1832.—Was a resident of Pittsburgh, Pa.; proposed by Robert Steen (1827).

Samuel S. Sterling, 1803.—Was a merchant at 9 S. Water street in 1803.

Augustine Stevenson, 1822.—Was a merchant. His will, dated October 14, 1853, and proved January 4, 1854, mentions his father, Augustine, Sr.; his brothers, John B., James B., Andrew B. and Washington J.; and his sisters, Margaret B. Roberts, Jane Ann Lane, Caroline Stevenson and Myra Stevenson.

Charles Stewart, 1790.—Colonel Charles Stewart was a member of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick (see p. 133).

Charles Stewart, 1862.—Honorary Member, was born in the city of Philadelphia, July 18, 1778, of Irish parents. He was surnamed "Old Ironsides." At thirteen years of age he entered the merchant service and rose to the command of an Indiaman. On March 9, 1798, he was commissioned a Lieutenant in the navy, and in July, 1800, was appointed to the command of the schooner "Experiment." On September 1 he captured the French schooner "Deux Amis," of eight guns, and soon after the "Diana," of fourteen guns. In 1802, as first officer, he joined the frigate "Constitution," which had been ordered to blockade Tripoli, and on his return, after a year's absence, he was placed in command of the brig "Siren." In this vessel he was engaged to destroy the frigate "Philadelphia," on February 16, 1804, and subsequently in the blockade and siege of Tripoli, on May 19, 1804, he took command of the frigate "Essex," which joined the squadron in Tunis Bay, and subsequently he took command of the frigate "Constellation." On April 22, 1806, he was made Captain, and was employed in superintending the construction of gun-boats at New York. In 1812 he again commanded the "Constellation," and assisted in defending Norfolk from the British. In December, 1813, he took command of the frigate "Constitution,"

and in February, 1815, he captured the British man-of-war "The Cyane," of thirty-four, and the "Levant," of twenty-one guns, after a sharp conflict of forty minutes. Returning to America he was received with the highest honors. The Legislature of Pennsylvania presented him with a gold-hilted sword, and a gold medal was ordered to be struck by Congress. He commanded the Mediterranean Squadron from 1817 to 1820, when he took command of the Pacific fleet. He was a member of the Board of Navy Commissioners in 1830-1833, and in 1837 succeeded Commodore Barron in command of the Philadelphia Navy-Yard. In 1857 he was placed on the reserve list on account of his age, but in March, 1859, was replaced on the active list by special legislation, and on July 16, 1862, was made a Rear-Admiral on the retired list. He died at Bordentown, N. J., November 7, 1869. His funeral took place November 10, 1869, from Independence Hall, where his body lay in state. The Hibernian Society attended his funeral in a body. For his letter acknowledging the notice of his election as an honorary member of the Society, see page 222. As showing the sentiments of Commodore Stewart towards Ireland, the following letter will be of interest:

Bordentown, N. J.

St. Patrick's day.

Gentlemen: In hopes of getting better, I have delayed to the last moment to acknowledge your kind invitation to unite with you to-morrow for the celebration of the day in honor of Ireland.

It is to be hoped the day is not now distant, when the Government oppressing Ireland will yield to the force of Public opinion throughout the Civilized world, and grant to Ireland Ireland's just dues. The commonest of justice & policy on the part of England would gladden the hearts of more than nine millions of people, who are amongst the most distinguished for temperance and fidelity.

A severe inflammation of the Eyes will prevent my participating in person; my heart and best wishes however will be with you, as it always is, in whatever concerns

the Independence and Welfare of the Irish people. I am most respectfully, Gentlemen, your

Most obedt. Servt.

CHS. STEWART.

Should you interchange sentiments on the occasion, accept the following from your
Obedt. Servt. C. S.

"The Shamrock of an Irish-man's heart—Liberty enough for happiness, with equal Laws, equal justice and the right to take his own road to Heaven."

Messrs. John Binns, Wm. Dickson, John Maitland, Joseph Diamond, Myles D. Sweeny, Hugh O'Donnell, E. F. Brady, Wm. A. Stokes, R. W. Dunlap, John G. Thompson, James Faye, C. McCaulay, Bartm. Graves, *The Committee.*

Delia Tudor, daughter of Commodore Stewart, married, May 21, 1835, Charles Henry Parnell, father of Charles Stewart Parnell, the Irish Leader in the Home Rule Struggle. [See Scharf & Westcott's "History of Philadelphia," Vol. 1, pp. 748, 836; "Appleton's Cyc. Am. Biography," Vol. 5, p. 684; "Biog. Ency. Penna.," p. 511.]

David Stewart, 1790.—Was married in Christ church, June 16, 1789, to Mary Robertson.

George Stewart, M. D., 1849.—We have no definite information concerning him. He resided on Filbert street east of Schuylkill Sixth in 1849.

James Stewart, 1802.—Was a distiller at 366 N. Front in 1802.

James Stewart, 1881.—Was born in Killymuck, County Derry, Ireland, August 14, 1847. He emigrated to America in 1865, landing at Quebec upon June 25th of that year and coming at once to Philadelphia. After serving as a clerk he opened a grocery store at the corner of Sixth and Sylvester streets, and has continued in that business since, being now located at the southwest corner of Twenty-first and Vine streets. He was a member of the Board of Guardians of the Poor for six years, and was Treasurer of that body. In January, 1871, he was married to Sarah Jane Stewart. Mr. Stewart is a member of the Masonic organization, Thirty-second Degree Scottish Rite, Mary Commandery



COL. THOMAS J. STEWART.



of Knights Templar, Knights of Birmingham, Ancient Order of United Workmen and American Protestant Association. [See "Men of America, City Government," Phila., 1883.]

James Hood Stewart, 1790.—We have no definite information concerning him.

John Stewart, 1884.—Was born in Shippensburg, Pa., November 4, 1839. He is the son of Dr. Alexander Stewart and Elizabeth (Hammill) Stewart. His great-grandfather, Alexander Stewart, who came to America in 1773 and settled in Frederick co., Md., was a native of Ballymena, County Antrim, Ireland. He studied law and was admitted to practice, and in 1872-1873 was a member of the Pennsylvania Constitutional Convention, and from 1880 to 1884 of the State Senate. He was the Independent candidate for Governor of the State in 1882, and is now President Judge of the Thirtieth Judicial District, elected in November, 1888. He resides at Chambersburg, Pa.

Thomas Stewart, 1819.—We have no definite information concerning him.

Thomas Stewart, 1829.—Was proposed by Hugh Catherwood (1824).

Thomas Jamison Stewart, 1889.—Was born near Belfast, Ireland, September 11, 1848. He came with his parents to America in June of the following year. After two attempts to enlist, unsuccessful on account of his youth, he succeeded on March 8, 1865, in joining the 138th Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was dispatched to its quarters at Fort Dushane, in front of Petersburg, Va. He at once took his place in the ranks and participated in the assault on Petersburg on April 2, 1865, and was also in the battle of Sailor's Creek on April 6, 1865. The war coming to a close, he was mustered out on June 23 of the same year, being then but sixteen years of age. Upon his return he studied at the Quaker City Business College, and upon graduation from that institution he obtained employment as a bookkeeper in an insurance company, and afterwards opened a private school. In 1870 he entered the employ, as book-

keeper, of the Star Glass Company, of Norristown, Pa., and continued with it until 1874, when he was elected Secretary and Treasurer of the Waterford Glass Company, of Philadelphia, whose works were at Waterford, N. J. He retained his residence at Norristown. In 1875 he formed a copartnership with Elvin Klautscheck, of Baltimore, and Alfred C. Thomas, of Philadelphia, for the manufacture and sale of window glass. He succeeded to the business of the firm in 1877, and continued it until 1883. In 1869 he entered the National Guard of Pennsylvania, and was elected First Sergeant of the Norris City Rifles, and subsequently passed through the grades of Second and First Lieutenants, and was finally appointed Adjutant of the Sixteenth Regiment in 1877. He is still connected with that regiment. Taking an active interest in Republican party politics, and having a fine reputation as a speaker, he was elected a member of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives in 1884, and served in the session of 1885, after which he served as Secretary of the Commission to organize the Pennsylvania Soldiers' and Sailors' Home at Erie, Pa. In 1886 he was elected Secretary of Internal Affairs, and was re-elected in 1890. He married, October 24, 1869, Rebecca P., daughter of Adam Ashenfelter, of Norristown, Pa. Besides his public life, he is widely known in the State by reason of his prominence in the affairs of the Grand Army of the Republic. Colonel Stewart takes a lively interest in the Hibernian Society. [See "Biographical Album of Prominent Pennsylvanians," Second Series, page 39.]

Walter Stewart, 1790.—General Walter Stewart was the Vice-President of the Society from its organization, April 5, 1790, until March 17, 1796. He was a member of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick. (See page 134.)

John Stillas, 1790.—Was a clockmaker. His will, dated November 19, 1793, and proved November 28, 1793, mentions his wife, Rebecca, his daughter, Clarissa, and his stepson, Clement Garmon. We know nothing further concerning him,

William Stockley, 1827.—Was a merchant tailor at 149 Chestnut street. He is mentioned in the will of Joseph Ball (1803), December, 1822.

Patrick W. Stoffel, 1885.—Was born May 10, 1846, in County Galway, Ireland, and came to Philadelphia, February, 1863. He is a merchant tailor.

John Strawbridge, 1790.—Was a merchant at 71 Walnut street in 1791.

John Strawbridge, 1816.—Was a merchant at No. 1 Chestnut street, and resided at 206 Spruce street in 1816. He was born April 25, 1780, and died April 4, 1858. Ann Taylor Strawbridge, one of his daughters, married Peter A. Browne (1813).

William Strickland, 1833.—Was an architect, and designed many of the prominent buildings of the city, including the United States Naval Asylum, Blockley Almshouse, Merchants' Exchange, and St. Stephen's Church. He was probably a native of England.

Christopher Stuart, 1790.—Was born near Belfast, Ireland, in 1748, and came to the United States about 1770, arriving at Philadelphia. He settled at Norriton, Montgomery co., Pa., before 1773, and became a farmer. He was an officer in the Pennsylvania Line of the Continental Army, Captain in the Fifth Pennsylvania Battalion, January 5, 1776; Major Fifth Pennsylvania Regiment, September 20, 1776; Lieutenant-Colonel Third Pennsylvania Regiment, April 17, 1780. He was present at the battle of Long Island, and was captured at the surrender of Fort Washington. He was present at the capture of Stony Point. He served until the reduction and reorganization of the army, when he returned to civil life, January, 1782. He died at Norriton, May 27, 1799, and was buried in the Presbyterian churchyard at that place. He married, May 8, 1773, Elizabeth Bull, daughter of William Bull, of Montgomery co., Pa. His grandson, Christopher Stuart Patterson (1826), was a member. Captain J. H. Patterson, Twentieth United States Infantry, is a great-grandson of Lieutenant-Colonel Stuart.

David Stuart, 1790. died in August, 1793. The Stuart was proved August year. It mentions his 1 and his sister, Abigail.

David Stuart, 1831. April 15, 1808, in Edinburgh. He arrived in New York sixteen years of age, learned moulder there, then ran Valley, Pa., and from there and started the foundry. He settled in Philadelphia. He was connected for many death with the iron for Stuart & Peterson, on No. He died September 8, buried in Laurel Hill cemetery.

Edwin Sydney Stuart, born December 28, 1853, in His father, Hugh Stuart, County Antrim, Ireland; also a native of Ireland, America when a child. From the publishing and books and is the proprietor of "L. Store," No. 9 South Ninth is the most extensive establishment kind in America. He when but 14 years of age of the late Mr. Leary, then and finally purchased the from the executors of Mr. From an early age he took interest in public affairs. He elected President of the Mechanics of Philadelphia, and position until elected Mayor. Delegate to the National Republican League Club York in 1887, in Baltimore was President of the Pennsylvania League of Republican Clubs 1888, and in Pittsburgh in he was Presidential Elector ticket in Pennsylvania, a largest vote on the ticket. Delegate to the National Convention in 1888, also a State Committee during and was appointed by Governor Marshall of the Pennsylvania the inauguration of Harris.



GEORGE H. STUART.



March 4, 1889. He was a member of Select Council, 1886-1889, and in 1889 was re-elected without opposition. He was nominated, January 14, 1891, for Mayor of Philadelphia, elected at the ensuing February election, and now occupies that position. He is Past Master of Keystone Lodge, No. 271, Free and Accepted Masons, and Grand Marshal of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania; also a member of Oriental Royal Arch Chapter, No. 183, and of Philadelphia Commandery, No. 2, Masonic Knights Templar, and is a Past Officer of Cadwalader Lodge, No. 353, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is a member of the Union League, Union Republican Club, Clover Club and Stylus Club. Mr. Stuart is much interested in the Hibernian Society, and has spoken at the anniversary dinners and served on the Committee of Arrangements for the dinner by the Society to President Cleveland and the other dignitaries during the Constitutional Celebration, September 17, 1887.

George Hay Stuart, 1845.—The following obituary notice (corrected in a few particulars) is from the *Public Ledger*, April 12, 1890:

"George H. Stuart was born in Rosehall, near Banbridge, County Down, Ireland, on April 2, 1816, his parents being members of the Associate Presbyterian Church, of which the Rev. George Hay was pastor, and after whom the deceased was named. He received his preliminary education in his native land, and came to America at the age of 15 years, arriving on September 1, 1831, and making his home in Philadelphia in the summer of 1832. His first connection with business enterprise was with the mercantile firm composed of his brothers, John, Joseph, David and James, which was established in this city in 1827. George H. Stuart was admitted as a member of the firm in 1837, and retained his active connection with it until its liquidation in the fall of 1879. The house did a very large business, and had branches in New York, Manchester and Liverpool. Mr. Stuart was for a number of years President of the Mechanics' National Bank, and, about the

time his firm went out of existence, there was a division among the stockholders relative to the management of the bank. This difficulty terminated in the defeat of Mr. Stuart's friends, and he retired from the institution. Almost immediately afterwards a number of Mr. Stuart's friends, among them being Postmaster-General Wanamaker, Thomas Dolan, William Arrott, James H. Gay and James Moore, organized the Merchants' Bank and installed Mr. Stuart as President. It was opened for business March 23, 1880. Mr. Stuart was one of the oldest, if not the oldest living Director of the Insurance Company of the State of Pennsylvania, and was one of the founders of the Equitable Life Assurance Society. He was also a member of the Board of City Trusts since its organization, and was Chairman of the Committee on Household of Girard College, and a member of the Committees on Admission, Discipline and Discharge, and Property, and Administration of the Wills Hospital.

"Mr. Stuart's activities, however, were chiefly directed toward the various philanthropic and religious movements of his time, and it is in the records of his part in these movements that the larger part of the story of his life is to be found. Soon after he came to Philadelphia, Mr. Stuart connected himself with the First Reformed Church, of which the Rev. Dr. S. B. Wylie was pastor, and in 1835 made the formal profession of his faith. He soon became not only one of the most prominent members of his church, but also one of the most active Christian workers in the country. He was ordained a Ruling Elder on August 7, 1842, and held that office up to the hour of his death; and he was for twenty-five years the Superintendent of the Sunday-schools of his church. It is related of him that, during that entire period, he was never late at a single session. He was deeply interested in the work of his church, and to his liberal and untiring efforts much of its success was due. He was mainly instrumental in the erection of the handsome church on South Broad street, which is famous as having been the meeting place of the Presbyterian Na-

tional Convention, in 1867, which preceded, by a few years, the union of the Old and New School Presbyterian churches. An early and ardent supporter of the foreign mission work, he acted for many years as Treasurer of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Reformed Presbyterian Church and of the Theological Seminary of the same church; and the Missionary Refuge at Landour was his contribution to the Saharanpur Mission in India. He was also for many years Vice-President of the American Sunday School Union, of the American Bible Society, of the American Tract Society, National Temperance Society, of the Evangelical Alliance of the United States and President of the Philadelphia Branch of the Alliance, as well as of the Home Mission Society.

"In the meantime Mr. Stuart took part in many other general religious movements. He was interested in the organization of the Young Men's Christian Association, and was the first President of the Philadelphia Association, and was elected President of the National Conventions, held at Troy, in 1859, and Chicago, in 1863. In 1867 Mr. Stuart offered the resolutions in the General Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church which led to the holding of the Presbyterian National Convention in this city, in November of that year. He was elected Moderator by acclamation, and the action of that Convention did much to effect the ultimate union of the various divided branches of the Presbyterian Church.

"Although so earnest a Presbyterian, Mr. Stuart was very liberal in his views and practice, and among his warmest friends were Bishop McIlvaine, of the Episcopal Church in Ohio, and Bishop Matthew Simpson, of the Methodist denomination. The delegation of the Irish Presbyterian Church sent to this country during the years of famine in that land owed to his counsel, co-operation and contributions much of its success. The Rev. Dr. Duff visited America by his invitation, and the extensive tour he made, and the large amount of money he received for the college in Calcutta, was in a great measure the result of Mr. Stuart's arrange-

ments. Other deputation byterian Churches of Ireland were also greatly indebted to him.

"Perhaps the most important incident of Mr. Stuart's career was his work in connection with the United States Christian Commission, of which he was the head.

"President Grant appointed him among the first who were upon the Board of Commerce to exercise joint control with the Department of the Interior over the disbursement of appropriations to the Indian Service until June, 1874, when, with the resignation of the Commissioners, he was elected President. It is said that President Grant consulted Mr. Stuart a Cabinet position on both occasions.

times consulted by the matters connected with the Commission. "He died early yesterday (April 11, 1890), in the 77th age, at the residence of H. Stuart, Jr., at Chestnut Street. Mr. Stuart had been afflicted with asthma for over half a century, and he had lost his strength and health within about a year ago. His health necessitated his resignation of the Presidency of the M. S. C. C. Since that time he has failed, although afflicted by his illness, and his death was due more especially to the breaking up of his health. A large part of his time during the last few months was spent at Clifton, New York, but his condition was so alarming he was brought home by special train, on Saturday, and he died at his son's residence, at Here he rallied somewhat, but his illness was but temporary, and he died at half-past six o'clock yesterday, passing away gently in without pain."

James Stuart, 1803.—He was engaged in the grocery business.

James Stuart, 1843.—He was a native of Pittsburgh, Pa.

James F. Sullivan, 1812.—He was a native of Ireland, and a member of Sullivan & Brother, New York.

street. He is a Director of the Green and Coates Streets Passenger Railway Company, of the Mechanics' Insurance Company, and one of the organizers and a Director of the Independence National Bank. Jeremiah J. Sullivan (1886) is his brother.

Jeremiah J. Sullivan, 1886.—Is a native of Ireland, and a member of the firm of Sullivan & Brother, No. 410 Market street, and President of the Frankford and Southwark City Railway Company. He did not return his blank.

John Sullivan, 1862.—Is a manufacturer at Ninth and Montgomery ave.

John T. Sullivan, 1816.—Was a stationer. He was a member of the Acting Committee of the Society, 1818-1819, 1822-1823, 1828-1833.

William D. Summers, 1884.—Resides at 326 South Twenty-first street. He did not return his blank.

Charles H. Sutton, 1865.—Was a woollen manufacturer in Manayunk.

Francis Swain, 1814.—We have nothing positive concerning him. He was probably Gen. Francis Swain.

Francis Swaine, 1790.—Was a resident of Montgomery county when elected. He was Sheriff of that county, 1787-1790; Burgess of Norristown, 1812; President Bank of Montgomery co., 1814-1817. His advertisements as Sheriff appeared in the *Pennsylvania Gazette* and other Philadelphia papers of the time. [See Augé's "Biography Montgomery County;" Buck's "History Montgomery County," Article Norristown.]

Edward Sweeney, 1887.—Was born in Poulough, Parish of Ballindereen, County Galway, Ireland, July 10, 1844, and came to Philadelphia, November, 1857. He is a merchant tailor, and is Treasurer of the Merchant Tailors' Exchange.

Hugh Sweeney, 1790.—Was probably a tailor at 30 Walnut street in 1791.

James F. Sweeney, 1882.—Was born in County Leitrim, Ireland. Came to the United States in 1833, and landed and settled in Philadelphia, where he learned the machine business in Norris Brothers' Locomotive Works. He went

to Cuba for the firm, and spent twelve years there, a large part of that time as master mechanic of the Cienfuegos and Villa Clara Railroad Company. He took locomotives out for Richard Norris & Son for several years. He was in the United States Government employ as master mechanic for nine years on the building of the new Philadelphia Post-office, and was afterwards in the hardware business, and also in the coal business. He is a member of the Franklin Institute.

Dennis Sweeny, 1840.—Was proposed by Andrew O'Kane.

Doyle Sweeny, 1796.—Was a member of the Acting Committee of the Society in 1796.

Miles D. Sweeny, 1851.—Was proposed as a member by Samuel Hood (1833). He was in the liquor business in Philadelphia and subsequently removed to San Francisco, Cal.

John Tack, 1842.—Was born in Philadelphia, September 3, 1799. He was the son of Christopher Tack, of Staufenhagen, and Elizabeth Fink, of Philadelphia. He was a merchant tailor for many years, doing business on Front street near Pine, Pine street near Second, Third and Pine streets and Third and Spruce streets. He retired from business in 1866. He was first a Lutheran, then a Universalist and finally became a Catholic. During the Native-American riots of 1844 he joined the volunteer forces that guarded the Catholic churches. He was a very ardent Whig, but afterwards became a Republican. He died July 24, 1885, at Cape May, N. J., and was buried in New Cathedral cemetery. He was noted for his charities and other good works.

Joseph Tagert, 1802.—Was born in Newton-Stewart, County Tyrone, Ireland, in 1758, came to America in 1783, and engaged in business in Newbern, N. C., but afterwards in 1795 settled in Philadelphia. He was the head of the firm of Tagert & Smith, importers and wholesale dealers. In 1803 he was apparently in business for himself, as he advertises the sale of sugar in the *Philadelphia Gazette* of November 11 of that year. For many years he was President of the Farmers'

and Mechanics' Bank. He was Secretary of the Hibernian Society from March 17, 1814, to March 17, 1818, and President until his death on August 2, 1849 (see p. 209). He was buried in Laurel Hill cemetery. His will mentions five children, viz., Ann Monges, widow of Aristotle Monges; Maria McCauley, wife of Francis G. McCauley; Sarah Tagert; Sarah Campbell, wife of James R. Campbell; and Joseph Tagert, Jr. The executors were Hugh Campbell, Francis G. McCauley and James R. Campbell.

James B. Taggart, 1828.—Was a merchant at 143 Spruce street in 1828.

John Taggart, 1790.—Was a merchant at No. 4 Chestnut street in 1791. Letters of administration on his estate were granted, October 5, 1815, to his widow, Catharine Ann Taggart, and Edward McDermott (1803). The sureties were Thomas Hurley, paper-hanger (1811), and Redmond Byrne (1790), grocer.

James Tatem, 1804.—We have nothing definite concerning him.

James R. Tatem, 1813.—We are uncertain who he was.

Joseph R. Tatem, 1802.—Lived at 90 Vine street in 1803. He was a member of the troop of "Volunteer Greens" during the Whiskey Insurrection in 1794. Letters of administration on his estate were granted, November 21, 1817, to Ann Tatem, his widow.

George Taylor, Jr., 1802.—Was born May 14, 1760, at Bushmills, near Coleraine, Ireland. He came to America with his parents in 1763, landing at New York, where they remained until the Revolutionary war. Upon the advance of the British the family removed to Fishkill, where he became a clerk and afterwards Deputy Quartermaster under Col. Udny Hay. In 1781, 1782 and 1783 he was Chief Recording Clerk to Colonel Richard Warick, of New York, who was the Confidential Recording Secretary to General Washington, and while serving in this capacity he made copies of Washington's private letters and correspondence. He became a clerk in New York in 1789, and afterwards Chief Clerk in the Department of State under Jefferson, then

Secretary of State, and when removed from office, gave him a certificate as to good character. Settling in Philadelphia as a broker, and was for a member of the Stock Exchange employed by Stephen Girard. In confidence he possessed. Began in business he subsequently moved to New York State, and died on Long Island, upon August one time (1822) he was Sheriff in this city. [See *Advertiser*, August 31, 1835]

Henry Janeway Tatem Was born in Philadelphia. He is a brother of James (1850). He is a civil engineer, and resides at 16 He was a Trustee for several years of the Second Presbyterian church, formerly a member of the F. He is a member of the He was one of the original Company D, First Regiment, Pennsylvania National Guard, the regiment in the fall of summer of 1863, and is in the Veteran Corps of the

James Leiper Tay born in Philadelphia, J He is the son of Robert native of Carrickshandregal, Ireland, and of F Leiper, a native of P brothers, Henry Janeway and Samuel Leiper Tay members of the Society, brother, John H. Taylor Robert M. Patterson, M John K. Kane (1828) and William G. Leiper (1831), John Holmes, Sr. (1812 Jr. (1836), Valentine Holmes, M. D. (1834), (1845), William Holmes general Thomas L. Kane (18 was a member of the A of the Society, 1857-1858, 1860 to 1868, and member Committee, 1863-1883. merchant at 508 Walnut member of the Masonic



CAPTAIN JOHN TAYLOR.



Orders, being at one time Deputy Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania F. & A. Masons. He is President of the Hartford State Mining Company, and of the Boatsman's Transportation Company. Mr. Taylor has been a very active and efficient member of the Society for many years.

John Taylor, 1790.—Was probably an insurance broker.

John Taylor, 1889.—Was born in Philadelphia, April 5, 1840, and at the age of 13 years entered the service of a commercial house as errand boy. In 1861 he was among the first to enlist in defence of the Union, and enrolled his name as a private with the "Scotch Rifles," a new military company that had been organized in his neighborhood, the title of the company being adopted from the fact that its organizers and officers were Scotchmen. Although thoroughly organized in April, 1861, the company was not mustered into service until the following month, when it was sent into camp at Easton, Pa., where it became Company E, Second Regiment, Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Corps. On June 12, 1861, he was promoted to be Sergeant, and July 4 further promotion made him Orderly Sergeant. During the same month the Second, with the other regiments of the Pennsylvania Reserve Division, was hurried to the front, and from that time until April, 1865, John Taylor was identified with every movement and every action of the Pennsylvania Reserves. "Through all of its marches, camps, bivouacs, skirmishes and battles, through all of its pleasures and vicissitudes, through its victories and defeats, through its weary tramps amid heat and dust, and rain and mud (Virginia style), John Taylor bore his part conspicuously among his comrades." He was with his company as Sergeant at the battle of Dranesville, December 20, 1861, the first victory of the Army of the Potomac; and was also at Mechanicsville, Gaines' Mills, Savage Station, Frazier's Farm, White Oak Swamp, Glendale, Charles City Cross-Roads, Malvern Hill, Manassas, Chantilly, South Mountain, Antietam and Fredericksburg; was at

Gettysburg, July 2 and 3, a lieutenant gallantly leading his men across the "Valley of Death," at the foot of Round Top, and had command of the advance skirmish line that harassed the army of Lee as it retreated. As aide on the staff of the commander of the First Brigade, Pennsylvania Reserves, he was through all the campaigns preceding the battle of the Wilderness, and his gallant bearing in this position drew from Major-General George G. Meade, commanding the Army of the Potomac, a highly complimentary letter. At the Wilderness General McCandless and John Taylor rode side by side, leading the brigade in a charge into and through a corps of the enemy. The charge was a forlorn hope—it relieved and extricated Wadsworth and his division, but left John Taylor a prisoner, and suffering the privations of ten months of captivity. Three times he escaped and just as often was recaptured, suffering the meanwhile from hunger, fatigue, nakedness and the diseases incident thereto. Lynchburg, Danville, Macon, Florence, Savannah, Charleston and Columbus are all names familiar to him, and each one has its history of especial horror. At Charleston he was one of those who, with General Seymour, was removed to a place of confinement that was within the line and reach of the Union guns in Charleston harbor. In March, 1865, he was exchanged, succumbed to typhoid fever, and on recovery he was appointed to a position in the Quartermaster's Department, U. S. A., stationed at Fortress Monroe, where he remained until 1870, when he returned to Philadelphia and successfully engaged in the insurance business. He is a member of Captain Philip R. Schuyler Post, 51, G. A. R., Department Pennsylvania. Two months after joining the organization he was appointed its Adjutant, and the year following was elected its Commander, and re-elected on the expiration of his term; during which time he created a thorough reorganization of the Post, increasing its discipline and membership, and from one of the smallest and most obscure Posts in the Grand Army it has grown to be one of the largest and most influential. Cap-

tain Taylor served for three terms as Assistant Quartermaster-General of the Department of Pennsylvania, and was then elected Department Commander. In 1881 he was appointed Quartermaster-General, G. A. R., and the ten succeeding Commanders-in-Chief have each in turn re-appointed him to the only position of trust in the Grand Army of the Republic, and the only position in which the incumbent has succeeded himself. He is a member of the Loyal Legion, Past Colonel of the Union Veteran Legion, President of the War Veterans' Club, and a Trustee of the National Memorial Association of the Union Prisoners of War, Master of Lodge No. 9, A. Y. M., member of the Corinthian Chapter, R. A. M., of Philadelphia Commandery, Knights Templar, of the Lu Lu Temple of Mystic Shrine and of the St. Andrew's Society. Captain Taylor was elected Receiver of Taxes of Philadelphia, February, 1890, for three years, by a majority of nearly forty thousand and now occupies that office.

John H. Taylor, 1858.—Son of Robert Taylor (1802), was born in Philadelphia, April 4, 1825. He was a manufacturer of earthenware, and afterwards Assistant Melter and Refiner in the United States Mint.

John M. Taylor, 1790.—Was a merchant at No. 3 Water street in 1791. He probably died before 1808.

Levi Taylor, 1824.—Was first a retail grocer and afterwards in the wholesale grocery business on Water street below Market. His death was announced at the meeting of the Society, December 17, 1847.

Robert Taylor, 1802.—Was born at Carrickshandrim, County Donegal, Ireland, in 1774. He came to Philadelphia in 1797, as supercargo of a brig from Londonderry, and after disposing of the cargo he returned to Ireland. He came again to America, and settled in Philadelphia in 1799, and became a shipping merchant here, maintaining until his death a constant commercial intercourse between Londonderry and Philadelphia. The firm of Robert Taylor & Co., composed of his son, James L. Taylor (1850), and Thomas

D. Ferguson (1880), the present Secretary of the Society, still carry on the business. In connection with Edward Gray (1812), under the firm-name of Gray & Taylor, he was engaged in the trade to China, owning the ship "Pekin," an armed merchantman, which was lost in the Straits of Sunda during the war of 1812. Gray & Taylor also traded with New Orleans. When the war with England was declared in 1812 he was in New Orleans, but he chartered a small vessel, and evading the British blockading fleet, reached Philadelphia in safety. He was also engaged in manufacturing at the Falls of Schuylkill, and afterwards with John Holmes (1812) and Seth Craige in the Globe Mills, and again with Mr. Gray and others, at the Ellicott's Mills, near Baltimore, Md. He was also in partnership for some years in the auction and grocery business with Tobias Wagner, Josiah Harmer, Henry Toiland (1815) and Charles Keen, and was commissioned by Governor McKean one of the State Auctioneers. In 1848 he admitted into partnership with him his son, James L. Taylor (1850), and Hugh Cassidy (1850). Mr. Taylor was at one time a Director of the Bank of the United States. He was Secretary of the Society, 1805-1808; a member of the Acting Committee, 1814-1832; Treasurer from 1833 to 1841; Vice-President from 1842 to 1850; and President from 1850 to 1856, making an almost continuous service of nearly fifty years as an officer of the Society. Many of his relatives and business friends were members of the Society, three of his sons, James L. Taylor (1850), Henry J. Taylor (1858), and Samuel L. Taylor (1864), being members at the present time. Mr. Taylor married, September 27, 1811, Elizabeth Coultas Leiper, a daughter of Thomas Leiper. He died March 4, 1856, at the age of 81 years.

Samuel Leiper Taylor, 1864.—Born in Philadelphia, October 29, 1829. He is a son of Robert Taylor (1802). He graduated at the Central High School, studied law, and was admitted to practice at the Philadelphia Bar upon May 20, 1852, and is a Notary Public for all the States and Territories. He was Librarian

of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, and is a member of that body. He is also a member of the Masonic Order. He was a Trustee of the Second Presbyterian church for some years, and is now a Trustee of the Columbia Avenue Presbyterian church. He served as one of the Counsellors of the Society, 1867-1881, and 1883-1886.

Henry Brown Tener, 1886.—Was born in Dungannon, County Tyrone, Ireland, May 13, 1841, and came to America in 1857, landing at New York, September 13, and settling in Philadelphia two days afterwards. He is a bookkeeper by profession, was Chief Clerk in the Tax Office, and from 1881-85 Collector of Delinquent Taxes. He was Treasurer of the Reform Association of the Twenty-ninth Ward. He resigned the office of Collector of Delinquent Taxes to accept the position of Secretary and Treasurer of the Mortgage Trust Company of Philadelphia, April 5, 1886. Mr. Tener was connected with the First Christian church from 1857 to 1882, and since with the Fourth Christian church.

Francis Tete, 1843.—Was a pewholder in St. Mary's church, Fourth above Spruce street. His will, dated August 17, 1852, and proved March 25, 1869, mentions his wife, Josephine Irene Tete, 534 Spruce street, and his children. He died March 11, 1869, and was buried in Old Cathedral cemetery.

Benjamin Tevis, 1822.—Was an auctioneer and commission merchant at 73 High street in 1825. His will, dated January 6, 1846, and proved January 12, 1846, mentions his wife, Mary H. Tevis, his daughter, M. Heloise Tevis, and his son, W. Carroll Tevis. His son was then at the West Point Military Academy.

William Tharp, 1790.—Was a merchant at 84 South Front street in 1791. Letters of administration on his estate were granted, October 19, 1793, to Ann Tharp. The sureties were William Adcock and James Rose.

Edward Thomas, 1803.—Was a manufacturer of rush-bottom chairs at 93 Green street in 1803. He probably died in June, 1821.

John Thomas, 1886.—Was born February 2, 1847, in Philadelphia. His father, Martin Thomas, was a native of Bavaria, Germany, and his mother of France. He is of the firm of Welde & Thomas, brewers, Broad and Christian streets. He is a member of the Americus Club and St. Augustine Association.

William Scott Thomas, 1885.—Was born in Sydney, N. S., December 31, 1845, of Scotch parentage. He arrived in Philadelphia in 1846, and was taken immediately to Schuylkill co. He afterward settled in Philadelphia in 1874. He was nominated for Congress in 1885 by the Democrats in Second District, but declined. He was President of the Jackson Club, Treasurer of the Commonwealth Club, a member of St. Andrew's Society, New York Club, Bachelor's Barge Club, Young Men's Democratic Battalion and Pennsylvania Historical Society. He is a member of the Masonic Order and was Lieutenant-Colonel on staff of Governor Pattison. He is engaged in iron manufacturing business and now resides at Metropolis, Ill.

George Thompson, 1802.—We are uncertain as to his identity. There was a George Thompson, oak cooper, 11 and 13 Little Water street, in 1802, but we are not sure that he was a member of the Society. He may have been a son of John Thompson (1790).

George W. Thompson, 1882.—Was born April 25, 1852, in Philadelphia. He is the son of William and Annie Thompson, natives of Tipperary, Ireland. He was a dry-goods merchant at northwest corner of Eighth and South streets for some years. He was one of the first members (and afterwards its Financial Secretary and Vice-President) of St. Mary's Literary Institute, whose members placed a new tombstone in 1876 over the remains of Commodore Barry in St. Mary's churchyard. Mr. Thompson married a sister of Peter S. Dooner (1880).

James Thompson, 1780.—He was one of the Ruling Elders in the Scots' Presbyterian church in 1786. He was an innkeeper at 15 S. Fourth street in 1791. Letters of administration on his estate

were granted, November 21, 1798, to Margaret and John Thompson. General Thomas Proctor (1790) was one of the sureties. Subsequently, on November 27, 1800, letters of administration *de bonis non* were granted to Joseph Lehman.

James C. Thompson, 1815.—Died in 1831. Letters of administration on his estate were granted, October 12, 1831, to William R. Thompson (1826). John W. Thompson and Thomas Wright were the sureties.

James C. Thompson, 1842.—Was a merchant at 41 S. Front street in 1843.

John Thompson, 1790.—Was a merchant at 38 S. Front street in 1791. His will, dated September 21, 1818, and proved September 25, 1819, mentions his wife, Rebecca; his sons, Samuel, Jonah, George and James B. (deceased); his brother, Thomas; his sisters, Mary Wetcombe, Sarah Neave and Ann Roberts; and his son-in-law, Samuel N. Lewis.

John G. Thompson, 1844.—Was a member of the Philadelphia Bar, admitted to practice May 21, 1836. He probably died in October, 1862.

Robert Thompson, 1790.—Was a resident of Montgomery co., Pa., in 1790.

Stewart Thompson, 1883.—Was born August 10, 1837, near Balagauley, County Tyrone, Ireland, and came to Philadelphia in August, 1854. He was for a time in the grocery business and is now proprietor of a livery stable at northeast corner of Seventeenth and Vine streets. He is a member of the Masonic Order.

William E. Thompson, 1844.—Was a merchant at 7 Commerce street in 1844.

William R. Thompson, 1826.—Was a leading grocer for many years and a Director of the Mechanics' Bank. He lived on south side of Spruce street above Seventh. He was a native of Ireland. We are uncertain when he died.

William Thomson, 1882.—Was born in Philadelphia, August 19, 1839. He is a dealer in stoves, heaters and ranges, and is a member of the Americus Club, 1001 Club, Commonwealth Club, Merchants' and Salesmen's Association, American Legion of Honor, Mystic Shrine, Knights Templar and of the Masonic Order.

James Thorburn, 1816.—Was probably a relative of John Thorburn (1815).

John Thorburn, 1815.—John Thorburn & Co. were merchants at 137 High street in 1816. They are mentioned in the *Aurora* of November 15, 1808, among a list of the principal manufacturers of the city. They were calico printers on Third street in 1808, but subsequently removed to the west side of the Falls of Schuylkill. They manufactured printed calicoes, shawls, bedspreads, coatings, dress cloths, tickings, dimity shirtings and sheetings of cotton. John Thorburn was a member of the Acting Committee of the Society in 1816. On April 2, 1811, he was one of the incorporators of the Schuylkill Falls Bridge Company. [See "Scharf & Westcott," Vol. 3, p. 2316.]

Joseph Thornburgh, 1790.—We can find nothing concerning him.

Edward Thursby, 1815.—Was a merchant at 86 Arch street in 1816.

Francis Tiernan, 1840.—Was in the tea trade. He was a member of the congregation of St. John's church, Thirteenth above Chestnut street.

Thomas F. Tierney, 1886.—Was born about 1848 at Shercock, County Cavan, Ireland, arrived in America, August 3, 1866, and settled in Philadelphia upon August 20th of the same year. He was first engaged in the hardware business, and is now a member of the firm of H. C. Biddle & Co., dealers in woollens and tailors' trimmings, 1019 and 1021 Market street. He is a member of the Catholic Club.

John A. Tilford, 1809.—We have nothing definite concerning him.

Dean Timmons, 1790.—He was married, February 3, 1775, to Mary Samuels. Letters of administration on his estate were granted, November 12, 1793, to Mary Timmons. The sureties were Matthew Sadler and Wm. Richardson.

Dennis Timoney, 1880.—Was born January 8, 1845, in Enniskillen, County Fermanagh, Ireland, and came to Philadelphia, September 15, 1865. He was formerly in the grocery and bakery business at Nos. 901, 903 and 905 South Sixth street.

Michael Tobin, 1886.—Resides at Burmont, Delaware co., Pa. He is a native of Ireland.

George W. Toland, 1819.—Probably the nephew of Henry Toland (1790), was a member of the Philadelphia Bar, admitted to practice October 5, 1819. He was a member of Congress, 1837-1843. His will, dated April 27, 1854, and proved February 10, 1869, mentions his sister, Margaretta Toland; his father, Henry Toland, who lived in Germantown; his sister, Julianna (deceased), and his wife, Hannah S. Toland. The witnesses were Edmund, Elizabeth and Robert Toland, his brothers and sister. He was one of the Counsellors of the Society, 1821-1827, and Secretary, 1827-1832.

Henry Toland, 1790.—Treasurer of the Society, 1808-1815, was of the firm of Henry Toland & Son, grocers, at 14 North Third street. He was a member of the "Volunteer Greens" during the Whiskey Insurrection in 1794. Letters of administration *c. f. a.* on his estate were granted, December 23, 1816, to John B. Toland (1802), Henry Toland, Jr. (1815), and Robert Toland (1817). The sureties were Gavin Hamilton (1814), tobaccoconist, and John Lisle (1815), merchant. He left a large estate.

Henry Toland, Jr., 1815.—Son of Henry Toland (1790), was in the grocery business with his father. He was a prominent merchant, born 1785, and died January 23, 1863. He was a Director of the United States Bank. He married Mary Huston, daughter of John Hasell Huston (1792), and of Martha, daughter of Blair McClenachan (1790). He was a member of the Acting Committee of the Society in 1816.

John Barnhill Toland, 1802.—Son of Henry Toland (1790), was a merchant at 256 High street in 1816. His will, dated May 12, 1818, and proved December 11, 1828, was made when he was "about to depart for Batavia as supercargo of the ship Bingham," and mentions his mother, Sarah Toland, and his brothers, Henry Toland, Jr. (1815), and Robert Toland (1817). One of the witnesses was William E. Whelan (1822). He was a

member of the Acting Committee of the Society in 1813.

Robert Toland, 1817.—Son of Henry Toland (1790), was a merchant. Letters of administration on his estate were granted, March 16, 1869, to George W. Toland (1819), 2039 Pine street. Robert Toland (probably his cousin) was one of the sureties. He was a member of the Acting Committee of the Society, 1819-1823.

Andrew Stephenson Tomkinson, 1883.—Was born in Hanley, Staffordshire, England, September 2, 1829, and came to Philadelphia, October, 1849. He is an importer of earthenware and china.

Thomas Jefferson Town, 1865.—Was born in Philadelphia, October 9, 1841. He is a printer and stationer, doing business at 529 Chestnut street. He is a member of the Masonic and Odd Fellows' organizations. He served in the War of the Rebellion, being Second Lieutenant Company A, Eighteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and afterwards Captain Company A, Ninety-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, then Major and finally, May 3, 1863, Colonel of the latter regiment. He was wounded at Salem Heights, Va., May 3, 1863. He married a daughter of William Morgan (1859). [See Bates's "History of Pennsylvania Volunteers," Vol. 3, p. 340.]

John Tracy, 1882.—Is the proprietor of the "Washington House," Chestnut street above Seventh. He did not return his blank.

Michael Tracy, 1839.—Was born June 24, 1800, in Derry, County Derry, Ireland, and came to Philadelphia in 1810. He was a wholesale and retail dealer in foreign fruits and a manufacturer of confectionery, and subsequently was Foreign Fruit Inspector in the Custom House. He died September 1, 1880, aged 80 years, and was buried in Old Cathedral cemetery.

Edward Trainer, 1887.—Was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, November 11, 1841, and came to Philadelphia in May, 1855. He is in the wholesale liquor business at 802 South Front street. Henry J. Trainer (1890) is his son.

Edward E. Wallace, 1860.—Was a paint manufacturer.

Henry Wallace, 1867.—Was of the firm of Henry Wallace & Co., wholesale liquor dealers.

Joshua Maddox Wallace, Jr., 1808.—Was a merchant at 152 Walnut street in 1808. He married Rebecca, daughter of William McIlvaine.

William Wallace, 1846.—Our information concerning him is uncertain. He was probably in the dry-goods business.

Philip J. Walsh, 1881.—Was born November 20, 1847, in Claremorris, County Mayo, Ireland, came to America (New York), November 20, 1863, and settled in Philadelphia two days afterwards. He is proprietor of a large instalment house at 28 S. Second street, dealing in articles of furniture, clothing, etc. He is widely known in Philadelphia and vicinity by reason of extensive advertisements in the newspapers. He was an active member of the Citizens' Committee, 1886, in aid of the Irish Parliamentary Fund, and has been an efficient member of the Executive Committee of the Society since March 17, 1886. He is in demand for dinner and other committees and takes a lively interest in the Society. Mr. Walsh was elected in February, 1891, Supervisor of Upper Darby Township, Delaware co., Pa., and attained considerable prominence by the excellent roads constructed under his supervision and according to his plans.

Robert Francis Walsh, 1846.—Was born May 1, 1804, in Philadelphia. His father, Christopher Walsh, a native of Dungannon, County Tyrone, Ireland, came to this country about the age of 18 and married in New York an English lady about 1801. The date of his settlement in Philadelphia is not known. Robert Francis Walsh was a partner in the firm of David S. Brown & Co., commission merchants. He was President of the Merchants' Beneficial Fund, Vice-President of the Mercantile Library and First Vice-President of St. Joseph's Hospital. He died at his residence, 1105 Girard street, upon September 8, 1855, and was buried in the family vault at St. John's church. He took an active part in

organizing the relief movement in aid of the starving people of Ireland during the great famine. His widow, Eliza M. C. Walsh, survives him and is living in Brooklyn, N. Y.

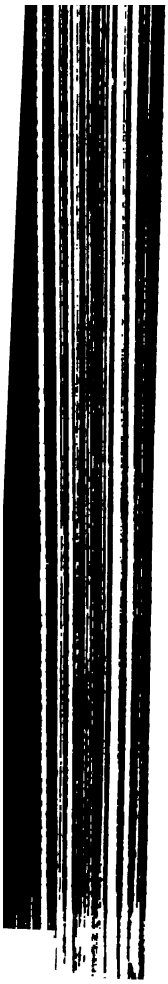
John Wanamaker, 1886.—Born in Philadelphia in 1838, was the son of Nelson Wanamaker and Elizabeth Kochersperger, a resident of Montgomery co., Pa. He is not of Irish descent. His father was a brickmaker, and as a lad the son did some slight work about the brick-yard. His father died in 1851 and his mother in 1881. At fourteen years of age he entered the store of Barclay Lippincott, southwest Fourth and Market streets, and afterwards was employed at Bennett & Co.'s clothing store. He left the latter place to become the Secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association. In 1861 he gave up that position and entered into partnership with Nathan Brown at Oak Hall, southeast Sixth and Market streets, with a cash capital of \$3,500. He married a daughter of the late Thomas Brown, a sister of his partner. Mr. Brown died in 1868, and Mr. Wanamaker bought the firm-name. He opened the Chestnut street store in 1869, in partnership with his brother, Samuel. He purchased the old site of the Pennsylvania Railroad company, Thirteenth and Market streets, and modeled it to suit his business, which he started there in 1876. The building occupies over 600,000 square feet of flooring or about fourteen acres, and his usual number of employes is about 3,000. At Christmas times there are some 4,500 persons employed. About fifteen years ago he established the Bethany church, to which he has given over \$100,000, and a similar sum to the Young Men's Christian Association, which during his presidency of it for thirteen years erected its present magnificent building at Fifteenth and Chestnut streets. The children's wing of the Presbyterian Hospital, costing \$39,000, was a gift of Mrs. Wanamaker. He is the originator and a member of the Citizens' Committee for the relief of cities and communities attacked by disease and other sudden calamities; a Trustee of the Williamson Free School of Mechanical

& Co., wholesale importers and jobbers of hosiery, notions and white goods. Mr. Vanneman is a member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Catholic Philopatrian Literary Institute, Catholic Club, Columbia Club, Carrollton Club, and Grand Army of the Republic.

Richard Vaux, 1844.—Was born December 19, 1816, in Philadelphia. He is not of Irish descent, being a son of Roberts Vaux, one of Philadelphia's best known citizens, who was descended from French and English progenitors. He studied law with William M. Meredith, and was admitted to the Philadelphia Bar upon April 15, 1837, nearly a year before he attained his majority. Soon after his admission he went to Europe as the bearer of despatches to Hon. Andrew Stevenson, United States Minister to England, and almost immediately after his arrival was appointed Secretary of the Legation. He held the position for a year and then made a tour of the continent. On his return to London he was prevailed upon by Mr. Stevenson to accept the position of private secretary to that gentleman. He returned to America in the fall of 1839. In 1841 he was appointed Recorder of Philadelphia, which position he held for seven years. A volume of his decisions during that period has been published, and is known as "Recorder's Decisions." In January, 1842, he was appointed by the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania to be one of the Inspectors of the State Penitentiary at Philadelphia, and for more than fifty years has, through successive appointments, occupied that position and has devoted a large part of his time to the study of penal institutions. In 1842 he was elected a Controller of the Public Schools. In 1847 he resigned the Recordership and resumed the practice of the law. He was Mayor of Philadelphia from May 13, 1856, to May 11, 1858. In 1858 he was chosen a Director of Girard College and the following year was elected President of the Board, and was later on a member of the Board of City Trusts. For many years he has been a prominent and picturesque figure in Democratic politics, and in 1891 was elected to Congress as the

successor of Samuel J. Randall, serving from May, 1891, to March, 1892, since which time he has resumed his usual habits of life. In three lines Mr. Vaux has attained special prominence. First. In Democratic politics. Second. In prison study and work. Third. In the Masonic organization. In the last-named institution he has filled its highest offices in Pennsylvania, being Grand Master of the State, and is still one of its most influential members. He is also a member of the American Philosophical Society and of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. He is the author of numerous pamphlets, etc., including a life of Governor Joseph Heister, but he is most widely known as an author by his writing on Penology, in which he is regarded as a high authority in both Europe and America. Upon the recent occasion of the 50th Anniversary of his appointment as Inspector of the Eastern Penitentiary suitable notice was taken of this long and continuous service. Mr. Vaux joined the Hibernian Society in 1844 and has been frequently at its anniversary dinners. (See page 202.) His ready wit, brilliant repartee and pleasing conversational powers make him an ever welcome guest. His striking personality, unflinching advocacy of whatever he believes and sterling honesty have marked him as one of Philadelphia's most notable citizens. ["Biog. Album of Prominent Pennsylvanians," Second Series, p. 287.]

William Henry Walker, 1881.—Was born May 1, 1833, in Ballymoney, County Antrim, Ireland, came to America (New York), April 16, 1875, and settled in Philadelphia, June 1, 1875. He was a harness manufacturer at 142 N. Front street. He was the author of "A Memorial to Right-Hon. William E. Gladstone on the Irish Land Question," which attracted some attention and which caused his eviction by his landlord from a farm held by his people for two hundred years. Upon his eviction he came to America. He was also the author of sundry communications to the newspapers at various times and was a member of the Ulster Land Association. He died Feb. 8, 1891.



Trades, and was a member of the Centennial Board of Finance; also one of the founders of the United States Christian Commission. Robert C. Ogden (1890) is a partner of Mr. Wanamaker. On March 5, 1889, he was appointed Postmaster-General of the United States by President Harrison, and still occupies that position. [See "Living Leaders," p. 42; "Biog. Album of Pennsylvanians," Third Series, p. 155.]

John Aloysius Ward, 1889.—Was born in Philadelphia, August 15, 1860. His father, Michael Ward, and his mother, Mary (Kelly) Ward, are natives of County Galway, Ireland. He is a member of the Philadelphia Bar, admitted to practice October 15, 1881. He is a graduate of La Salle College, and a member of the Carrollton Club, the Catholic Philopatrian Literary Institute, Conference of St. Vincent de Paul and the Young Men's Democratic Association.

John D. Ward, 1884.—Was a hotel manager for many years. He did not return his blank.

Robert Grant Warren, 1831.—We can find no trace of him.

Edward Waters, 1837.—Was a wholesale grocer at 99 N. Third street in 1837. He died March 14, 1844, in the forty-fifth year of his age, at 318 N. Second street.

John Waters, 1839.—Was a native of Ireland. He was a manufacturer at Haddington, Philadelphia, and a prominent Catholic.

William Henry Waters, 1884.—Was born in Philadelphia, December 25, 1853. His father was a native of Crossmolina, County Mayo, Ireland. He is a tailor and is a member of the Masonic Order.

Charles Watres, 1827.—Was a distiller at 389 High street in 1828. He was probably related by marriage with Arthur Harper (1818).

Charles C. Watson, Jr., 1832.—Was the fashionable tailor of his day. He died in November, 1835, and was buried in St. Peter's churchyard, Third and Pine streets.

Matthew Watson, 1790.—We have no definite information concerning him.

William Watson, 1790.—We are not certain of his identity.

David Watt, 1835.—Was born in County Derry, Ireland, in 1800, and came to Philadelphia in 1811. He was a manufacturer of cotton and woollen goods, and was a member of Common Council in 1843. He died August 23, 1889, and was buried in Laurel Hill cemetery. William Watt (1832) was his brother. Mr. Watt was a member of the Acting Committee of the Society, 1855-1856.

William Watt, 1832.—Was born in County Derry, Ireland, in 1785, and came to Philadelphia in 1808. He was a manufacturer of cotton goods, and was a member of Common and Select Councils. He died February, 1857, and was buried in Laurel Hill cemetery. David Watt (1835) was his brother.

Samuel Watt, 1795.—Was a member of the Acting Committee, 1796, and Treasurer of the Society, 1797-1801. Unfortunately we have no definite information concerning him.

William W. Watt, 1852.—Son of William Watt (1832), was born in Philadelphia in 1817. He was a member of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives and also of the Senate. He died in December, 1870, and was buried in Laurel Hill cemetery. Letters of administration on his estate were granted, December 13, 1870, to Jonathan Brock. The sureties were Margaret P. Watt, 1915 Lombard street, and Joseph A. Bonham.

Frederick Watts, 1790.—Was a native of either Wales or Ireland, probably the latter, born June 1, 1719. He married about 1749 Jane Murray, a niece of David Murray, Marquis of Tullibardine, Scotland, an adherent of the Pretender. He came to America with his family about 1760, and resided for a short time in Chester co., Pa., and thence proceeded westward and settled in Cumberland county on the Juniata, near its confluence with the Susquehanna. He resided there until his death. Upon the breaking out of the Revolution he became one of its active partisans. He was appointed one

of the eight members from Cumberland county to the State Convention of 1776. He assisted in organizing the battalion of the county and was made Lieutenant-Colonel, and represented the same at the Military Convention of July 4, 1776, which met at Lancaster. He was in command of the First Battalion of the Flying Camp at the surrender of Fort Washington, November 16, 1776, when he was captured, but was soon after exchanged. He was commissioned a Justice of the Peace of Cumberland county, April 1, 1778; chosen a Representative in 1779; appointed Sub-Lieutenant of the County, April 18, 1780; Brigadier-General of Pennsylvania Militia, May 27, 1782; a member of the Supreme Executive Council from October 20, 1787, until the abolition of the State Constitution of 1790, and was at the same time acting as a member of the Board of Property. At the close of his official career he retired to his farm on the Juniata, where he died, October 3, 1795, aged 76 years. The remains of himself and his wife were interred in the burial-ground on the farm. The children of Frederick and Jane Watts were Margery, Catharine, Margaret, Elizabeth, Mary, Sarah and David. Elizabeth married Thomas Hulings. Their son, David W. Hulings, was a lawyer of Lewistown, Mifflin co., for many years. Margaret married George Smiley, of Shermansdale. David, the youngest child, born October 29, 1764, died 1819, married Juliana Miller, daughter of General Henry Miller, and became one of the leading lawyers of Carlisle, Pa. He had several children.

William Wayne, 1882.—Was born December 6, 1828, in Earltown, Chester co., Pa. He is the son of Issachar and Mary Atlee Evans, and took the name of Wayne instead of Evans by order of court in 1853. His great-grandfather was General Anthony Wayne (1774). He is a farmer, and resides at Paoli, Chester co., Pa. He was in the volunteer service in 1861-62; was a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature from 1880-84, and President of School Board of his district for over twenty years. He has been Treasurer of the State Society of the Cincin-

nati for many years. Mr. Wayne evinces much interest in the Hibernian Society, as well as in the publication of this volume, and has given us some valuable information.

Silas E. Weir, 1809.—Was an auctioneer, and was a member of the Second Presbyterian church. In the Directory for 1806 he is described as a merchant. His auction rooms at Front and Black Horse alley were quite extensive. He married a daughter of Alexander Henry (1790). He died, leaving a widow and two children. His widow married Rev. John Chambers. Mr. Weir was for many years one of the most active members of the Society. He served on the Acting Committee, 1821-1822; was Vice-President, 1823-1828, and was on the Finance Committee in 1828.

Joseph L. Wells, 1887.—Was born in Mainsburg, Tioga co., Pa., May 4, 1837, and settled in Philadelphia, October 20, 1860. His mother's grandfather, Simeon Power, was a native of Ireland. He is President of the Weston & Wells Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of braided wire goods. He is a member of the Masonic Order, Knights of Honor, Ancient Order of United Workmen, and Knights of Birmingham. One of his ancestors, Thomas Wells, was Governor of Connecticut in 1665.

John Welsh, 1883.—Was born July 6, 1826, in Philadelphia. He is the son of John Welsh, a native of New York, and of Susannah Wilson, a native of Guernsey. He was formerly a sailmaker and canvas merchant at 205 Church street. He was a member of Common Council, 1855-57, and of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives in 1873, and was Vice-President of the Sixth National Bank. He was a member of the old Volunteer Fire Department, and of the Masonic Order, Odd Fellows, Knights of Birmingham, Knights of the Garter, and the Americus Club. He died March 1, 1890, and his remains were cremated and buried in Lafayette cemetery.

John West, 1855.—Kept Jones' Hotel, 152 Chestnut street, in 1855. He was known as Colonel John West.

William Wetherill, M. D., 1848.—Was a practicing physician. He resided in Montgomery co., Pa., and died in April, 1872.

Samuel Whalley, 1870.—Was of the firm of Samuel Whalley & Co., wholesale liquor dealers, at 1114 Market street. He was a native of County Tyrone, Ireland.

J. J. Wheeler, 1808.—Was a merchant at 232 Spruce street in 1808.

Israel Whelen, 1809.—Was a grocer at 1 North Fifth street and 197 High street. He was a member of the Hibernia Fire Company.

Jerome Whelen, 1884.—Was a salesman, 1311 North Twelfth street, when elected a member. He did not return his blank.

Patrick E. Whelan, 1805.—Was a merchant at 18 North Front street in 1805.

William Whelan, 1839.—Was probably a grocer.

William E. Whelan, 1822.—Was a grocer at northwest corner of Fourth and Chestnut streets, 1822-1825. His death was announced at the meeting of the Society, December 17, 1851.

John White, 1790.—We have no definite information concerning him.

John White, 1869.—Resided at 1531 South Tenth street at the time of his election as a member. He was an instrument maker.

Richard P. White, 1868.—Was born in the city of Londonderry, Ireland, February 19, 1828, came to America (New York) July 3, 1848, and settled in Philadelphia in 1850. He was first a book-keeper, then a salesman, and afterwards a dry-goods commission merchant. He studied law and was admitted to the Philadelphia Bar, March 13, 1860, since which time he has become one of the most prominent lawyers in the city. During the existence of the Municipal Reform Association and the Citizens' Committee of One Hundred he acted as counsel for those organizations. He was a member of the Washington Grays and of Landis's Battery.

George Whiteley, 1859.—Was born near Brookborough, County Fermanagh, Ireland, March 22, 1822, and came to

Philadelphia, May 24, 1855. He is an importer and wholesale liquor dealer, of the firm of George Whiteley & Co., 101 Walnut street. James Whiteley (1891) was his son.

James Whiteley, 1891.—Was born in Philadelphia, June 20, 1853. His father, George Whiteley (1859), was a native of Ireland and his mother, Mary Ann Steen, of Philadelphia. He was first a clerk and then partner with his father in the wholesale liquor business. He died April 25, 1891, and was buried in Woodlands cemetery.

William Whiteside, 1882.—Was born October 2, 1834, in Benraw, County Down, Ireland, and came to Philadelphia, October 28, 1848. He was a real estate broker and constable and a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. He died May 18, 1890, and was buried in Mount Moriah cemetery.

Alexander Whitten, 1876.—Was born September 29, 1837, in County Armagh, Ireland. He came to America (Quebec), July 4, 1862, and settled in Philadelphia, January 17, 1863. He was a spirit and wine merchant, and died January 29, 1888.

Jacob C. Wikoff, 1811.—We have no information concerning him.

Thomas Wignell, 1802.—Was a tragedian and theatre manager. He seceded from a theatrical company playing in Philadelphia and New York in 1792, and set up for himself. He opened a theatrical establishment in Philadelphia and was quite successful. He went to England to engage a company, but after bringing it here the yellow fever epidemic of 1793 broke it up and dispersed it. He opened a new theatre, February 17, 1794. In 1796 he engaged Cooper to come to America. In 1798 he engaged Warren, who was then playing with Mrs. Siddons in England. In 1798 Cooper and Wignell quarrelled. In 1800 he opened the "United States Theatre" in Washington. In January, 1803, he was married to Mrs. Merry, but shortly afterwards he died in consequence of an injury received from a spring lancet in blood-letting. Letters of administration were granted on his

estate, March 4, 1803, to Ann Wignell. [See "Dunlap's Hist. American Theatre," 1833.]

John Wigton, 1790.—A marriage license was issued, April 14, 1766, for John Wigton and Margaret Cochran. He was probably a schoolmaster.

John Wiley, 1825.—Was probably of the firm of John & Joseph Wiley, grocers, at 17 Sassafras street in 1825. He was a member of the Acting Committee of the Society, 1835-1839.

Maurice Francis Wilhere, 1884.—Was born in Devlinmore, County Donegal, Ireland, October 30, 1854, and came to Philadelphia with his mother and sisters on May 18, 1859. He was a retail grocer, 1876-1879; and a manufacturer of cotton and woollen goods, 1879-1883, and Superintendent of the Stamp Department in the Philadelphia Post Office, 1886-1889. Upon leaving the Post Office he engaged in business as manufacturer of undertakers' supplies, and was elected in 1890 a Magistrate, which position he now occupies. He was a School Director, 1880-1889, in Manayunk, Philadelphia, where he resides. From his youth he has been prominently identified with Irish societies, and is an enthusiast in all measures looking to the advancement of Ireland. He has been Vice-President of the Irish National League of America, President of the Philadelphia Municipal Council, a branch of the same body, Vice-President and President of the Irish Catholic Benevolent Union, and has been National Delegate (chief officer) of the Ancient Order of Hibernians since 1886. He is also very active in Democratic politics and conventions, and is at the present time Chairman of the City Executive Committee of the Democratic party. He is noted as a ready and forcible speaker.

John Williams, 1840.—Was proposed as a member by Charles Johnston (1834). We cannot definitely locate him.

William Williams, 1790.—May have been the house carpenter and builder who built the armed boat "Hancock" for the Pennsylvania State Navy, but we are uncertain. Letters of administration on the estate of William Williams were granted,

October 23, 1794, to Elizabeth Williams, John Baker and John Harrison.

Seth Willis, 1790.—Honorary member. He was of the firm of Seth & Isaac Willis, grocers, at 154 South Water street and 155 South Front street in 1791.

Benjamin Wilson, 1803.—Was a merchant of the District of Spring Garden, Penn Township, Philadelphia. His will, dated December 7, 1829, and proved January 9, 1834, mentions his aunt, Jane Sandwith, and her husband, Joseph Sandwith; his sisters, Susannah Boulton and Mary Wilson, now or late of Dublin, Ireland; his cousin, Joshua Clibborn; his late aunt, Elizabeth Goff, late of Horetown, County Wexford, Ireland; his aunt, Sarah Deaves, formerly Wilson; his late aunt, Mary White, formerly Wilson. The executors were Joshua Clibborn, merchant, New York; Alexander Wilson, Olney, near Philadelphia; Jonathan Pine, of the house of Thomas, Jonathan & Joseph Pine, merchants, of Dublin, Ireland. The witnesses were Fred. Beates, John J. Moore and Robert Earp.

Benjamin Wilson, 1816.—Was a fur merchant at 4 Minor street in 1814.

James Wilson, 1814.—Was the publisher of the *Aurora* newspaper in 1814.

James Wilson, 1816.—Was a merchant at 261 High street in 1816. He probably died August 21, 1832, aged 65 years, and was buried in Third Presbyterian cemetery.

John Wilson, 1822.—Was a printer and broker at 280 Cedar street in 1822.

Motheral Wilson, 1817.—Brother of James Wilson (1814) and William Wilson (1814), was a merchant at 323 High street in 1819. Letters of administration on his estate were granted, December 5, 1822, to George Nagle and Matthew Selfridge. The sureties were James McCulloch (1816) and William Wilson (1814), gentleman.

Robert Sterling Wilson, 1843.—Was probably a painter. Letters of administration on his estate were granted, March 14, 1859, to Anna L. Wilson. The sureties were William M. Wilson, James Leslie and Hudson Carlisle.

Stewart Wilson, 1882.—Was born in Aughentain, County Tyrone, Ireland,

April 17, 1826, and came to Philadelphia in June, 1842. He is in the dry-goods, commission and importing business.

Thomas Wilson, 1820.—Was Cashier of the Bank of the United States.

William Wilson, 1814.—Was born in 1777 at Crogan Hill, County Donegal, opposite Strabane, County Tyrone, Ireland, came to America, January 29, 1795, and settled in Pennsylvania, September 12, 1796. He was naturalized at Easton, Pa., August 11, 1802. He was a grocer at 138 N. Second street and 56 New street and was a Director of Commercial Bank, 1822-1839. He died at Philadelphia, November 7, 1853, and was buried at Laurel Hill. Motheral Wilson (1817) and James Wilson (1814) were his brothers. Joseph Lapsley Wilson, Captain of the First City Troop, is his son. He was a member of the Acting Committee of the Society, 1817-1828, and of the Finance Committee, 1829-1842.

William B. Wilson, 1835.—Was a merchant at George and Thirteenth streets in 1835. He probably died in April, 1836.

James P. Witherow, 1884.—Is a resident of Pittsburgh, Pa. He did not return his blank.

Robert Woods, 1884.—Was born March 1, 1842, in Mowillion Moneymore, County Derry, Ireland, and came to Philadelphia, May 1, 1863. He is in the liquor business at 1538 Market street. He is a member of the Masonic and Odd Fellows' Orders, Mystic Shrine, Knights of Birmingham, Order of Sparta, American Legion of Honor, Knights of Honor and of the Robert Burns Society.

Otto Wolff, 1887.—Was born at Hamburg, Germany, January 31, 1856, and came to Philadelphia in September, 1856. He is a member of the Philadelphia Bar, admitted to practice March 18, 1876.

Joseph Woods, 1827.—Was of the firm of William and Joseph Woods, grocers, at 277 High street. He was probably the son of William Woods (1815). He was a member of the Acting Committee of the Society in 1828.

William Woods, 1815.—Was of the firm of William and Joseph Woods, grocers, at 277 High street in 1827. He was

in business alone at the same place in 1816. He was probably the father of Joseph Woods (1827). He was a member of the Acting Committee of the Society, 1822-1827.

James Woodside, 1856.—Was born at Carnthu, near Ballycastle, County Antrim, Ireland. He was in the tea business. He died in March, 1871, and was buried in Laurel Hill cemetery. He left a widow and one son surviving him. John Woodside (1852) was his brother.

John Woodside, 1852.—Was born at Carnthu, near Ballycastle, County Antrim, Ireland. He was in the tea business with his brother, William Woodside. The firm was John & William Woodside, 61 S. Front street. He was never married. Whilst travelling he died on shipboard off the Mexican coast. His remains, which were buried in Mexico, were afterwards exhumed and sent to Ireland and buried there. He was a member of the Acting Committee of the Society, 1853-1859.

Benjamin Workman, 1790.—Was a teacher of mathematics at 129 Story street in 1791. In Francis Bailey's "Freeman's Journal" of June 28, 1786, the following advertisement appeared: "Benjamin Workman at University, Philadelphia, June 12, 1786, informs the public that he will make exact calculations for Almanac for 1787, also time of high and low water from his own observations, never published until this year."

Henry Weir Workman, 1865.—Was born in Philadelphia, November 22, 1814. His father was John Workman, a native of Larne, Ireland, who was a linen manufacturer, emigrated to America and settled first in South Carolina and afterwards came to Philadelphia. Mr. Workman is a ship agent and broker and was one of the Port Wardens of the city for six years. He is a member of the Masonic organization.

Joseph Worrell, 1808.—Was President of Common Council in 1819. He probably died in January, 1840.

Andrew Wray, 1832.—Was a storekeeper at 9 High street. His will, dated July 24, 1849, and proved February 14,

1854, mentions his wife, Rebecca; his sons, John S., Thomas C. and Moses Wray; his daughters, Rebecca Jane and Susanna Wray; and the children of his deceased son, William B. Wray.

William Wray, 1809.—Was a grocer at 9 and 11 High street. Letters of administration on his estate were granted, April 4, 1828, to Ezra Stiles Ely, D. D. The sureties were Anthony Wray and Harrison Locke. He was a member of the Acting Committee of the Society, 1818-1823.

Alexander Wright, 1790.—We have no definite information concerning him.

Archibald Wright, 1838.—Was in the salt business on Delaware avenue.

Edward R. Wyle, 1841.—Was a merchant at 12 Chestnut street in 1841.

Rev. Samuel Brown Wylie, 1811.—Was born May 21, 1773, at Moylurg, near Ballymena, County Antrim, Ireland, came to United States (New Castle, Del.) October 18, 1797, and settled in Philadelphia, October 31, 1797. He was a teacher in a private academy in Philadelphia, and afterwards was Professor of Theology in the Theological Seminary of the Reformed Presbyterian church. He was also Professor of Languages in the University of Pennsylvania, and Vice-Provost and Emeritus Professor of that institution. He wrote "Two Sons of Oil," "Covenanting," "Greek Grammar," "Life of Dr. Alexander McLeod," and contributed to numerous papers and periodicals. He died October 13, 1852, and was buried in Woodlands cemetery. He was pastor of the First Reformed Presbyterian church for many years.

Andrew Young, 1835.—Was probably a bridge builder.

David Young, 1882.—Was born June 12, 1824, in Omagh, County Tyrone, Ireland, and came to Philadelphia in June, 1845. Upon his arrival he entered the wholesale notion store of his brother, Armar Young, on Bank street, and subsequently became a partner in the firm. When his brother retired, the firm became known as Young, Moore & Co., and subsequently was merged in the present firm of Young, Smyth, Field & Co., founded

January 1, 1869, and which is one of the largest mercantile firms in the country. He remained in the firm until his death, which occurred October 4, 1890. He was buried in Laurel Hill cemetery. Mr. Young was twice married—first to a Miss Robinson, a native of Ireland, and second to Emma Brock, of Philadelphia. The *Press*, of October 5, 1890, says of him: "Mr. Young was loved by all who knew him. He was courteous, charitable, and a man of the highest integrity, and by his great business ability raised the firm to its high position. He was of a retiring disposition, and would never accept any public position, although often solicited to do so. He was popular among the merchants, and distinguished for his affability and amiability. He was a member in regular attendance at Dr. Watson's church, Seventeenth and Summer streets. He was Past Master of Orient Lodge, No. 285, A. Y. M., and was also a member of Hibernian Society. He leaves a large estate, which is said to amount to about \$800,000." John Field (1882) was a partner of Mr. Young for many years.

John Russell Young, 1886.—Was born November 20, 1841, on a farm, near Downingtown, in Chester co., Pa. He is the son of George Rankin Young and Eliza Rankin Young, both natives of County Tyrone, Ireland (born near Dunne-managh), who came to America in 1838, and settled in Philadelphia in 1844. He was educated at the Harrison Grammar School, and later at the High School, New Orleans, where he resided for some years as the ward of his uncle, James R. Young. He became a copy-holder in the composing-room of the *Press* when he was fifteen years of age, and remained on the *Press* until 1865, having been promoted through successive stages from office-boy to Editorial Manager of that journal, under direction of John W. Forney. He had already attracted favorable notice by his clear and forcible style of writing, and in 1865 he left the *Press* to accept a position with Jay Cooke & Co., the famous bankers, who needed the assistance of a trained journalist like Mr. Young to arouse popular interest in their



JOHN RUSSELL YOUNG.



efforts to place the national loan. His work was a brilliant success and brought him into much prominence, and in 1866 he went to New York city and became one of the *Tribune's* editorial staff, attaining the position of Managing Editor in 1867. He remained in charge of the *Tribune* for four years. In 1872 he changed to the New York *Herald*, and served as Chief of its Special Correspondents' Staff in Europe, and made the famous tour with General Grant around the world. His distinguished abilities as a journalist and writer were signally displayed during the journey, and he subsequently published the well-known volume, "Around the World with General Grant." He continued his career as a journalist until, at the request of General Grant, he received the appointment as United States Minister to China, in which capacity he served from March, 1882, to October, 1885. Since his return home he has not been regularly attached to any journal, except the *Evening Star*, of Philadelphia (of which he is part proprietor), but has written several articles on national themes for the *North American Review* and other publications. Mr. Young was offered the Chinese mission again by Mr. Blaine in 1889, but declined for business reasons. In 1891 he was elected a Director of the Union League, and was nominated by several leading journals for the Senate in succession to Mr. Quay. Mr. Young, however, has refrained from any active part in politics. The wife of Mr. Young, Julia C. Coleman, was a niece of Governor Jewell, of Connecticut. She died in 1882, while Mr. Young was Minister to China. Mr. Young again married

in 1890 May Dow Davies, born in Boston and descended from an old revolutionary family. He resides at 1507 Poplar street, Philadelphia, and Larchmont Manor, New York. His brother, James Rankin Young, has been for twenty-four years a distinguished Washington correspondent, and was for fifteen years Executive Clerk of the United States Senate. He has an interest in the *Evening Star*, and stands in the foremost rank of American journalists.

Moses Young, 1806.—A Moses Young was appointed Assistant Clerk to the Pennsylvania Board of War, March 14, 1777.

Sheppard G. Young, 1890.—Was born in Philadelphia, September 23, 1842. He is an importer of china, glass and fancy goods, and a manufacturer of reproductions of busts and figures in bisque. He was a member of the City Councils, 1871-1874, and also of the Board of Port Wardens. He is a member of Mozart Lodge, No. 436, F. & A. M.; Fernwood Chapter, No. 256; Corinthian Cnasseur Commandery, No. 53; Oriental Lodge, I. O. O. F.; No. 113, Quaker City Lodge, Ancient Order of United Workmen; Canstätter, Bavarian and Maennerchor Societies.

William Young, 1809.—There are numerous William Youngs in the Directories and public records, but we cannot definitely locate this particular one. In the Third Presbyterian cemetery, Third and Pine streets, which contains the graves of many members of the Society, there is buried a William Young, who was born January 21, 1782, and died November 19, 1851.



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